Mr. G.K. Thompson

THE THIRD FIVE YEAR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLAN OF AFGHANISTAN

1967 - 1971

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THE THIRD FIVE YEAR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLAN OF AFGHANISTAN

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1967 - 1971

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King Mohammad Zahir Shah within whose reign economic and social Planning first began in Afghanistan.

Third Five Year Plan Of Afghanistan

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Foreword

Introduction by Mr. Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal the Prime Minister of Afghanistan

Ceaseless efforts for the welfare of humanity and creation of favorable conditions of life for the generations to come is one of the prime duties in the world today. The performance of duty demands organized efforts within the framework of systematic programs and this acquires a more serious shape especially in the case of developing countries. It is because the efforts of the people of these countries are, in the first instance, aimed at improving their living conditions so as to reach a certain appropriate standard of living which can be taken as the basis for future development.

The backwardness of the developing counrties has, in most spheres of life, caused intensive efforts for its eradication and exploitation of all possible resources. Almost all the developing countries have recognized planning as the only effective means to utilize natural resources and man-power for their development, and most of these developing countries are today implementing their Third or Fourth plan.

Afghanistan, due to its sensitive geographical location and historical incidents pertaining to the intervention of colonial forces during the 19th and the 20th centuries happens to be, like all other countries of the Asian region, one of the developing states.

The struggle of the brave people of this land, until the beginning of the 20th Century, was directed at political independence and overthrow of colonial forces. Thereafter it was directed towards the strengthening of the very foundations of national economy of the country which today is considered an essentiality for political freedom.

Efforts for economic development continued till the last eleven years in a scaetered form and an organized effort in the form of planning started only with the drafting and implementation of the First Afghan Five Year Plan (1335-40).

His Majesty the King of Afghanistan who is keenly interested in the progress of the country and the welfare of his people has been guiding the development activities through his valuable commandments.

In the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, His Majesty said:

"In our opinion the results of the Five Year Plan lately prepared by the Government for the development and progress of the country will be very useful. The plan envisages expansion of education, campaign against

illiteracy, protection of public health, strengthening of the economic and financial foundations of the country, full utilization of natural resources, development of agriculture and industry, and repair and extension of roads. We hope that with the implementation of this plan and with Divine Grace, our wishes for the glory and greatness of the nation will be fulfilled to some extent.

The first Five Year Plan, despite the fact that it was the first plan and the country had no experience of planning nor the requisite information, turned out to be a success. Thereafter the Second Plan was prepared and implemented. His Majesty opening the Independence Celebration (1340) which coincided with the drawing up of the Second Plan said:

"The nation's appreciation of and cooperation with the Government in implementing the principles which would bring success for the country in her efforts has been a matter of great encouragement. The First Five Year Plan for the development of the country, which was implemented as a foundation plan, is nearing completion. This has once again proved the effective cooperation of our nation for the national cause and has prepared ground for the government to draft a Second Five Year Plan for the development of the country and for the raising of the people's standards in various spheres of life."

Now the Second Year Plan has come to an end and its objectives so far as financial and technical resources could provide, have been fulfilled and the Third Five Year Plan follows.

His Majesty speaking during the 1345 Independence Celebrations said:

"The Second Five Year Plan which like the First was mainly aimed at strengthening the economic foundations is nearing completion.

"The opening of an important highway in the span of the last few months and the completion in the near future of the important electricity generation, and irrigational projects are the distinguished examples of the successful implementation of the Second Five Year Plan.

"Afghanistan will soon step into its Third Five Year Plan. This Plan, in accordance with the policy of the Government, envisages a balanced progress for the country through short-term agricultural and industrial projects with government and private investment and shall also endeavour to achieve advancement for far off regions of the country.

"I hope the sons of this land will not be negligent even for a moment and shall make their best efforts, in the face of all difficulties, to traverse the hazardous path of progress and thus achieve success.

"I deem it fit to express my feelings of appreciation to the friendly countries who rendered useful help to us by giving unconditional financial and technical assistance for the implementation of our First and Second Five Year Plans and have expressed their willingness to help us in the implementation of our Third Plan."

The spirit of the Constitution and the policy and progressive program of my government inspired by the Constitution, form the basic principles of the Third Plan.

The results of the first two plans have been thoroughly studied. Afghanistan's requirements in the various economic and social spheres have been evaluated in order to ascertain the country's stand and to fix up priorities in the Third Plan. It is essential because of shortage of finances, limitations of experience and technical know-how and absence of fundamental statistics to create developmental priorities from the point of view of capital investment and period of utility on the one hand, and at the same time exercise, as far as possible, the principle of balancing in some of the more important economic and social spheres taking in view the spirit of the country's Constitution and the progressive policy and program of the government.

The Third Plan which envisages greater development in economic and social spheres needs more capital investment. That is why the amount of investment fixed for this plan is 32% more than the amount spent during the Second Plan. It is worth mentioning that the greater part of this increase has been anticipated from internal sources and the achievement of this object needs sincere cooperation from the people. I am confident that all the sections of the Afghan nation i.e., residents of cities and towns, the villagers, the laborers and the intelligentia, under the guidance of His Majesty the King, who is the symbol of national unity, will struggle against poverty, illness, illiteracy and other unfavorable elements, traverse the path of progress and development and lend their valuable cooperation for the implementation of the Third Plan which is basically aimed at raising people's standard of living. We cannot ignore the fact that the success of a program or plan depends on peoples' incere cooperation and useful appreciation.

The realistic, cooperative and sincere attitude of the people's representatives in the two Houses of the Parliament shall increase the degree of government and peoples success in the implementation of this plan. We therefore expect the people's representatives to make a thorough study of th plan, advise the government of their ideas and cooperate in implementation.

Our country, despite the success achieved in implementing the first two plans, still happens to be in the first stages of development. We need foreign aid and assistance in most of the spheres. Afghanistan's friendly countries and international agencies rendered valuable assistance for the implementation of the two plans. Despite the fact that initial steps have been taken for the financing of the Third Plan through supplying the resources from within the country yet foreign assistance forms the main sources. That is why the extent of success shall mostly depend on foreign aid. We hope that the friendly countries and international agencies will help Afghanistan in her development by giving unconditional help which has today become an international obligation.

We view the implementation of this plan as an important step towards Afghanistan's development and progress. The successful conclusion of this plan, which is the desire of each and every Afghan, coupled with the changes in all the spheres of life, shall lead us towards greater and speedier progress.

In the end, while presenting the Third Five Year Plan which is the result of the hard labour of Afghanistan's young experts and drawn up with the advice of internal and foreign specialists, I pray God Almighty to help us in its implementation and to grant greater success to our dear country-Afghanistan under the guidance of His Majesty the King.

Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal,
Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

Introductory Statement by Prof. Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziai Minister of Planning.

The experience gained and results achieved from planning has proved that the only way to economic and social development is through planning. That is why most of the developing countries have adopted planning to eradicate backwardness and to speed up their economic progress. Like other developing countries, Afghanistan too, followed this system and achieved fruitful results by drafting and implementing two plans in the past. Now after the first two plans it has drafted a Third Plan on the basis of the same principles.

In view of the absence of necessary statistics on the country's economic and social conditions the objectives of the First and Second plans were drafted as qualitative and the results achieved on the basis of the progress of projects in the various economic and social fields were appreciated. The objectives of the Third Plan have also been drawn on a qualitative basis and its evaluation in the various economic and social spheres shall take place on a physical basis. A study of the achievements made during the two plans shows the progress made by Afghanistan in different sphers of life.

In the beginning of the first plan Afghanistan had limited economic establishments and transportation and communication facilities were primitive. With the implementation of the First and then the Second Plan transport organizations which interconnected the main economic regions of the country with each other came into being and a number of projects for power and irrigation were established. All these establishments are considered as the very foundation of the country's economy.

Afghanistan is rich in natural resources such as oil, water, mines and manpower. Exploitation of these resources for raising the standard of living of people within the frame-work of an organized plan and program was however essential and necessitated financial resources and technical expertise.

Increase of agricultural and industrial products and development in all other economic and social spheres is the aim of the Third Plan. It is for this reason that the country's financial resources and availability of technical and expert know-how was studied and then projects drawn up so that, on the one hand, the work on foundation laying be reduced and on the other the number of productive organizations be increased. In this way the Third Plan may be called a transition period because it is during this plan that important steps shall be taken to move from the foundation laying towards speeding up the production.

Afghanistan has accepted the system of mixed and guided economy. That is why a great portion of economic activities shall be freely executed by the people themselves and the government will only guide them in certain instances. The other portion allocated to government sector shall be organized by the government. Therefore in the Third Plan, the government sector and the organization included in the plan shall not only be organized by the government but the plan also includes policies and deliberations for the guidance of activities in private sector in the spheres of agriculture, handicrafts, machines and transport, trade, etc. which would speed up these activities together with the country's economic development.

Afghanistan's Third Five Year development plan has been formulated with its basic ideals of raising the living standard of people and envisages other important objectives i.e., speedy increase in industrial and agricultural production, expansion of social services keeping in view the principle of balances, efforts for an equitable distribution of the revenues, improvement of Balance of Payments, encouraging government and private savings and economic stability. The valuable commandments of His Majesty the King, the spirit of the Constitution, the progressive program and policy of the government inspired by that spirit, the present progressive condition of the state, financial resources and technical personnel constitute the framework of the Third Plan.

Increase in the volume of investment is one of the main features of the Third Plan. Efforts have been made to provide financial resources for this expenditure, as far as possible through the country's internal resources. The principle of self reliance is one of the main principles taken into consideration. Although foreign aid and assistance is the main sources of financing the Third Plan, as compared to the previous plans, greater share of internal resources has been kept in view. Similarly the Third Plan contains deliberations to encourage government and national savings so that larger sums obtained through these savings could be utilized in productive activities thereby expediting economic development.

With a view to increase national revenues and to prepare favorable ground to maintain sufficient financial resources for economic development, increase in production has been given first preference. The development of agriculture and industries constitutes the largest portion of the Third Plan. Increase in agricultural produce at a great speed is of utmost importance for the fulfillment of the day to day requirements of the people, to maintain a proper standard of the consumption of food stuffs, development of country's handicrafts and for strengthening state's Balance of Payments. The projects included in the Plan and necessary encouragements to increase agricultural produce have been given priority in the Third Plan. Stepping up of industrial production is very important in order to strengthen the country's economic structure, to meet people's requirements for consumable articles, to alter country's imports and to strengthen her exports. In the end, the balanced development of agriculture and industries and other allied spheres with a view of raising peoples living standards has been kept in view in this Plan.

While drafting the Third Plan, the views and useful proposals of the people, the governors, the municipalities, the scholars of the country as well as foreign and international experts have been sought and made use of. The cooperation extended by the ministries and other government officers and organizations for the drawing up of the plan is a matter of obligation. The distinguished officers are requested to extend their cooperation in the field of action and implementatino of the plan just as they helped in the drafting of it. The success of the plan to some extent depends on giving due consideration to some of these important points such as observing the rules and regulations, preparation of reports, submission of authentic information, raising the utility of work in the workshops, economy in non-essential expenditure and effective use of the machinery and technical cadre. The Ministry of Planning is only a central body in drafting and implementing the plans, linking developmental activities and therefore the success of the plan in the sphere of implementation depends on the degree of success attained by the concerned departments.

People's cooperation not only in the sphere of implementation of the projects falling under the Third Plan but also in the various spheres of life they shall play an important role in the economic development of the country. The speeding of economic activity requires larger investment in productive fields, so that, however small they may be, it is essential for every individual to contribute thereby to the progress of the country.

In addition to the operations of projects and programs we have another important duty to perform during the Third Plan period and that is the preparation of a long term plan. The drafting of a long term plan on the basis of the results of human and agricultural statistics which, in turn, will be completed during the Third Plan and a study of the panorama of the country's social and economic development for the exploitation of the country's rich natural resources is considered essential. The long-term plan is looked upon as a general framework of the forthcoming Five Year Plan and the standards envisaged in the country's Constitution for attainment in the various fields of life can be achieved only in this way.

We hope that the Third Plan will be implemented by the grace of God under the wise guidance of our progressive King and with the sincere cooperation of the people and the results so achieved will prove useful for the progress and advancement of the country.

Prof. Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziai,
Minister of Planning.

A Review of the Economic Situation

General Perspective

Our country, Afghanistan, has the basic ingredients for economic development in the endowment of natural resources, agricultural productivity in field crops and livestock, and potential mineral wealth. Nevertheless it has been unable to utilize to the full its resources in spite of positive efforts. Needed has been a more clearly defined economic policy, more capital and more technical personnel and a more complete socio-economic infrastructure. To achieve maximum utilization of natural resources and to pu-grade the living levels of the people, socio-economic planning was introduced with the design of the First Five Year Plan in mid-1335 (1955), followed by the Second Five Year Plan in 1341 (1962).

During the past ten years of the two Plans development activities have made achievements in the main economic sectors, not only by increasing domestic production and upgrading the living levels of the people, but in the completion of infrastructure projects which provided favorable conditions for further development in quick-yielding, productive fields.

Due to shortage of basic statistics it is difficult to quantify and explain in precise figures the effect of the investments of the past two Plans in increasing the national income and in upgrading living levels of the people. Therefore the physical achievements of the two Plans in various economic and social fields are recounted here.

At the time of designing the First Plan many barriers existed, such as insufficient domestic financial resources, lack of technical, administrative and other experienced personnel, as well as basic statistical data necessary for developing an adequate Plan. But these barriers have been gradually reduced from the very start to this date. Considerable achievements were made during the past ten years in all sectors especially of course in infrastructure projects and in other sectors as well.

Transportation and Communication

Prior to the First Plan transportation and communication facilities in Afghanistan were primitive, not only because of the economics, but also because of the rigorous and unpredictably varying climatic conditions. Bridges were mostly of non-permanent material. Although priority was given to agriculture and industry respectively at the time of designing the past two Plans, because of urgent pressures more attention was paid during the implementation of the Plans to the transport and communication sectors. During the First Plan from the total of actual development expenditures, which amounted to 10.3 billion Afghanis, the sum of 5.1 billion Afghanis or 49.5% was actually spent on transportation and communication. In the Second Plan highway construction was actually given the first priority; from the total of actual expenditures estimated at 25 billion Afghanis, 9.6 billion Afghanis or 38.5 was the atcual expenditure on this sector.

The aforementioned expenditures during the two Plans provided for the completion of some 2,000 kilometers of modern asphalted and concreted, motorable roads. Construction work on the Kabul-Torkham, Kabul-Kandahar-Spin Baldak, Kabul-Sher Khan Bandar and Kandahar-Herat-Torghundi roads which began during the First Plan were completed during the Second Plan as follows:

Kabul-Torkham road,	224 kilometers
Kabul-Jubuluseraj road,	77 kilometers
Salang road,	107 kilometers (2.7 km tunnel, 5.4 km galleries)
Doshi/Sher Khan Bandar road,	214 kilometers
Kandahar-Herat-Torghuni concrete road,	680 kilometres

Completion of these highways connecting main domestic economic centers, as well as the borders of the country, is of great significance and is playing an important role in the increase of production and in the decline in the transportation rates for commercial goods. The effects of these programs may be observed in the gradual equalizing of prices, geographically speaking, and in speedier movement of individuals and of goods.

In addition to the completion of the above-mentioned roads survey and construction work on the Pul-i-Khumri-Sheberghan, Herat-Islam Qala and Kabul-Gardiz roads started during the Second Plan and is continuing through the Third Plan. Mention should be made of the construction of the Salang Road, under very difficult climatic and construction conditions, at a height of 3,340 metres above sea level. This road shortens the south and north driving distance by 200 kilometers. The Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar, the Kabul-Kandahar road and the Kabul-Torkham road will all facilitate greatly transportation of commercial items and of capital equipment. Wear and tear on vehicles, a significant exenditure in the transportation field, has also been decreased considerably with the completion of these facilities. Connection of important borders by these highways has brought about the possibility of through-transit movement of goods in this part of Asia. It is expected that with the utilization of these facilities in the future, the volume of transit goods will be increased to bring in considerable income to help retire this big investment.

Parallel to the increase in the number of vehicles the necessity has arisen for the establishment of workshops at different levels, many of which have been established within the Government development projects and outside of it in the private sector.

The establishment of these highways has created a greater possibility for transit facilities through Afghanistan between two important parts of Asia. In some sense this restores the historical pattern in which Afghanistan has been a crossroads from the southern and eastern parts of Asia to the Near East and Mediterranean region. This has been strengthened by the highway network.

Parallel to the creation of the highway system and in further response to the demand for increasing speed in domestic and international transport, the Government was required to increase its attention to the development of air transport. The Kabul and Kandahar modern international airports were built; two military air bases were also constructed in strategic areas. A sufficient number of meteorological and communication installations were placed where needed throughout the country.

Construction of river ports were also undertaken. Sher Khan Bandar at the Oxus River was completed, which will facilitate further development of Afghanistan's foreign trade.

In the field of communication development activities were concerned with expansion cf modern communication in the field of telegraph, telephone and postal facilities. An automatic plant for Kandahar, extension of the channel systems of Kabul-Kandahar and the instalations of channel plants in Kabul, Ghazni, Kalat and Kandahar were completed. The extension of the channel system line from Kabul to Pulikhumri-Mazar and the associated plant installations were also completed.

To expand the telephone and telegraphic facilities four modern receiver and transmitter plants and two radio terminals with parts were also installed and operating.

The extension of the channel system line from Pulikhumri to Kunduz was completed. The channel system line from Kandahar to Farah, Herat, Islam-Qala is being continued and is 80 per cent completed. The installation of the channel plants of Kabul, Ghazni, Mazar and Kalat has been completed but is being continued towards Girishk and Herat. The completion of this channel will facilitate direct communication between Afghanistan and Iran and from Iran to the Mediteranean area.

Expansion of the Kabul telephone system from 5,000 to 13,000 lines is being continued. The laying of concrete tubes on an experimental basis for a distance of 11 kilometers is in progress.

The equipment for an automatic plant with 1500 connections for Herat and for Mazar has arrived in Kabul. The building have been completed and the installation will begin in 1346. (Preliminary work has already begun.)

Thus the completion of development activities in the transportation and communication sector will provide a favorable base for the expansion of other development sectors.

Mines and Industries

Industrial activity was largely confined to handicraft before the beginning of the First Plan; machine output was limited to a few industrial plants. This changed tremendously during the past 10 years, quantitatively as well as qualitatively. During the past plans attention was drawn to industrial development and to exploitation of mineral resources. The electric power industry as a source of energy for industry was developed to a considerable degree. Total output of power in the country (which was 47 million kilowatt hours before the First Plan) trebled at the end of it, i.e., it reached 127 million kw. hours. During the Second Plan, with the utilization of diesel and hydraulic energy, the total output increased again considerably. At the end of 1346 installed capacity will be 3.5 times that of 1340. During the same period, total output is expected to increase by 46%. On the basis of current estimates as a result of energy produced by the Puli-Khumri, Nangarhar, Mahipar and Naghlu dams, the total energy output will be increased to 243 million kw hours. Preliminary work on an expanded distribution system of power in Kabul has started.

The value of the total volume of industrial output amounted to 9.2 billion Afghanis in 1340, as compared with 12.7 billion Afghanis in 1345; estimates show that handicrafts will increase from 7.5 billion Afghanis to 9.1 billion Afghanis. The following table illustrates the growth in the main industrial products:

Production Comparison between 1340 *and* 1345

Industry	1340	1345	Percentage 1345 compared to 1340
Power in million KWH	125.8	222.0	176.0
Coal in thousand tons	66.3	152.0	229.3
Cement in thousand tons	40.6	177.0	435.7
Cotton in thousand tons	15.7	23.0	147.0
Cotton textile in million meters	27.2	56.0	206.0
Rayon textile in thousand meters	267.0	1000.0	375.0
Leather shoes in thousand pairs	25.2	90.0	257.0
Sugar in thousand tons	4.5	7.5	167.0
Silo flour in thousand tons	32.1	56.0	174.0
Vegetable oil in thousand tons	1.5	3.35	224.0
Salt in thousand tons	23.0	49.8	216.5
House construction in thousand cubic meters	—	35.0	—
Ceramic manufacturing in thousand piece	90.0	15.0	16.6
Lapis lazuli in tons	2.8	10.3	267.5

From the table it can be seen that industrial production during the Second Plan increased in relation to the First. The production of cotton textiles increased two-fold, leather products 3.6 times, and sugar products by 1.7 times during the period. Even so, the target for the Second Plan has not been fulfilled in some cases. For example, it was anticipated in the Plan that the production of cotton textiles should be increased to 75 million meters. However, production reached only 56 million meters. The main reason for this lack of complete implementation is the unbalanced expansion of cotton producing with the industry. In the meantime, the full capacity of textile mills was not utilized due to the imbalance in availability of the various factors of production. Also, it was anticipated that the production of shoes would be increased to 200,000 pairs; in fact, only part of this target was fulfilled, i.e., 90,000 pairs, because the new tannery and shoe-making plants were not established as planned. Technical and economic studies were not available nor was the required capital. Also, there was a lack of effective demend—diminished income of consumers limited production of even the current establishments. In the Second Plan it was anticipated that a number of industrial enterprises such as factories for sugar, cigarettes, vegetable oils, glass making and processing the export items should be established through the participation of private investment, at least in part to increase the supply of consumer goods. However, during the course of the Second Plan only the survey and study of some of these industries were performed.

Sugar production from domestic sources accounts for a small part of the total demand. Most of the demand is being taken care of by imports from abroad. This is indicated in the following table:

	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	Percentage 2nd of 1st
Sugar production 000 tons	28.2	33.6	119.2
Sugar imports 000 tons	166.3	243.5	146.0

From this table it can be seen that the import of sugar from abroad was increased by 46% and domestic production was increased by 19 per cent. It was for this reason that the capacity of the sugar factory of Baghlan was expanded, the result of which will be observed during the Third Plan. The meat packing plants have not developed significantly even though the sources of supply of meat from the livestock are adequate. The capacity of the present meat packing plant is being utilized up to only 15% to 20 per cent.

The production of cement started during the First Plan and the volume of production reached 40,000 tons annually. During the fourth year of the Second Plan this quantity increased to 158,000 tons. In the year 1344 the Ghory Cement Factory started with full capacity production. In the last year of the Second Plan the production of cement compared to that of the last year of the First Plan increased four-fold. This rate of increase has provided the possibility of self-sufficiency in cement supply.

In order to increase production of coal in Karkar and Ishpushta coal mines, the surface layer of coal in these mines has been made suitable for mining. Due to room and pillar development in Dara Suf, which has been carried out according to the Plan, this mine is ready for production. In 1345 coal production reached 152,000 tons based on these improvements. This amount is double the amount mined in the last year of the First Plan. Also 80% of the briquette factory in Puli-Khumri has been completed. This factory has a capacity of 8 tons of briquettes per hour.

As a result of the geological survey in north Afghanistan the deposit of gas was discovered in the oil bearing areas of Khwaja Gogirdak Yatim Taq and Khwaja Bolan. During the petroeum explorations three oil wells were drilled. Their deposits were not premising. Drilling was performed through 16 layers. Of this total 7 provide gas reservoirs and 9 have petroleum bearing strata. During the Second Plan a total of 50 wells were drilled. Of these, 19 wells have been allocated for the production of industrial gas.

A factory for the production of chemical fertilizers is under under construction. Reaching its final stages is construction work on the extension of the pipeline which will make possible export of natural gas to the USSR. In addition, a thermo-electric plant using gas as fuel with 36,000 kilowatt capacity is to be established in Mazar-i-Sharif. The fertilizer plant will use 66% of this capacity.

During the Second Plan extensive surveys were performed in the search for minerals. During these geological investigations the beryl mine was discovered in Darae Peech, iron ore mines in Hajigak, coal in Chab Bashak, lapis lazuli in Sar Sang and Beite in Ghonbam, Gold in Badakshan delamite in Bamian.

In all regions of Afghanistan more than 540,000 square kilometers in scattered parcels were named and were photographed for geological survey purposes. Aerial photography and the naming process continued from the period previous to the Second Plan. Subsequently the geological survey for the utilization of coal mines, lapis lazuli and raw material for cement were started. In accordance with the geological surveys the largest potential coal mine of the country exists in Chab Bashak, the reserve of which is almost 74 million tons. The total of second and third grade coal reserve is about 44 million tons. The main deposits of iron ore have been discovered in Hajigak, the total reserve of which is about 2 billion tons. The deposits grading A, B and C are estimated to be about 110 million tons. and the iron ore content about 63%.

The geographical surveys were the basis for finding that the regions of Badakhshan, Takhar and Moqur are rich in gold reserves. As a result, too, of geological investigation, utilization of coal, lapis lazuli and cement raw materials has begun.

Agriculture and Irrigation

Public aspirations for economic progress are definitely linked with further achievement in the agricultural sector: 85% of the people of Afghanistan live on agriculture and more than 80% of the country's exports consist of agricultural products. If an effective demand is considered as a factor in the motivation of the industrial sector, it is the income of the peasant and rural population which will be most important in creating this demand. The continued increase of the country's population, the supply of raw materials for domestic industry and the elevation of the level of employment require more serious and fuler utilization of the country's agricultural resources.

It was on this basis that priority was to be given in both past Plans to the agricultural sector. But, as was mentioned above, due to the great need for transportation and communication and electric power, all of which are essential for the speedier development of quick-yielding projects, these displaced agriculture in priority in both of the past Plans. The agricultural sector thus occupied a third place; total actual expenditures in agricultural investment during the Second Plan amounted to 4.4 billion Afs. which was an increase of 3 billion Afs. over the First Plan. Estimates indicate the actual values of agricultural production on the basis of 1344 prices to have increased from 34.9 billion Afs. to 37.3 billion Afs. This is an increase of 7% over the period 1340 to 1345. From the following table it can be seen that there has been an expansion of 3.7% in the area under cereal cultivation and 14.0% in cotton cultivation.

CHANGES IN IRRIGABLE LAND DURING SECOND PLAN

	1340	1345	Percentage 3451 compared to 1340
Grains in general of which:	3390	2515	103.7
Wheat	2230	2346	105.2
Corn	500	500	100.0
Barley	350	350	100.0
Rice	210	222	104.8
Cotton	65	74	114.0 1/
Oil Seeds	150	150	100.0
Beet root	4	4	100.0

1/ During the middle years of the Second Plan the target was largely achieved but in 1345 due to extention of irrigated wheat area the cotton production was reduced.

From 1340 to 1345 the area in total cereal production increased by 3.7% and total production increased by 3.5%. The original of the Second Plan was for a production of 4 million tons of which 92.5% was reached. This low target would have been far over-reached had there been more rapid improvement in use of agricultural equipment and in agricultural methods as well as development of more effective incentives to production. In addition there would have been increased production with less migration to urban areas. Such movement as has occurred has not been replaced by agricultural machinery and equipment in as many other countries.

Cotton production increased during the first year of the Second Plan. For example the production of this industrial raw material increased from 54,000 tons in 1340 to 75,000 tons in 1344. Cotton production in the year 1345 declined once again from the expected level. The fundamental reasons is that the increase in the cotton price in relation to the prices of other agricultural products has been insufficient to encourage the farmers to apply enough resources to cotton production.

To increase agricultural production a construction of a number of large irrigation projects have had an effective role in the better use of the natural water resources. The Nangarhar Canal project which was completed during the Second Plan is now in use. The area of land to be irrigated by this project consists of 152,250 jeribs. To the end of the Second Plan more than 20,000 jeribs of virgin land have been levelled. Of this part is already under cultivation. There are to be two methods of utilization of this project. One is to be by state mechanised farm and the other by individual farm enterprises. Also the construction and repair of Ajmer, Badak and Shahre-Rawan canals and the repairing of the Archi canal has been completed in order to increase the amount of agricultural land and better utilize available water. These canals are also now in use.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the construction and utilization of certain areas of the Helmand Valley were completed. In this project, the irrigation network of the arears of Tarwak and Darweshan were completed and the irrigation network of Shamalan and Marja were improved for the irrigation of 13,000 jeribs of land. An experimental agricultural farm was established on an area of 4,000 jeribs of land for the purpose of making the farmers acquainted with modern machinery and equipment.

In view of the lack of precise technical studies, additional lands were not developed in this area. However, for the effective use of lands of the Helmand Valley it was proposed to study 40,000 jeribs to learn of its economic and technical productivity. Later on the possibilities of utilization of those lands were to be studied with the anticipation of, where appropriate, levellng and of construction of drainage and canal systems.

The water and soil surveys in Afghanistan were developed on a larger scale after the establishment of the Water and Soil Survey Authority during 1342. The activities of this establishment were later expanded.

In addition to the inclusion of the Helmand and Kabul Valley, studies were made in the Katawaz region and the northern part of Afghanistan, especially of the Kokcha Valley. The survey of the Harirod was continued. The plan for the joint utilization of the river Panj that will comprise power and irrigation were confirmed during 1343. The preliminary studies of this big project are still continuing by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and will be completed during 1347.

During the Second Plan the number and the product of livestock has increased. This is important in foreign exchange earnings and for domestic consumption. The following tabulation indicates this increase on a comparative basis:

(in 000 livestock)

Name	1340	1345	Percentage of 1345 compared to 1340
Total cattle	2900	3600	124.1
Karakul sheep	5500	5600	102.0
Other sheep	13,800	15.000	108.7

Productivity increased with livestock numbers. Increases in the important product items can be observed from the following tabulation:

	Unit of Measure	Livestock Products during 1340	Livestock Products during 1345	Percentage of 1345 compared to 1340
Sheep wool	000 tons	20.9	23.6	113.0
Karakul skin	000 pieces	2500	2610	1044.
Sheep and Goat skin	000 pieces	6700	6880	108.4

Even though the quality and quantity of livestock and its productivity has been raised, yet by international standards both are low. The main factor that retards development in this respect is the lack of pasture and winter cattle feed, the presence of livestock diseases, and the lack of necessary facilities during the difficult periods of the year.

Irrigation and agricultural improvement are among the most important problems of the economy. Of the total cultivable area of 30 million jeribs 26.55 million or 68% has been placed under irrigation. The reason for this difference is the lack of water and the inefficient use of water for irrigation. According to the result of current experiments the irrigation of land under systematic methods on huge irrigation projects has reduced the wastage of water. It also facilitated land utilization to raise the productivity of agriculture at less cost. However, the improvement of the present irrigation systems and the encouragement of a number of small irrigation systems is being undertaken where such is more economical than by the completion of the huge projects.

The purpose of this program is to increase the area of agricultural lands in the quickest and most economical way possible. The lack of acquaintance of farmers with new methods of cultivation, their use of only primitive equipment and chemicals and the lack of availability of chemical fertilizers and modern agricultural pesticides has prevented the rapid development of farm land. Existing relations between the farm operators and landowners has also helped to prevent the progress in agricultural productivity.

Development of agriculture in Afghanistan like that of many other countries in this part of the world will take a very long time.

Education and Manpower.

During the preparation and design of the first two Plans and even till the present the shortage of technical personnel has been one of the important difficulties existing in the effective implementation of development plans. The training of adequate and of technically competent personnel is a major factor in the economic development of the country. As in most developing countries, Afghanistan's manpower is adequate in quantity. However the lack of technical skills and expertise reduces greatly their ability to play a fundamental role in economic development and growth.

The investment in huge projects during the Second Five Year Plan raised the level of employment in construction. Effective utilization of the employees was much reduced by their lack of skill and training. Educational programs in the projects did provide assistance in raising the productivity of labor, both in the social and in economic fields. These programs filled, at least partially, some of the vital needs of Afghanistan. The country badly needs to train people at a level which can enable them to perceive their social and economic problems from which will come an incentive to raise the quality and level of education and provide people to serve wherever and for whatever they are needed in the country.

Although the Second Five Year Plan did not solve all these problems it did achieve a profound introduction to them. In the Second Five Year Plan programs resulted in the expansion of the primary, intermediate and high schools. In the last year of the Second Plan the number of primary, intermediate and village schools reached the total of 2,410 which is 1.8 times the number in the last year of the First Plan. The number of students in these schools increased to 230,000. In the vocational schools the number of students was 6,122 during 1340 and increased to 13,800 during 1345. The educational plan for primary, secondary and village schools was implemented by more than 100%. Among the 56 vocational schools 29 were used for the training of teachers to meet the requirements of primary and village schools. Seven were for training technical and professional personnel for agriculture, industry and construction. In addition 13 schools provided training for spreading of religious enlightenment. It is estimated that there are 3 million children of school age (7 to 15) throughout Afghanistan. Of this total slightly over 402,000 are in the primary and village schools.

The development targets of the Kabul University have been almost completely fulfilled. The number of university students has increased from 1,951 at the end of the First Plan to 3,383 by the end of the Second Plan. This is a 73% increase. Excluded are those students who have been sent abroad for training but included are students of the Nangarhar University which was established during the Second Plan.

Public Health

Equally with education the health program has to play an important role in increasing the productive capacity of personnel for the nation's economic development. Health programs have been designed to extend preventive medicine and to increase curative medicine. These two programs, especially the first, should be effective in raising the productive potential through increasing the average life span. Many children do not reach productive age because of contagious diseases. For this reason the Second Plan concentrated more on curative and preventive medicine. Despite this systematic activity the shortage of internal financial resources and technical personnel retarded progress. The number of hospital beds increased from 1,380 in 1340 to 2,187 in 1345. During the Second Plan the number of hospitals increased by 12, bringing the total to 67.

For health improvement expanded measures were used to eradicate epidemics and increase the measures used to prevent contagious disease and to enhance the protection against malaria, cholera and the like. These were preventive medicine programs.

The Ministry of Public Health has increased its rate of construction, installation of laboratories and use X-ray equipment beyond what had been planned. Laboratory numbers increased from 14 to 17 and use of X-ray centers from 13 to 18. The number of medical doctors or physicians increased from 293 in 1340 to 450 in 1345. The number of professional and skilled personnel increased from 866 to 1,861 in the same period.

Information

To keep people informed and enlightened and to attract the cooperation and assistance of the population in the implementation of the development plan, the press and publication establishments and radio broadcasting were all utilized. Short wave and medium wave transmitters (100 KW) placed in the locality of the Kabul Industrial Park were completed and opened during the last year of the Plan. With the opening of the new studios of Radio Afghanistan broadcasting programs expanded. The new building for the Government Press has been newly equipped and put to work. Presses in other provinces have expanded. The number and volume of publications including newspapers and journals have increased remarkably during the Second Plan. Furthermore, the motion picture film developing laboratory in Kabul has been completed and work has begun.

Rural and Regional Development

To raise the standard of living of the rural people the Rural Development Program was extended. During the Second Plan this program consisted of health, education and agriculture. About 39 new projects were established during the Second Plan in various parts of the country. As a result of these projects regional programs for underdeveloped areas of the country have been undertaken. The first stage of the regional development program has been applied in Pakthia and studies in other less developed regions were also started. It was due, for instance, to these studies that a factory for carpentry at Asadabad, Kunar, was established as a first step. In addition the development of Katawaz Region Department was established as a first step in the implementation of underground irrigation.

City Construction

A general plan for Kabul City for 25 years has been prepared to be gradually implemented as financial resources become available. To improve the general health of the people certain congested parts of the old Kabul City ought to be demolished. For those displaced urgent programs will be established to construct low cost houses. To put these programs of construction into effect work is in process by the construction unit of the Ministry of Defence at Bagrami (Siah Sang).

The survey of the "Housing Construction" project was complete at Zinda Banan in 1342. In recent years 10 blocks comprising 284 apartments have already been completed.

The City Construction Department, with the help of U.N. experts, has made an effort to determine the project locations for a number of provinces and has prepared the maps and sent them to the provinces to initiate construction.

The project for Kabul drinking water which includes the main network has been completed and preliminary arrangements have been undertaken to provide adequate drinking water for the city. For the supply of drinking water to Kandahar, Herat, Mazar, Jalalabad, studies have already been made. The survey and construction of these projects will be completed in the next few years.

Trade

Afghanistan, like other developing countries, has serious economic problems with its foreign trade. The export trade of the country is still more dependent upon additional agricultural production for which the demand is quite variable. Capital goods imports, which are so important to Afghanistan, have stable prices ordinarily, whereas the export items vary substantially which results in instability internally. Total foreign trade during the First Plan amounted to about $ 511.5 million which compared with $ 645.5 million during the Second Plan, an increase of 26.2 per cent.

	First Plan	Second Plan	Percentage Second of First Plan
Total Volume of Foreign Trade :	511.5	645.5	126.2
Exports	268.9	340.3	126.6
Imports	242.6	305.2	125.8

From the table is indicated the favourable balance of trade during the Second Plan where exports exceeded commercial imports.

The pattern of exports remained the same during the Second Plan period. In the Second Plan 3.6 thousand tons of wool and 8.1 thousand tons of fresh fruits were exported, less than had been exported in the First Five Year Plan. There was an increase in the volume of cotton, carpets, karakul and medical herbs. Accordingly the export of 53.3 thousand tons of cotton in the First Plan was increased to 89 thousand tons in the Second, and carpets from 1.5 million square meters to 2.4 million square meters. Lack of facilities for sorting and grading was a contributing factor to holding down export volume. Demands were not particularly active for Afghan export commodities during the Second Five Year Plan. Better sorting and grading would have improved the chances of receiving higher prices.

During the Second Five Year Plan the prices of export items like carpets and karakul fluctuated considerably. To improve the situation and encourage exports, exchange reforms were made. As a result of this and related strategies, better prices were obtained by producers and exporters.

With development expansion the volume of import of capital and consumer goods has increased remarkably and so also has the cost of servicing foreign loans during the Second Plan. These now total $766 million. Part of this sum has been compensated by increased income from export which amounted to $ 340 million during the Plan period. It has resulted in a deficit of $ 426 million in the balance of payments. Foreign loans and grants amounting to $ 413 million account for most of this deficit. The repayment of loans and interest appear in the balance of payments during the Second plan as shown in the following table.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD

The Balance of Payments in Outline a/ ($ U.S. Millions)

	Second Plan Period 1341 - 1345
Goods and Services	
Commercial Exports	**+ 340.3**
Commercial Imports	**- 305.2**
Balance on Invisibles	
Foreign Aid Goods and Services b/	**- 463.2**
Foreign Debt Payments	**- 48.0**
Balance on Goods and Services	**- 476.1**
Capital and Transfers	
Development Loans and Grants c/	**+ 402.5**
Commodity Assistance Loans and Grants	**+ 60.7**
Balance on Capital Account	**+ 463.2**
***All Other*, including omissions and changes in exchange assets**	**- 12.9**

a/ Includes only estimates of major categories for which data is usually available. No reliable data has been built up for experience for many items in the Balance of Payments, such as private capital transfers and other items.

b/ Includes $ 50 million in Technical Assistance.

c/ Includes payments on both principal and interest paid by Government budget and other institutions.

During the Second Plan an amount of $ 60.7 million worth of consumer goods in addition to the capital goods was imported through credits and grants. These credits and grants consisted of wheat, $ 34 million, sugar, $ 7.4 million and petroleum products, $ 4.4 million.

While no reliable statistics are available, from the fact that industrial projects increased and irrigation was extended and employment was increased, we know that there was an increase in domestic demand for consumer goods.

The domestic trade, especially wholesale and retail business in Kabul, Kandahar and Herat and other main cities, was extended, with concomittant rises in the prices of consumer goods paralleling the economic development at this stage in Afghanistan.

Financial Affairs

The completion of the development program outlined above is heavily dependent upon the expansion of financial resources, especially those from internal sources. Even though domestic income in both Plans was low expenditures for development projects provided for a maximum utilization of internal resources. In the beginning of it was anticipated that Afs. 44.5 billion would be spent during the Second Plan as follows:

Developmental expenditures	Billion Afs.	%
Developmental expenditures	31.35	70.4
Ordinary expenditures	13.15	29.6

To finance the above expenditures, the following sources were anticipated:

	Million Afs.	%
Internal resources	15,000	33.8
Foreign loans, commodity assistance and project loans	24,841	55.7
Private capital	268	0.6
Central Bank loan	4,391	9.9
	44,500	100.0

In the above figures $ 691 million is also included, out of which $589.4 million was to come from foreign credits and technical assistance. During the preparation of the Plan the dollar exchange rate was Afs. 20.25 for repayment of foreign loans and for other exchange and banking transactions, Afs. 32.35. At the end of the Second Plan's first year the actual exchange rate to the dollar was Afs. 45 as approved by the IMF. Accordingly the total volume of the Plan was raised from Afs. 44.5 billion to Afs. 54.1 billion. Of this amount up to Afs. 3.1 billion were spent on development projects and Afs. 15 billion were to be spent on the financing of the ordinary budget. The financial sources were anticipated as follows.

Internal Revenue	18.0 billion Afs.
Foreign Project Loans	26.699 " "
Other Foreign Loans and Commodity Assistance	5.818 " "
Private Investment	0.268 " "
Total	50.785 billion Afs.

As it turned out, these sources failed to materialize as fully as anticipated.

Foreign aid loans form the main part of financing for the Second Plan. Available statistics indicate that this amounted to $ 352 million or 60 per cent of the anticipated figure of $ 589.4 million divided as indicated in the following table:

Aid giving countries	Project Loans	Other loans and grants	Total	Percentage
USSR	173.0	57.0	230.0	65.2
USA	10.8	71.4	82.2	23.3
FRG	30.4	1.0	31.4	9.5
Czechoslovakia	3.8	—	3.8	1.5
U. N.	—	5.1	5.1	1.0
Total	218.0	134.5	352.5	100.0%

It must be understood that the reduction of foreign aid was due in large part to the fact that these were original estimates rather than commitments. Even so the delay in undertaking certain projects, partly due to the technical and partly to internal financial shortages resulted in an additional short fall in total loans and grants. Some of this will be carried over the Third Plan.

A second source of financing is foreign aid provided as commodity assistance, largely through consumer goods. The original amount anticipated from this was Afs. 5.518 billion, of which 2.909 billion or slightly more than half was actually obtained during the Second Plan.

The commodities imported under this program were wheat, sugar, gasoline, vegetable oil, spare parts, etc. from the countries listed in the following table:

Countries	Grants	Loan	Total	Percentage
USA	1250.0	123.1	1373.1	47.2
USSR	—	1097.8	1097.8	37.7
FRG	—	388.1	388.1	13.3
U. N.	50.6	—	50.6	1.8
	1300.6	1609.0	2909.6	100.0%

Market limits in consumer and industrial goods explained in part a lesser amount of commodity aid than had first been anticipated.

Internal revenues mainly from budget revenues surplus over ordinary expenditures amount to Afs. 15.8 billion during the Second Plan. Earlier estimates had placed this at Afs. 18 billion from internal sources. Thus 85 per cent of the target was reached. Land taxes had been estimated at Afs. 800 million, but only 300 million were actually collected. Revenues from certain new investments such as government mechanised farms and other new industrial firms as well as the increase in mineral production failed to come up to expectations. Those which reached anticipated levels included revenues from imports, from Monopoly enterprises, the Silo, the Government Press and the like.

In general, financial resources reached more than 60 per cent of that which had been anticipated.

These revenues, in total about Afs. 25 billion, were invested in the following development plans:

	Million Afs.	%
1. Expansion of transportation and communication	9643	38.5
2. The expansion of mines and industry	8467	33.9
3. The expansion of agriculture and irrigation	4442	17.8
4. Education and social services	1998	8.0
5. Others	450	1.8
	25,000	100%

Of the total amount of Afs. 25 billion, Afs. 15,968 billion, ($ 352.5 million) came from foreign aid, 2.9 billion from foreign commodity assistance and the remainder from the surplus of internal revenues and loans of the Central Bank.

The predicted amount of private investment in specific projects failed to be forthcoming. Instead, other projects such as the expansion of cotton ginning and pressing, wool weaving, raisin cleaning and the Second Kabul Electric Plant, textile expansion, shoe making and a group of other small industrial projects implemented the private investment and combined enterprises program. The grant total investment was estimated to be about Afs. 389 million.

The ordinary government expenses anticipated to be Afs. 12.5 billion actually reached Afs. 10.9 billion. This is based on actual reports from the first four years and estimates of the fifth year.

Not included in the above figures is an amount of Afs. 2.3 billion for technical assistance and educational expenses for Afghan students abroad which were paid by foreign organisations. The additional size of the ordinary expenditures was caused largely because of the increase of salaries in 1342, unanticipated expenses due to exchange reform, to maintenance, and to price increases. Ordinary administrative expenses were increased up to above 6 per cent, which will be avoided in the future to provide additional availability for developmental activities.

Despite the effect of the foreign exchange reforms and price increases, the annual revenues increased by 9 to 10 per cent. In general, the financial situation, except for the last years, was not satisfactory. Deficits incurred were compensated by printing money and borrowing from the Central Bank. In the first year of the Plan the deficit was over a billion Afghanis, but this situation was recognized as quite unsatisfactory and policies were changed to reduce the deficit in the fourth year to Afs. 210 million and to approximately a balance by the year 1345.

The Transition to the Third Plan

Out of the Second Five Year Plan came improved social and economic conditions and the establishment of a basic infrastructure. The infrastructure forms the foundation for the gradual development of quick producing projects in agriculture and industry.

The Third Five Year Plan will not only recognize the economic and social changes that took place during the past ten years, but also will be based on the spirit of the new constitution and the policy of the Government with its new program of reform. Each of these will guarantee economic and political improvement.

Motivated by the spirit of the constitution and with the backing of an analysis of the economic and social situation the above policy emerged and the Government has begun a series of decisions which would move from infrastructure, economic and social, towards the direct and quick producing projects to the greatest extent possible in the Third Five Year Plan. Accordingly expenditures in the quick producing projects have increased in both industry and agriculture during the last year of the Second Plan. For example, expenditures in the field of transportation and communication decreased remarkably. On the other hand a number of small bridges were constructed in various parts of the country in order to facilitate development, economic and social, of local areas.

Priority was given to the agricultural program even during the last year of the Second Plan. The wheat project was stepped up rapidly with the purchase and application of chemical fertilizers, procurement of more productive seed and the use of seed cleaning machinery. Undertaken were a number of small projects in the agriculture and irrigation fields such as Kilagai and Bakhtyaran, the agricultural program of Pakthia, irrigation in the Katawaz area through the use of deep wells and imported irrigation pumps, the use of tractors and agricultural machinery, and in planned reorganization of the Agricultural Bank. These all are recent activities begun during the last year of the Second Plan. Additional illustrations include the expansion of industrial establishments such as the textile plant; the sugar plant of Baghlan; the creation of certain small industries, for instance the carpentry plant in Asadabad in Kunar; drafting of the program for small industries in Pakthia; development of cottage industries and the establishment of the handicraft institution of Afghanistan; the forming of the Industrial Development Bank in 1345; a movement towards the creation of light industries and the increase in production of industrial items. Also in order to use the electric power, distribution networks were expanded in the capital and in the provinces and new generation plants were established in some of the cities.

The proposed objectives to establish the elementary and secondary education institutions in the Second Plan, postponed due to financial difficulties in the fourth year, were completed in the fifth year. A number of other institutions were also established.

In the health field, in addition to the normal program in preventive and curative medicine, effective steps were taken to supply additional equipment such as X-ray items, and to provide laboratories for health institutes in some provinces. The health caravans were started in some provinces.

The rural development program was given renewed emphasis during 1345. The major aim of this program in accordance with Government policy is the establishment of a spirit of cooperation in the village to enhance economic and social progress and to increase incomes by more agricultural and industrial production and the provision of better health conditions. During late 1344 and 1345, 24 new projects were established.

In order to provide better housing and better health conditions generally, the second housing project was established in Siah Sang.

The activities in the field of social services during 1345 are preliminary steps in the direction of balanced public services. Decisions have been taken to stabilize the financial and monetary situation during the past two years despite the increase in development activities. As a result the budget was balanced and the value of the Afghani stabilized.

The above activities, based on economic needs and of project priority, were carried out with the developmental budget of 1345 and not only were expanded considerably during the last year of the Second Plan, but also facilitated the transition from economic infrastructure toward quick-producing projects to the extent possible during the Third Five Year Plan.

Objectives, Policies and Strategies

Main Thrust of Government Policy

While explaining the Government reform program and aims, Prime Minister Maiwandwal emphasized the following points regarding the Third Five Year Plan:

1. "On the basis of economic democracy, our principal objective is to raise the standard of living of the depressed classes and to rescue the oppressed."

2. "The economic enterprises of the State should be directed toward economic infrastructural projects, power production, heavy industry and the like, while private enterprise, undertaken within the framework of government planning should be encouraged and protected by the State."

3. "To obtain these objectives . . . priority (should) be given to increased agricultural and industrial production".

4. "Priority should be given to small and short-term agricultural and irrigational projects to increase agricultural productivity. Methods to increase the productive capabilities of farmers . . . include new methods of farming, use of improved farm implements and machinery, and especially, State-assisted multiplication and dissemination of better seeds, chemical fertilizer and improved irrigation methods . . . A systematic program to expand all types of agricultural credits should be undertaken by agricultural banks in all parts of the country . . . The present relationship among farm workers, tenants and landowners, and a parasitic class which exists among them, is one of the leading factors which has brought about social imbalance. Initiating reforms to improve these conditions is one of the basic objectives of the agricultural program and constitutes a basic economic improvement."

5. ". . . We believe that in order for our country to industrialize, the import of foreign industrial consumer goods should be limited and domestic resources strengthened and developed . . . Priority should be given to strengthening light industries . . . supported through guidance and assistance by encouraging domestic investment, securing reasonable credits, strengthening the Industrial Bank, providing technical know-how and customs protection for such industries and creating the necessary atmosphere to attract foreign investment within the framework of economic development."

6. ". . .Every possible effort should be made for a relatively balanced form of social and economic welfare throughout the country . . ."

7. ". . . development of villages should take place through community development programs. Such development. .will take place through the introduc-

tion of modern techniques in various branches of agriculture, animal husbandry and health and by establishing handicrafts cooperatives, schools, cultural centers, etc. The main objective of this program should be to guide and assist the rural population in such a way that self-help is encouraged through mutual assistance and cooperation."

8. "... The nation's trade, especially its foreign trade, should be coordinated with the economic development of the country ... Increasing diversification of exports, improving the commercial quality of export items, and increasing the total volume of exports will be given due attention ... Our import policy must be to promote the import of capital goods and limit the import of luxury items ... For this purpose customs tariffs ought to be reconsidered .... Considering that the key to price stabilization under present conditions is an increase in production, our main objective is the expansion of production."

9. "..Contact between major industrial and economic centers in the country is essential for the maximum utilization of present facilities and those which may set up in the future; such contact..should be established through the improvement and extension of highways, roads, subsidiary roads, airports, waterways and communication systems with the minimum of expenditure."

10. "To the extent possible our fiscal policy will aim at a balanced budget, financial and monetary stability and an accelerated rate of economic growth in the country..We believe that a policy of redistribution of income to promote social justice could be achieved through the collection of taxes and their expenditure by the State ... It is necessary that priority be given to direct taxes over indirect taxes ... In regard to the salaries and wages of civil servants, consideration should be given to minimum living costs so that the relationship between salary and living costs may be kept in balance. This can be achieved by increasing salaries and establishing consumer cooperatives."

11. "We believe that possibilities of applying the programs of preventive and curative medicine on a regionally balanced basis and the drafting of a scheme for nationalizing public health should be seriously followed."

12. "Efforts should be made to bring about a relative balance on both the level of education and distribution of educational facilities throughout the country ... The education and training of children and the younger generation is of basic importance..With respect to secondary education, its quantitative and qualitative aspects as well as its balance with primary and higher education should be kept in mind ... Vocational education programmes should be drafted and expanded in accordance with out actual needs for agriculture, livestock raising, and technical, industrial, educational and other branches of the national economy. In the field of higher education, we deem it necessary to pay special attention to the needs of the country ... Educational opportunity should be provided for those who for one reason or another, have not been able to learn to read or write."

Since the Prime Minister's speech, policies have emerged within changing conditions and a larger framework. The speech nevertheless was the foundation upon which the policies have been built and which have formed an effective instrument for preparing the practical strategy to achieve the goals of the Plan.

Goals of the Third Five Year Plan

The goals of the Third Five Year Plan have been determined from the experience with the First and Second Plans and in response to aspirations of the people and the realities of the situation in Afghanistan. These goals are as follows:

1. A rapid increase of production especially in agriculture to raise additional foodstuffs and industry for consumer and capital items, which will result in increased national income and increased levels of employment and progress towards the ultimate goals of economic independence and self-sufficiency.

2. Expansion of the private sector with the encouragement of quick-producing projects in agriculture and industry.

3. Facilitation of the means for national savings for the strengthening of the national economics of the country.

4. The strengthening of the balance of payments through expansion of export industry and increase in the value of export goods and the limiting of imports of consumer goods to actual needs.

5. Efforts to achieve a distribution of national income according to criteria of social justice and economic welfare.

6. Balanced development of education through spreading primary education throughout the country, within the limits of available resources. Expansion of vocational and higher education to satisfy the demands for trained technical and administrative personnel at various levels of the economy.

7. Expansion of health facilities with a view to a better balance.

8. Gradual development of economic activities in the comparatively underdeveloped regions of the country.

9. Expansion of press and information programs to encourage cooperation in the development program.

To implement these goals a series of practical strategies have evolved.

Practical Srategy of the Third Five Year Plan

1. *Practical Strategy for Establishing an Environment to Encourage Private Investment in Agriculture*

During the Second Plan little change occurred in agricultural production. The small increase was barely sufficient to keep pace with the demand created by

the increase in population. To satisfy a growing population, to raise living levels and to respond to increased demands for industrial raw materials necessitate the expansion and rapid development of the nation's agricultural production during the Third Plan. Accordingly State investment for agricultural development and irrigation will be increased and private investment will be encouraged. Practical strategies will facilitate the investments designed to achieve these aims.

Extension programs in agriculture will be expanded to encourage the use of new cultivation methods, demonstration of simple agricultural tools and machines, use of improved seeds and chemical fertilizers. The Agricultural Development Bank will provide short term credit for seed, fertilizers and pesticides It will extend medium term credits for land development especially for improving canals and existing irrigation systems and for the creation of new canals. Encouragement will be given to initiating cooperatives for credit, agricultural product marketing and agricultural equipment procurement and the like. Such mutual assistance groups will be assisted and encouraged by the Government.

The completion of multipurpose dams, larger irrigation network systems, and the building of dams and new systems in regions where the potential exists will be carried out. The Government will assist through capital and technical help especially in the survey and engineering phases of the construction of small irrigation projects. Programs for pasture improvement and protective measures to prevent livestock and plant diseases combined with livestock breeding programs will help encourage investment in these fields. Agricultural research results will be placed within the reach of farmers and livestock owners.

Storage facilities for agricultural products are contemplated for expansion and improvement. Prices will be paid which will encourage production of agricultural products. Market information will be provided. Improvements are contemplated in farm to market roads and processing plants will be established and improved for agricultural and livestock products. A speed-up of the preliminary phase of the Cadastral Survey will be undertaken to establish an inventory of land ownership and classification. This will provide a basis for a changed system of land taxation. Studies will be made of the possibility of progressive rates. Efforts will be made to strengthen the relations between landlord and farm operator through studies of the current situation and enactment of laws and rules already under consideration. Rules and regulations will be drafted for the better use of water in pastures and forestry—all in the interest of social justice and encouragement of the industry. Rules and related regulations will be developed for distribution of State land. Land settlement will be carried out to increase agricultural output. New lands coming under water control will be sold to settlers under favorable terms. Farmers will be transferred from agriculturally congested areas and Kochis settled in the new regions as one of the practical strategies.

2. *Practical Strategy for Facilitating and Encouraging Industrial Investment*

From the very small beginning industrial production developed rapidly during the last two Plans. Nevertheless due to shortage of technical skills industrial establishments operated at high cost and the private second has been well below its potential especially in relation to need. Developments in transportation, communication and electric power provide a base for extending development in this area. Increasing demands for consumer goods necessitate a substantial increase in private investment and industry. The Five Year Plan anticipates that private investment will be effected on a large scale. The following strategies have been developed to encourage private investment in industry.

The initial steps have been taken to establish an Industrial Development Bank with private domestic and foreign capital and assistance from the State. It is due to start operation during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan. The Bank will provide loans on approviate terms to private investors for industrial projects. Domestic and foreign investors will find new opportunities for productive investment with the enactment of the new Investment Law. The new Investment Law among other things provides for exemption from customs for import of machinery and equipment and of raw materials. It provides an exemption from income taxes during first years of the establishment of the business. In addition, under specified conditions, if the business passes appropriate economic criteria customs protection will also be provided.

To assure the objectives of the Private Investment Law in the creation of agricultural and industrial enterprises and to assure economical operation there will be a need for provision of foreign currency for purchase of machinery and equipment and other needs of the enterprisers. The conversion of currency, including foreign aid, will be at the free market rate. In the Plan, however, the conversion is estimated at Afs. 45 per dollar.

A part of the foreign loans obtained by the Government from foreign services will be available to private investors. Technical assistance from foreign and domestic sources will be supplied to prospective investors to the broadest extent possible.

In the electric power program emphasis will be on distribution during the first years of the Third Plan. Power generation capacity in the last year of the Second Plan outstripped the distribution facilities and a distribution network is the immediate need to avoid waste of available energy.

In the interests of a more balanced electric power network so basic for optimum utilization of national resources, a number of electric generating plants are under consideration for the Third Five Year Plan. Also, studies are to be conducted to establish appropriate rate schedules, based on usage of both amount and timing, which should utilize best the capacity of existing plants. The specific programs will follow the recommendations of the studies.

In parallel with the development of light industry and food stuff industries, mines will be expanded as a basis for further industrial development in the country. In order to utilize better our mining capacity and to exploit new mines, studies and further exploration will be programmed to meet both domestic needs and export increases. Utilizing the provisions of the new Mining Law and the Private Investment Law, investors from the private sector will be encouraged to enter specific fields for exploitation and mining development.

In setting out the area for investment in manufacturing, the Government will make every effort to give priority to private entrepreneurs, in accordance with the terms of the Private Investment Law. But in cases where the volume of investment is larger than private capabilities, or obstacles to progress too great, or initial profit insufficient, the Government will take steps for the establishment of such projects. Later when and if private investors show a willingness to purchase or participate in these projects the Government will permit them to do so. In addition, sales of Government stock in existing industrial enterprises will be permitted under specific terms to private individuals. Accordingly the above program of assistance which comprises a combination of information and State guidance combines positive help and freedom of movement in the development of the private sector. It is clearly designed to provide the encouragement which will attract private capital into productive fields in the interest of the society as a whole as well as the investors.

3. *Practical Strategy for the Management and Coordination of Economic Affairs*

Changes created by the expansion of State enterprises, and the promise of wider participation of the private sector in industrial development require for progress protection and encouragement by the Government and participation in related decisions.

Government decisions with respect to management and coordination of economic affairs take on the elements of both instruction and of encouragement with an increase in the number of private entrepreneurs within the framework of a mixed-guided economy.

Encouragement through credit will be provided by the Industrial and Agricultural Credit Banks. Improved marketing methods, especially in the processing, sorting and packing of exportable items will be given assistance. Market information on export goods will be obtained and disseminated among the exporters.

Training programs will be launched with the objective of raising the quality of technical and administrative skills to meet both public and private requirements. Within the Government area administrative affairs and budget procedures will be streamlined, fiscal affairs and promotion of the development program will get much increased attention. Studies are being launched to assure fuller utilization of current capacity of established industrial plants. Where applicable these establishments will be used to promote other social and economic services. Improvements effected in the administration of the existing enterprises are only a beginning and extra effort will continue to be made to increase profitability within the Plan and in its relation with the outside community. Illustrative of the changes under consideration is the coordination of the activities of the Mortgage and Construction Bank, the House Construction Factory and the City Construction Department in the program of building low cost housing in the capital and in provincial cities.

The Mortgage Construction Bank will be expected to protect its basic banking interest and to continue to extend building construction credits. It should, however, establish financial ties with the construction companies and the City Construction and House Construction Departments in order to expand and develop their activities.

It is a matter of considerable importance to distinguish between development and ordinary expenditures. Improvements will be made in the future drafting of budgets to better utilize the available financial resources of the country. To this end each department will draft its development plans and submit its development budget. Where ordinary expenditures are included in developmental projects these will be separated and placed in the ordinary budget. Currently the development budget is prepared by the Ministry of Planning and the ordinary budget by the Ministry of Finance. Efforts will be made to achieve a new level of coordination and unification in budgetary matters. The further participation of the Departments is expected.

A new Department, the Finance Deparmtent, recently established in the Ministry of Planning, will be responsible for making projections and studies of internal and external resource availabilities. The central collection here of balance of payments information and analysis will provide a more systematic means of implementing Government policies in the operation of financial and monetary affairs as they affect the financing of the Plan. This Department should maintain close cooperation with the concerned departments, especially in the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce, Da Afghanistan Bank and other financial and monetary institutions for the designing of financial and monetary policies, foreign aid and other exchange matters.

4. *Practical Strategy for Financial and Monetary Affairs*

To meet the goals of the Third Five Year Plan large scale investments will be required. Investment during the Third Plan will be 32 per cent more than that of the Second Plan, even though foreign assistance will continue to be an important source of financing for the development program, an increasing proportion of domestic resources will be needed to parallel and attract the requisite amount of foreign assistance. Care must be used in assuring that development expenditures do not result in inflationary pressures. Central Bank borrowing should be limited, local funds should be supplied substantially from national and private savings. Even though this may require a sacrifice, compliance of people with the laws and regulations for payment of taxes and of customs duties will be a requirement for success. People should practice thrift and save some portion of their income for use in productive investment.

During the Second Plan the surplus of Government revenues above normal expenditures including commodity assistance was almost Afs. 6 billion. During the Third Plan this item is anticipated to be about Afs. 11 billion. With increased income the Government will have sufficient for its normal expenditures, state enterprises and foreign loan servicing (increasing each year) and will also have the necessary financial resources for development expenditures.

Disposable income will increase due to increased employment, increased industrial and agricultural production and added State financial assistance, especially to the agricultural sector. A portion of the increase will be recovered through income taxes; another portion will be saved by the people. Both of these will contribute to the development of the country.

Government revenues available for the financing of development projects in the public sector will be double the size that were available in the Second Plan. To achieve this goal the Government policy will be designed to improve the existing tax collection and tariff levying systems; increase the rate of certain existing taxes, create new taxes, increase the efficiency of administration and improve the collection of electricity, water and other service bills.

Achievement of the above program will require effort in the spirit of the constitution and according to announced Government policy for the Third Five Year Plan.

One part of Government financal policy will be that of limiting ordinary expenditure to appropriate and rational levels, preventing useless expenditures, wherever they can be determined. Parallel to the strongest utilization of this limitation will be an effort to increase the efficiency in State administrative departments and thrift in the Government reform programs.

Preliminary estimates indicate private participation and investment in the Third Plan will be 10 to 12 times greater than that of the Second Plan. To achieve such a goal, Government policy will encourage private investment and private savings in the formation of establishments which will be helpful in the investment program. The Government program for encouragement of private savings includes improvement of the existing banking process, the designing of banking laws, the sale of savings bonds and other associated programs.

Establishment of the Industrial Development Bank and the renewal and improvement of the organization of the Agricultural Department Bank will have an important role in establishment of small and large industrial enterprises and in the expansion of small agricultural and irrigation projects.

Low levels of production have been associated with low incomes in Afghanistan, so increasing production levels forms an important part of Government policy. The allocation of available funds is designed to complete the carry-over projects and which will provide over all a reasonable, though minimal, proportion of investment in infrastructure project and an investment of 43 per cent [1] of the total in quick-producing projects. Government policy is especially designed to achieve this goal,and to this end will use such financial and fiscal strategies as needed, including protection of domestic production against competition of foreign products within reasonable limits. Increasing effectiveness in State and private industry should increase their profitability. This will provide a basis for increasing incomes and will in turn provide a basis for the levies and the savings programs contemplated.

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[1] /The reason for the limitation on quick producing projects is the substantial requirement to complete infrastructure projects carried over from the Second Plan which will take an important share of the $33 billion of available resources. The percentage figure of quick producing project used here is of the total which includes infrastructure education, health and all development expenditures.

The Third Plan contemplates a balanced development program which will not create financial and monetary instability. At the beginning of the Second Plan, Central Bank borrowing was so high as to result in inflationary pressures. During the later years of the Plan, Government procedures were undertaken to restore stability.

The progress of economic development will require an increase in the volume of money but this increase financed through borrowing should be limited to that amount which is required for increased monetization. Net borrowing from the Central Bank during the Third Five Year Plan is anticipated to be Afs. 1.2 billion. This appears to be a reasonable sum in view of the increasing production and monetization which is likely to occur during the Plan.

5. Practical Strategy to Expand Foreign Trade and Improve the Balance of Payments

Changes contemplated during the Third Five Year Plan in agriculture and in industry and other sectors will affect the balance of payments, including that part represented by debt service. Stability in the foreign exchange value of the Afghani forms an important aim of the Government. To achieve this end, increasing export earnings and limiting expenditures on imports form the main structure of Government policy in the trade and payment fields.

The balanced development of foreign trade plays an important role in promoting production in agriculture and industry. Afghanistan is an exporter of agricultural and semi-processed industrial products. The requirements of domestic industry for raw materials of agriculture will increase during the Third Plan. Even with the anticipated increase in agricultural production some commodities will have an unsatisfied demand in Afghanistan. To increase the volume of exports and the concommitant foreign exchange earnings the Government policy will concern itself with expanding the variety of the export items, improving their quality and selecting those Afghan goods for the market that will bring the maximum advantage to the country. Exchange taxes will be reduced and on those items for which surrender of exchange is required the rate to the exporter will be improved. To achieve these goals, programs for the improvement of quality through grading and packaging of agricultural products, studies of markets for Afghan goods and consideration of industrial, agricultural and mineral products for potential exports will be a matter of continuous study. Studies of foreign markets will be made to determine which export goods should be emphasized in the program.

Foreign exchange will be stabilized through limiting imports and domestic replacement production for these items. This will mean encouragement of consumer goods production where this can be done economically and profitably to replace the imports. Limitations will be placed on the import of unnecessary goods. Where possible, foreign commodity assistance will be utilized for the supplies of import necessities to save some of the country's foreign exchange resources.

The cost of servicing foreign loans by Afghanistan during the Third Plan will reach almost three times that of the cost during the Second Plan. To alleviate these pressures on the balance of payments, increases in foreign exchange earnings through exports and tourism are contemplated. Care will be given to the negotiation of foreign loans to obtain the most favorable conditions possible in the interest of holding down balance of payments pressures and recognizing the future difficulties of loan repayment. Foreign loans will be allocated to the maximum for quick-producing projects. The attraction of private foreign investment is one of the significant methods designed to handle balance of payments problems. Encouragement to this end is provided under the Private Investment Law.

Maximum utilization will be made of foreign technical assistance and grants to channel them into programs which will assist in the balance of payments problems. This will include the recruitment of appropriate specialists, the making of studies and completion of projects with the purpose of making savings in foreign exchange and reducing the necessity for further foreign loans.

6. *Practical Strategy for Price Stabilization*

During the First and Second Five Year Plans upward pressures on prices were exerted by increasing demands for food which were associated with expansion of purchasing power and increasing population.

To prevent future price rises the Third Plan contemplates increasing agricultural production through the creation of small and quick-producing industrial and agricultural projects. Maximum dependence for public investment funds will be made upon public revenues. The printing of additional money will be avoided. Continuous review will be made of the level of wages and of prices to maintain an appropriate balance. Arrangements for cooperation and obtaining of necessities will be established to take care of the requirements of civil servants. Also the Food and Public Requirements Administration will make efforts to provide staple foods and to regulate prices.

Every effort will be made to channel investment expenditures into productive sectors and the reduction in the infrastructure expenditures should help in preventing the rise in the price level.

7. *Practical Strategy to Utilize the Available Resources More Effectively*

The achievements of the Third Plan will be greater, whatever the level of investment may be, the higher the efficiency of utilization of available resources. To reach this objective the following guidelines will be used:

a. *Achieving a higher proportion of directly productive investment*

Economic and technical studies will be used to select the best projects for this purpose. Obviously, carry-over projects cannot be given this review but rules will be applicable to all new projects. The less productive projects will be allocated a lesser proportion of available resources. Investment in social and economic infrastructure has been limited to the amount necessary for creating the facilities required by the productive project programs during the Third Five Year Plan.

b. *Undertaking a higher proportion of economically sound projects*

The principal instrument is rigorous screening of all projects and programs in terms of feasibility, complementarity and balance. This relates to such considerations as the degree of national benefits, profitability, linkage with other projects, degree of labor intensiveness and effect on the trade balance. The institutions for achieving this goal are the administrative units preparing projects in the operating ministry and those evaluating the project in the Ministry of Planning. A project preparation and project evaluation methodology will be prepared and implemented by the units which now have the responsibility for performing these functions.

c. *Achieving a better rate of implementation and more efficient operation of projects*

Once development projects have been selected, more needs to be done to ensure that the projects are implemented and made operational as quickly as possible. The institutions to ensure proper implementation are the implementation units of the operating ministries and the technical boards of the Ministry of of Planning. The instruments include the powers of suasion exercised by the Ministry of Planning, the High Economic Council and the Ministry of Finance on the operating ministries. A system of progress reporting will be implemented which will enable the Ministry of Planning and the highest levels of government to follow the course of Plan fulfillment and to take immediate remedial action when implementation progress is unsatisfactory.

In order to better implement project plans an independent Department of Implementation and Control has been established in the Ministry of Planning. This Department with the assistance of a Technical and Evaluation Board will study the proposals and the detailed calculations of the Departments concerned, and will make necessary adjustments in the interests of the national welfare. It will inspect on the site the projects during their implementation surveys and will supervise continued progress of the projects. Where Plan goals are not being met, then with the cooperation of the appropriate Department reviews will be made to alleviate the problems encountered.

The success of this Department will be dependent upon the basic proposals and detailed calculations performed by other Government Departments. To this end, administrative improvement and recruitment of technical personnel for its training programs are contemplated. In the interest of more effective work, incentives will be provided both to civil service and production personnel.

Special mention should be made of the importance of proper maintenance of existing projects once they become operational. This requires substantial allocations of funds, training and recruitment of technical and administrative personnel which will be part of the Third Five Year Plan.

A comprehensive organization for administration is one of the main programs which is to be created in this connection. To reach this objectve the following goals have been established:

Expansion of Manpower Program: To promote the fullest performance of the Third Five Year Plan efforts will be placed upon utilizing present facilities to the maximum and upon a speeded-up manpower program to provide the technical personnel with the required administrative skills.

Civil Service Administration: Studies will be made of the problems concerned with classification, employment, assignment and promotion of civil service officials. These will be carried out by the Civil Service Department and the same unit will be responsible for carrying out any necessary changes which result from these studies. A new administrative law is being prepared to achieve this goal. Parallel to the Civil Service Department it may become necessary to establish a Public Administration Department to manage the administrative affairs of the State. The possibility of establishing a Management Institute is under consideration.

Collection of Statistics for Decision-Making: There is a crucial need for improving the data which form the basis for decision-making in all sectors of the economy but especially those data concerning natural resources, population, production, national income and other such data most essential in the social and economic planning process. The instruments to achieve this goal are the statistical units in the Government ministries and agencies. The possibilities of setting up a central statistical administration to unify and coordinate statistical data will be studied and the results implemented.

8. *Practical Strategy to Develop Manpower*

Unemployment in Afghanistan is largely a seasonal matter. Most unemployment in Afghanistan occurs during the slack winter period. As the development activities expand in various fields, the country's requirements for workers will increase at all levels.

Technical education to expand the training of engineers and of technicians in the existing schools and colleges and to expand their capacity will be undertaken. The number of students to receive occasional training under foreign grants will also be increased.

9. *Practical Strategy to Achieve a Balance in the Social Service Program*

Education

The spread of an effective and balanced education has a two-fold base. First, it is a tenet of the constitution. But also it is dictated by the increasing needs generated by the economic development in agriculture, industry, transportation, communication, administration and social services especially at this current stage of development. The quick-producing projects also require the development of education on all levels and the absorption of graduates in view of various fields' needs. Understanding of the current problems and active participation of youth will only be achieved by providing larger numbers with better levels of education and with more technical skills. Only then will we have educated, trained and dependable youth.

Thus educational development comprises both a considerable but balanced increase in quantity and a positive improvement in quality. Within the limits of available financial resources attention will be given to the quantity—the increasing enrollment of different educational levels through the establishment of increasing numbers and the expansion of schools and higher educational institutions.

These programs will result in an increase in enrollments: about 40 per cent in primary, 53 per cent in intermediate (vocational and secondary education), 85 per cent in general and vocational education, and 98 per cent in higher education, compared to the last year of the Second Plan.

To implement the above aims, in view of the unique situation in each part of the country, balanced regional and local expansion is under consideration.

The students will be enrolled in accordance with the needs of various public and private projects. This will facilitate the later absorption of the graduates.

To improve the quality of education within budget limits and mutual self-help available and prospective foreign assistance, efforts will be made to: amend and improve study programs and athletic programs, train vocational teachers, with qualifications, provide educational materials such as books, audio-visual aids, laboratories, libraries, and improve, expand and erect appropriate school buildings.

To harmonise qualitative and quantitative aspects of education, the new Education Law has been drafted in accordance with Article 34 of the Constitution. The new law, after its completion, will be applied. It will result in a revision of educational rules and regulations.

Health

The strategy to maintain the health of the people for the strengthening of their capacity and of their spirit will be concentrated mainly in the realm of preventive medicine. There will be an expansion more rapid than during the Second Plan, of curative medicine using both fixed installations and travelling caravans. Based upon studies of the present situation, the expansion and creation of health services and facilities will give consideration to a quantitative-qualitative balance.

The existing provincial health facilities will be improved qualitatively by the sending of more doctors, professional personnel, laboratory and X-ray equipment. Efforts will be made to provide specialists.

New facilities in accordance with local needs will be established in those regions where the above facilities do not exist. According to the program new health centers will be established. The health caravans will provide such facilities in those regions where natural conditions are not suitable for the creation of fixed facilities, for balanced services.

To achieve the above goals in the Third Five Year Plan the volume of investment and operational expenditures of the health program will be increased 40.17

per cent and 58 per cent respectively) considerably. The expansion programs and creation of such facilities and the services of the doctors and professional personnel will be coordinated in accordance with the above aims.

Required drugs of good quality at reasonable prices will be provided through the creation of vaccine and drug laboratories and expansion of general drug depots.

Rural Development

The Rural Development-Community Development Program is designed to increase capacity for production and the real incomes of villagers through crop production, livestock breeding and health. The program provides for the establishment and maintenance of mosques, schools and cultural centers.

The assistance and guidance from the Government to rural people is designed to create mutual self-help in the local communities and to encourage more active participation in community development affairs. This is under the guidance of the Jirgahs in the villages. It should provide better conditions of living and spread new ideas required for a democratic system.

Regional Development

In order to bring some socio-economic improvements to distant regions existing programs will be expanded. Based upon studies to be made, the regional development program in Pakthia and Katawaz will be expanded. Studies will be conducted in regions like Hazarajat, Badakhshan, Ghore, Kunar, Chakhansur and Shinwar. Out of these studies will be drafted and implemented programs to improve gradually the socio-economic situations in these regions to achieve a balanced development. Preparation of a unified Plan and its implementation in these regions will require deep study and a great amount of financial resources. Efforts, in the meantime, will be made to improve transportation and communications including air transportation, establish and expand schools and health centers, cottage industry and the rural development programs. These facilities will help in the general development of the regions.

The regions with potential mineral resources will be studied. On the basis of those studies suitable programs will be designed in order to make use of these resources. At the same time development programs in the Helmand and Nangarhar Valleys will continue to have better and quicker yields from the present investment.

Cultural Affairs

The achievement of developmental goals in various socio-economic fields will require the serious participation and assistance of all people. To this end the broadcasting and publication programs will be considerably expanded. Radio broadcasting will be improved to reach foreign countries as well as all parts of Afghanistan

Expansion of the press in the centers and in the provinces will provide facilities for publication of newspapers, books and other materials related to information and news.

Accordingly, with expansion of education, health facilities, increased production capacity of villagers, balancing of social services comparatively and gradually, combined with implementation of press programs to explain these objectives, the assistance of more people will be attracted into the socio-economic affairs of the country.

Financing The Third Five Year Plan

Total public expenditure during the years 1346-1350 (1967/68-1971/72), the period of the Third Five Year Plan, are estimated at approximately Afs. 58.2 billion. Of this total, Afs. 25.2 billion will be spent on non-developmental organizations, payments on foreign loans and other ordinary expenditure items. The remaining Afs. 33 billion is earmarked for development purposes.

Distribution of Non-Development Expenditures—Total Afs. 25.2 billion

	Afs. Billion
Ordinary expenditures	17.00
Of which:	
Ministries and Departments	14.70
New management of operational items	1.30
Aid, subsidy and unanticipated items	1.00
Amortization and interest on foreign loans	5.40
Loans to Agricultural and Industrial Development Banks	1.00
Salary increases and creation of cooperatives of government employees	1.00
Amortization and interest on internal loans to Da Afghanistan Bank	0.80
Total	25.2

Ordinary Expenditures

Ordinary expenditures of government organizations, that is, the normal increases in expenses under present organization and regulations of ministries and institutions included in the budget are held to a total of Afs. 14.7 billion, an annual increase of 38 per cent. Within this limitation, the ministries and organizations having development plans, such as Education, Health, Communication and Transportation, etc., will be allowed a higher annual rate of increase in their expenditures than those in the administrative and security category.

As projects are completed and become operative during the Third Plan, and as institutions are established in accordance with planned programs, increased expenditure will be necessary for operation and maintenance. The goal of economic development is the careful and, ultimately, the full utilization of the country's resources. The creation and establishment of new projects are therefore given parallel consideration with the utilization of existing projects, with some preference given to the fuller utilizaton of institutions already existing. To implement this principle, an amount of Afs. 1.3 billion in addition to the Afs. 14.7 billion mentioned above has been allocated for the forthcoming increases in operational and maintenance expenses of institutions and projects.

An item must also be included in the budget for stabilizing the prices of foodstuffs, particularly wheat, for the purposes of maintaining price levels and aiding consumers, for subsidizing those government institutions which operate at a loss, assisting charity institutions, and for contingencies. An amount of Afs. 1 billion has been estimated for these purposes. Thus, the normal budget of the government agencies will total to over Afs. 17 billion, a figure 56 per cent higher than the actual expenditure during the Second Plan in the fields mentioned above, or an annual increase which averages 7.55 per cent.

In addition to these items, another Afs. 1 billion has been estimated as necessary for improving the living standards of government employees by increasing salaries and by establishing cooperatives for certain necessities. The source of financing for this figure does not appear in the estimates of ordinary incomes and resources given later in this chapter, but is to be found in the planned supplementary revenues, which are discussed in the taxation and revenue section. The Afs. 1 billion laid aside for this purpose will be spent after study by government agencies and after appropriate programs are designed.

Savings in ordinary expenditures are important for increasing government savings to help in financing the development program, and require administrative improvement within government agencies and institutions and supervision of completed projects. Bringing about a balance between different administrative sections of the country posed difficulties for and required substantial care and attention in the distribution of available resources. The following chart shows the distribution of the ordinary expenses in the main fields as compared with the expenditures of the Second Plan.

Sectors	2nd Plan		3rd Plan		%age Increase over 2nd Plan
	Amount Afs. Mil	%age	Amount Afs. Mil.	%age	
Aministration & Police Sector	6925.3	63.3	8572	50.4	23.8
Social and Cultural	2476.5	22.0	4182	24.7	68.8
Economic & Communication	1504.9	14.7	1953	11.5	26.6
New Runnig expenditures	——	——	1293	7.6	——
Reserve and aid to Insts.	——	——	1000	5.8	——
Total:	10942.7	100.0	17000	100.0	55.4

DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES

(Third Plan Period)

	Afs. Million	%of Total
Expenditures of the:		
Social sectors	829	64.1
Industrial Institutions	240	18.6
Communications & Transport	171	13.2
Other Sectors	53	4.1
Total	1293	100.0

Technical Assistance

In addition to the ordinary operational and maintenance expenditures of government projects financed by the budget, use will be made of technical assistance supplied by friendly countries, the U.N., and other international and specialized agencies. Technical assistance is usually offered in the form of export services and technicians, student and personnel training grants, and materials and supplies from assisting countries. The total of these forms of assistance is presently estimated at $10 million per annum, mostly in the form of grants. No firm plans have been made for technical assistance for the years of the Third Plan, but it is anticipated that the volume of such assistance will not be less than the present $10 million annually, and may be higher. The volume of technical assistance received during the Second Plan is estimated as follows:

VOLUME OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE DURING SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN 1341-1345

	($ million)	
USA	23.2	
USSR	10.0	(estimate)
FRG	3.0	(estimate)
U.N.	9.2	
Others including Asia Foundation, CARE etc.	3.0	(estimate)
Other countries	1.6	(estimate)
Total:	50.0	

It should be noted that the above mentioned assistance is in addition to assistance received by Afghanistan for the financing of development projects and for commodity assistance.

The volume of technical assistance during the Third Plan period is estimated to amount to $10 million annually or $50 million for the five years, the equivalent of Afs. 2,265 million. This aid has not been included in government budgets up to the present, but has been placed directly by aiding agencies at the disposal of Afghan ministries and institutions. But from the beginning of the Third Plan period, all foreign assistance will be included in the budget, and will be reflected in the budget totals of each agency. This procedure is being adopted in order to help with efforts to decrease the utilization of such foreign currency aids to the minimum possible level. Having this in mind, necessary care and attention have been directed to designing the aid utilizaton program prior to the preparation of the annual budget; ministries and agencies using technical assistance are required to prepare individual operational reports.

Foreign Loan Repayment

The total of interest and principal repayments that will come due for payment by the Ministry of Finance during the Third Plan period is estimated at over $ 106 million. An additional $ 12 million is set aside as a reserve for estimated additional payments that will be incurred for interest on new loans which may be obtained during the Plan period and for initial installments that may come due within the period. The total amount needed for servicing foreign debts therefore amounts to $ 118 million or Afs. 5,350 million (converted at Afs 45.3=$1). Since this topic is closely related to the country's need for foreign currency, it is discussed in detail in the section dealing with the Balance of Trade and Payments.

In accordance with an agreement between the Ministry of Finance and Da Afghanistan Bank, loans from the Central Bank are being repaid with interest at 2 per cent. These payments will amount to Afs. 160 million per year, or a total of Afs. 800 million during the Third Five Year Plan period.

The strengthening of the banks...

The Industrial Development and Agricultural Credit Banks are expected to participate in the expansion of industry and agriculture. They will be strengthened with government assistance and with foreign aid during the Third Five Year Plan. The banks will be able to provide credit on favorable terms to private entrepreneurs including farmers and peasants. The needs of the banks are estimated to be Afs. 1 billion as assistance from the Government.

Internal Revenue

A number of sources of revenue will be used to finance the Afs. 25.2 billion outlined for non-development expenditures and to contribute to the financing of the development budget. Government revenues from existing sources and at existing tax rates are estimated at Afs. 25.5 billion during the Plan period. The revenues estimated for the Third Plan period are compared with those collected during the past five years (1341-45) for the eight major revenue categories in the following table:

		2nd Plan Amount	Revenue %age	3rd Plan Amount	Revenue %age	%age increase over 2nd Plan
100	Direct Taxes	2282.8	13.6	3764	14.8	64.8
200	Indirect Taxes	8933.6	53.3	12357	48.5	38.3
300	Income from sale of property and services	955.0	5.7	1735	6.8	81.6
400	Income from the Licences	511.7	3.1	670	2.6	13.1
500	Income from use of property and money	341.5	2.1	980	3.8	186.0
600	Income from government enterprises	2994.5	17.9	5459	21.4	82.3
700	Other Income	380.7	2.3	360	1.4	5.4
800	Non-Revenue Income	337.1	2.0	185	0.7	—45.1
	Total:	16736.9 [1]	100.0	25500	100	52.4

1/ This amount includes some income from the sale of certain foreign goods provided under commodity assistance agreements, particularly approximately Afs. 900 million from the USSR. Estimates for the Third Plan include only revenue from internal sources.

The figures above indicate that indirect taxes, including those on imports and exports, constitute the major source of domestic revenues. While the amount involved is much smaller, however, the increased attention being devoted to direct taxes is expected to result in a rate of increase for the direct sources even higher than that for indirect taxes. Income during the Third Plan from direct taxes, including the income tax and land tax, is estimated at Afs. 3.8 billion. In addition to the taxes on incomes and land, a direct tax on livestock ownership was collected during the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan, but collection was discontinued during mid-1344. But despite the discontinuance of livestock tax collections, the revenues from the remaining direct levies are expected to provide an overall increase of 65 per cent in direct taxes collected during the Third Plan as compared with the Second Plan period.

A new income tax law was drafted during the later part of the Second Plan and is being put into effect at the beginning of the Third Plan. This law is more comprehensive than the prior tax law, and will remedy many of the flaws of that earlier law. The new law, coupled with a program of administrative improvement during the period, is expected to bring substantial increases in income tax revenues during the Third Plan. While revenues from the income taxes constitutes only some 15% of total revenues, the rate of increase in revenues from this source is expected to be well above that from the other taxes.

The new income tax law provides enforcement measures with respect to income earning individuals and organizations which fail to file and pay taxes for which they are liable, a large and important part of the economy, however, is exempted from income taxes by the law itself. Income generated from agricultural pursuits, including livestock ownership, is not subjected to income tax at the present time. While adequate statistics are not available, there is no doubt that the bulk of both the people and the income of Afghanistan are dependent upon agriculture. Inadequacies of records and communications make the application of income taxes difficult in agriculture. One of the tax programs of the Tihrd Five Year Plan will be to study ways and means of applying a direct progressive levy on the incomes of the agricultural sector and to take subsequent implementation measures.

Another important source of direct-tax revenue is the land tax, which is collected from landowners on the basis of the area and classification of land owned. The future of the land tax shows considerable promise of development and improvement as a result of the cadastral survey now in progress. For purposes of calculations, the land tax revenues were estimated on the basis of existing rates, taking account of land to be added the tax roll as the cadastral survey proceeds. The cadastral survey project was initiated in 1342 and spent the bulk of the Second Plan period in the training of personnel. The training phase is now largely completed and the survey program is moving in the direction of actual survey work. It is estimated that the survey will cover two million jeribs during the Third Plan period. As a result of land newly added to the tax rolls by the survey, it is estimated that approximately Afs. 300 million will be added to the revenue of the Third Five Year Plan.

Indirect taxes include import and export duties and profits on the surrender of proceeds from the export of karakul, cotton and wool, and from about 48.5 per cent of total revenue. Eestimates of revenue from this source have been made on the basis of existing rates and procedures. The goal of encouraging exports will probably require that taxes and penalties on exports of cotton, wool and karakul be lessened. Also, the encouragement of local industries will cause imports of capital goods to increase more rapidly than the more heavily taxed consumer goods. There is therefore some reason to expect that customs revenues might decline. Some uncertainty is added by the need for holding back imports of certain consumer goods in order to encourage domestic manufacture. The amount of duty collected on imports has increased less rapidly than the level of domestic prices, with the result that the effective rate of import duty has declined. The taxes applied to imports will be revised and subjected to periodic review on the basis of changes in local market prices. These periodic reviews will also include consideration of the need for any change in rates to afford warranted protection to local industry.

Another major source of government revenue is income from government enterprises. It is estimated that 21 per cent of total Third Plan ordinary revenue will come from this source, an amount 82 per cent greater than that collected from this source during the Second Plan. The most important of the government enterprises is the Government Monopoly, which alone is expected to provide 80 per cent of the income from all government enterprises, or 17 per cent of total ordinary revenue. During and prior to the Second Plan, the collection of revenues from government enterprises tended to be very irregular. Third Plan estimates of revenues from government enterprises were made not on the basis of these irregular collections, but upon projections of the volume of business expected in these enterprises. In order to improve profitability in these enterprises and to facilitate collection of revenue from them, a number of new measures are being implemented at the start of the

Third Plan, including improvement of accounting systems and requirements for the preparation of annual reports.

A new source of revenue will begin early in the Third Plan with the export and sale of substantial quantities of natural gas from Afghanistan to the USSR. These exports are expected to amount to nearly 10 billion cubic meters of gas and bring in revenues of nearly Afs. 2.7 billion ($60 million) during the next five years. In addition, sales of new minerals such as beryl, gold, sulphur, and berite are expected to yield nearly Afs. 100 million. Other new revenue items include the new electric company and telecommunication station, the sale of newly irrigated lands, and the gross products of the government farms in the Helmand and Nangarhar Valleys, which are together expected to produce revenues of some Afs. 700 million. The new sources of income outlined above are expected to produce a total of approximately Afs. 3.5 billion.

As was mentioned above, an amount of Afs. 1 billion will be needed for financing an increase in government salaries and a new cooperative for government employees in addition to the expenses included in the ordinary budget. Also, experience indicates that the possibility always exists that revenues realized may fall short of the projected estimates, and an amount of some Afs. 900 million should be set aside as a reserve against that possibility.

In order to finance the increase in government employee benefits and to provide a reserve against a shortfall in revenues, supplementary revenue sources are necessary in addition to those already discussed. Revival of the livestock tax is being considered along with substantial administrative reform. In this regard it is worth noting the Third Five Year Plan contains a program for agricultural and livestock development, which will include efforts in animal disease eradication, and improvement of pastures and other livestock—raising facilities. Significant sums of money will be spent by the Government aimed at the improvement of conditions for agriculture and livestock raising; an important part of the funds for this program will come from the tax to be paid by farmers themselves.

One of the aims of the Third Five Year Plan will be to expedite the Cadastral Survey and the registration of new lands to improve land records and statistics. Rapid expansion of the Survey is limited by the lack of technical personnel. Efforts have been made to overcome this limitation through training programs so that the registration and survey of land can be accelerated. Speeding up the distribution of land ownership questionnaires will also help in expanding land tax revenues beyond the estimate of Afs. 800 million.

Land tax rates were doubled during 1344, but are still very low compared to the prices of agricultural products here and in other parts of the world. During the Third Five Year Plan, as the Cadastral Survey and land classification proceed, land tax rates, including minimum rates, will be revised. Efforts will also be made to extend the progressive tax structure to the agricultural sector. Improvements will be made during the Third Plan period in the collection of revenues from electricity, water, and minerals production. In addition, the prices of fuels (gasoline and diesel) will be revised to raise more revenues during the period.

The total increase in revenues from these various steps which make up the supplementary revenue program is expected to be approximately Afs. 2 to 2.5 billion, in addition to the Afs. 29 billion estimated from the existing and new (gas exports, etc.) sources.

A comparison of the revenues and non-development expenditures outlined above yields an estimate of 6.6 as the current surplus, or public saving, that will be available from the budget for financing the development investment program of the public sector.

Investment in Third Plan.

The total development budget for the five years of the Third Five Year Plan will amount to an estimated Afs. 33 billion. The planned sectoral distribution of this investment, and the changes from the Second Plan, are as follows:

Economic & Social Sector	Estimate of 3rd Plan Amount	%	2nd Plan Expenditure Amount	%	%increase over 2nd Plan
Mines, Industries and Power	8467	33.9	10734	32.5	27
Agriculture and Irrigation	4442	17.8	9642	29.2	117
Social Services	2448	9.8	5511	16.7	125
Transport and Communications	9643	38.5	4102	12.5	—42
Reserve	——		3000	9.1	——
Total	25000	100	33000	100	32

The estimated division of Third Plan development expenditures between local and foreign currencies is compared with the actual experience of the Second Plan in the following table with conversions at Afs. 45.3.

	2nd Plan Amount	%	3rd Plan Amount	%	Comparision of 2nd Plan
Total Expenditure (Afs equival.)	25000	100	33000	100	32
Total Expenditure ($ ")	862[1]		420		
In Foreign Exchange (Afs million)	16400	65.6	19000	57.6	16
In Local Currency	8600[2]	34.4	14000	42.4	63

From the above table we see that in order to fulfill the Third Plan development programs successfully we would need $ 420 million and Afs. 14,000 million.

1/ $ 10 million of government budget included.

2/ Includes private investment.

Source of Finance

These figures indicate an estimated project requirement of $420 million, for the successful completion of the Third Plan development program. Nearly the entire foreign currency requirement for the Plan will be met from foreign currency loans and grants. Of this aid $ 167 million represents amounts which have already been committed for the completion of carryover projects already under way, and some friendly countries have already indicated a willingness to provide certain amounts of the necessary project assistance in the form of grants and loans. A remainder of $253 million is needed for the completion of the foreign currency requirements of the Third Plan. As was pointed out above, the financing of the total foreign currency requirements of the Plan through foreign credits is based on the following considerations:

(1) Afghanistan's resources are insufficient to permit financing of the needed expenditures from export proceeds or other revenue; and (2) Afghanistan is still in the preliminary stage of development during which substantial help is needed from foreign sources in the push toward self sustaining growth. A number of requests for assistance and loans have been sent to foreign countries and institutions willing to participate in the economic development of Afghanistan.

The contacts established with various friendly countries indicate prospects for success in financing the above mentioned foreign currency requirements through grants and loans. Since the import of foreign capital under foreign grants and loans is a major item in the balance of payments, the impact of these credits will be considered separately in the section dealing with foreign trade and the balance of payments.

Grants and loans in the form of commodity assistance expected from foreign countries and institutions is estimated at Afs. 4.2 billion for the Third Plan period. During the Second Plan, about Afs. 2.9 billion in commodities were imported under assistance arrangements, and the proceeds from their sales within Afghanistan used to support the budget.

Assistance is the form of continued imports of consumer goods is necessary both from the point of view of the prospects of budgetary deficits for the Third Plan and also from the point of view of avoiding the balance of payments deficits which would arise from alleviating shortages through direct commercial imports.

The commodities to be imported will include consumer goods, such as wheat, sugar, other foodstuffs and fuels, and capital goods such as tractors, machinery, fertilizer and other necessities. An important part of these goods will help in the effort to increase domestic production, and will therefore serve multiple purposes. As compared with previous years, some difficulty is being experienced in obtaining consumer goods in that conditions of assistance have changed and goods previously received as grants will now be received on loan terms. At the same time, the universal demand for food will make the quantity of foodstuffs available under either grant or loan terms to be less than before. Despite these limitations, and partly due to increased prices on the goods to be sold, it is estimated that government income from the sale of foreign commodities will amount of Afs. 4.2 billion during the Third Plan period.

Another aspect in the character of the Third Five Year Plan is the participation expected of individuals and private institutions. During the previous two plans, some projects were allocated for the private sector, but participation by private investors was much less active than had been estimated. Government policy both recognizes and emphasizes private participation in the economic development of the country, and is moving to provide more adequate facilities and better incentives. It is estimated that private enterprises and individuals will invest around Afs. 2 billion on the projects of the Third Plan.

The financing of the Second and Third Plans are compared in the following table:

(In Billion Afghanis)

Source of Finance	2nd Plan Amount	%	3rd Plan Amount	%	%age increase over 2nd Plan
Project foreign aid	15.9	63.6	19.0	57.6	20
Surplus from internal revenue	2.8	11.2	5.7	17.3	104
Commodity assistance	2.9	11.6	4.2	12.7	45
Private Investment	0.4	1.6	2.0	6.0	400
Loans from Da Afghanistan Bank	3.0	12.0	1.2	3.7	—60
New revenues (Livestock and new land taxes, etc.)	—	—	0.9	2.7	—
Total development expenditures	25.0	100	33.0	100	32

Despite a 50 per cent increase in the volume of development expenditures during the Third Plan, the deficit will be reduced from the Second Plan level by some 60 per cent. As was mentioned above, the Ministry of Finance will repay Afs. 100 million to the Central Bank during the period of the Plan, so that a gross borrowing from the Bank of up to Afs. 800 million will be possible without effect on the money supply. In addition to this amount, an additional deficit is anticipated in the amount of some Afs. 1.2 billion, which will also be financed by borrowing from the Central Bank. This net new borrowing will amount to an annual average of approximately a four per cent increase in the total money in circulation.

Financing of Development Expenditures During the Third Plan

The goal for investment in development projects during the Third Five Year Plan has been set at Afs. 33 billion. The attainment of this goal is of very great importance to the development of the various economic sectors in Afghanistan. In financing the Third Plan Program, emphasis is being placed upon increasing domestic revenues, encouraging private investments, and lessening reliance upon budget deficits and foreign loans. These directions are indicative of the Government's determination to strengthen the economic and financial foundation of the country. Reflections of the trend toward financial strengthening during the Third Plan are the absolute and relative increase in the role played by domestic resources and the relative decrease in foreign participation. This trend will continue within the Plan itself. The yearly estimates presented in the Appendix indicate the increase in reliance on domestic resources during the last years of the Third Plan as compared with the first year.

Foreign assistance on projects constitutes a primary source for financing planned development expenditures, but the relative share of financing from this source will be decreased from the Second Plan. During the Second Plan, project assistance accounted for 63.6 per cent of the total development expenditures, while the Third Plan share is expected to decline to 57.6 per cent.

The amount of surplus revenues to be devoted to Third Plan development expenditures will be almost doubled from the Second Plan. The share of total development expenditures financed from current budget surplus will be up to 17.3 per cent during the Third Plan, as compared with 11.2 per cent in the Second, thanks to government revenue increasing fastor than ordinary expenditures.

The share of the private sector in total investment is expected to rise significantly by some five times, as compared with the Second Plan. During 1341-1345, it is estimated that the private sector will account for some 6 per cent of development investment, as compared with only 1.9 per cent during the previous plan period. The financial assistance which will be offered by the facilities of the Industrial and Agricultural Development Banks will be of considerable importance in the realization of this estimate.

Foreign commodity assistance will again constitute a financial source of considerable importance during the Third Plan period. It is estimated that such assistance will be increased by some 45 per cent from the Second Plan period.But it is important to note that the plan calls for a downward trend in the amount of commodity assistance during the plan. Thus, the role of the government revenue system in securing the local funds necessary for the development program is increasing each year, while dependence upon foreign commodity assistance is being gradually decreased. Reliance upon budget deficits will also be reduced for achieving. Third Plan goals. The net deficit expected during the Third Plan of Afs. 1.2 billion compares with Afs. 3 billion during the previous plan period. The Third Plan deficit, financed by the Central Bank, will represent 3.7 per cent of development expenditures, as compared with 12 per cent during the Second Plan, again indicating a trend toward financial improvement. In guarding against excessive deficits, the government will make a significant step in maintaining price stability and preserving the value of the Afghani.

A sum of Afs. 900 million, an amount equal to 2.7 per cent of the Third Plan development expendittures, is set aside as a reserve. This fund will be financed from the supplementary revenue program discussed above, including measures in the taxation of land and livestock.

Banking Affairs.

Necessary steps will be taken to develop the banking system as an effective financial system, as it has an important role in the economic development of the country.

The existence of an effective financial system is necessary to the encouragement of private savings. It will also be a financial source for the production increases and the acceleration of economic activity. The existence of a strong and effective financial and monetary system is also important for economic stability. In Afghanistan, as in most of the developing countries, the sphere of banking activities is very limited. At present part of the monetary and credit transactions are carried by the banks and another part by private people. At the moment three banks, i.e., Da Afghanistan Bank, Banke Milli Afghan and Pashtany Tejaraty Bank are involved with credit activities. Theree other special banks are the Agriculture Bank, the Mortage and Construction Bank and the Industrial Development Bank. The latter is in the process of being estabiished. Da Afghanistan Bank, having branch offices in all the provinces, is striving towards the expansion and development of banking activities. Banke Milli Afghan and Pashtany Tejaraty Bank are carrying on banking activities and have branches in some provinces. The big obstacle to the expansion of banking activities is considered to be the lack of law and regulatons, which gives a reciprocal protection for banks and depositors.

During the Third Plan efforts will be made to facilitate the development of a financial and monetary system for further uses of banking services.

Facilitating further banking activities and achieving the above goals are the principal aims of the new laws and regulations which are to be drafted.

Increasing the number of capable personnel in the banks, and the strengthening of special banks by the government are other efforts in this area.

As mentioned earlier the basic aims are to lay a foundation for the further development and expansion of a banking system for the speeding of economic development.

Related programs are as follows:

Da Afghanistan Bank. One of the first steps towards the strengthening of Da Afghanistan Bank activities is the drafting and implementation of a check and draft law, a law for the limitation of interest and prevention of usury, and a banking law.

The drafting and implementation of the above laws are most important and will facilitate the creation of an effective financial and monetary system. The check draft law and law for the limitation of interest and usury will be drafted first, the banking law will be drafted later.

The authority and responsibility of Da Afghanistan Bank for the supervision and control of commercial banks, deposit and credit will be defined and determined in the banking law. Accordingly the guidance of Da Afghanistan Bank will help the expansion of a developed financial system. Similarly the Research Department of the Da Afghanistan Bank will be strengthened to enable the bank to play a fuller role in monetary stabilization and credit management.

Da Afghanistan Bank will increase its efforts for the extension and expansion of banking affairs and will add to the number of its branch offices.

Commercial Bank: The protection and responsibility of the commercial banks will be determined in the banking law. The law will also provide the facilities for the establishment of new credit institutions, and take the protection of deposits and monetary transactions ino consideration. Determining the form and amount of reserves of the commercial banks will also be included in the law. In addition to the drafting of new laws the improving of the quality of the banking personnel is included in the development activities of the bank. The expansion of commercial bank activities from geographical and banking viewpoints is also under consideration. These activities will be extended to more medium and small traders (businessmen) and institutions. Short and seasonal credits will increase the participation of these groups in the speeding of foreign trade, especially of exports.

Special Banks: The formation of the Industrial Development Bank is almost completed. The Agricultural Bank, reorganized in a more effective way, soon will start functioning. An amount of Afs. 1 billion has been allocated from the government budget under favorable loan terms to be given to the Industrial and Agricultural Banks during the Third Plan. In addition, foreign assistance and grants, especially from international institutions, will also be attracted.

The banks for the development of industry and agriculture, giving short and medium terms loans, will play an important role in the creation of industrial institutions, irrigation systems, improving the existing canals and purchase of agriculture equipment.

The above efforts are under consideration for the creation of a more useful financial and monetary system, having an important role in the economic development of the country. The economic development and changes will create more problems and new possibilities in the monetary system of the country. In view of this the basis for the development of the country's monetary system will be laid to encourage the economic development and changes.

Development of Trade, and Estimates of Balance of Payments

The general policy of the Government is to provide for the continued development of trade in parallel with all the other developing sectors. Steps will be taken to improve exports and increase foreign currency earnings. This aim is to be achieved through increase in the amount and quality of export items with special incentives to exporters and on another program, special incentives to tourists. Appropriate efforts will be made through import savings and economy in the use of foreign currencies for servicing debts and for development activities. To protect domestic industry and encourage home production of consumer goods, protection will be given through tariff increases to a reasonable degree and on a limited basis. Accordingly, estimates of Third Plan developments in foreign trade and the balance of payments are outlined in the following pages.

Development projects within the Third Plan program will require imports of about $420 million, and consumer goods imports are expected to amount to another $445 million. Payments on foreign loans, including principal repayment and interest, will amount to about $135 million (including an allowance for servicing of private debts). These principal items, along with expenditures on invisibles, pose a need for foreign currency totalling $ 1,080 million during the five years of the Third Plan. These estimates are summarized in the following table in $ million:

	2nd Plan[1]	3rd Plan
Goods and Services		
Exports	+340.3	491.0
Imports	−305.2	−354.0
Invisible Revenues, Expenditures	—	+5.0
Foreign Assistance of Goods & Services	−463.2[2]	−560.4
Repayment of Foreign Loans	−48.0[3]	−135.0
Balance of Goods and Services	−476.1	−553.4
Capital and Transfer		
Grant and development loan	+402.5	+469.4
Commodity Assistance	+60.7	+91.0
Balance on capital account	+463.2	+560.4
Others, Including Reserve	−12.9	+7.0

Securing the foreign currencies indicated by the needs above will be done through (1) foreign capital imports in the form of loans and grants and (2) proceeds from exports.

The estimates of foreign loans and grants are discussed in detail in earlier sections on financing the Third Plan. From the estimated totals of $ 419.4 million in project assistance and $91 million in commodity totals of $ 200 million is committed and the remainder will be procured through grants and loans from friendly countries and from international institutions.

A circumstance which requires serious and continuing attention is the trend in project assistance and $ 91 million in commodity aid about $ 200 million is com- during the Third Plan will be about Three times the level of repayments during the Second Plan. It is therefore necessary that careful consideration be given in obtaining further foreign loans. Conditions and loan terms must be carefully considered and preference given to loans with terms that are favorable, so as to prevent the adding of undue pressure to the balance of payments during the years in the near future. Loans with less favorable terms should be used only for projects which, when completed, will either increase exports or tend to lessen reliance upon imports.

It is also very important to expand currency proceeds from the country's exports. To expand these revenues, government policy will be to try to expand both the amount of exports and also the foreign value of the items exported.

[1] The figures shown in the table are for the main items, for which statistical data are available. The other figures for the Balance of Payments, such as the transfer of private capital etc., due to lack of information, are not included in the estimates.

[2] Including the $50 million of technical assistance.

[3] Including the loan and interest.

The following tabulation shows the increases estimated in the volume of main export items as compared with the Second Five Year Plan.

Volume of Exports of Main Items

Main Items	Unit	2nd Plan	3rd Plan	% increase
Cotton	000 ton	89.4	116	30
Karakul	000 skin	8778	9700	15
Wool	000 ton	24.2	26.1	8
Fresh Fruit	000 ton	131.9	178.0	35
Dried Fruit	000 ton	152.1	163.0	7
Oil seed	000 ton	106.1	114.0	8
Carpet	000 sq. meters	2359	2950	25
Casing	000 Coil	13078	16675	28
Hides	000 skin	9894	11900	20
Gas	Million Cu. meter	—	10000	20
Fertilizer	000 ton	—	25000	—
Others	Million $	6.4	10.0	—
Total in million $		344.4	491.0	43

Cotton is one of Afghanistan's important exports, and one for which considerable expansion is possible. The improvement in irrigation and expansion of new lands can combine with increases in productivity to bring sigificant development to cotton production. Even taking into account the increasing need for raw cotton within the country, there remains a promise of increased exports. The Third Plan program includes steps that should expand the amount of land under cotton cultivation, increase the productivity of land, and assure the adequacy of cotton ginning and of cotton ginning and baleing capacity. At the same time, many controls and policies which concern the cotton trade need to be regularly reviewed and changes made to encourage future exports. It is estimated that the combined influence of these measures will be sufficient to increase cotton exports by some 30 per cent for the Third Plan period.

Karakul is one of the traditional commercial exports of Afghanistan, and one that yields stable earnings of convertible foreign exchange. The circumstances of production limit karakul raising to certain restricted areas in the country, and problems of pasture inadequacy will tend to limit the increases in production that will be possible in these areas. The increase in exchange earnings from karakul is therefore likely to depend less upon encouragement offered producers than on success in improving quality, sorting, packing and so on. For these purposes, the Karakul Institute was established at the beginning of 1345. The tax levied upon foreign exchange earned from the sale of exported karakul has been abolished. But this measure was not sufficient, and it is necessary to review the rate at which foreign exchange earned on karakul is required to be surrendered, presently $ 1= Afs. 45). This review will be done taking into consideration both the domestic and world market situations. In order to help in improving quality, planned programs

for trade development include the establishment of packing, sorting and modern storage centers. Also, the question of limiting domestic use of karakul in order to increase exports is being placed under study.

Fresh and dried fruits are another primary source of export earnings for Afghanistan. The year to year increase in fruit production will be aided by the campaign against plant diseases which is a part of the agricultural development program. Also, efforts will be made in the improvement of packing and sorting and in locating new markets, which should help to increase exports and foreign exchange earnings. As still further efforts to increase earnings of foreign exchange from the sale of fruits, a number of new fruit processing plants will be established during the 3rd plan and efforts will be made to expand the markets for Afghan fruits in Europe and in other parts of the world. The increase in foreign exchange earnings from fruit exports is expected to be higher than from other export categories.

Other export items include wool, hides and skins and oil seeds. Despite planned efforts for improvement in these product areas, export increases will to some extent be limited by increases in domestic consumption. With improvement in quality due to improvements in packing, sorting and processing of these items, however, some increases are expected in the foreign exchange earned by these export categories.

Afghan carpets are an important export item whose future looks promising in both domestic and foreign markets. The industrial development program of the Third Five Year Plan will include efforts to extend carpet weaving to all different parts of the country, to help in the development of attractive designs and to establish plants for the spinning of carpet thread. In addition, information and guidance will be supplied to exporters of carpets or other commercial goods which are potential export items through the responsible government departments.

Natural gas and chemical fertilizers will be new items of export during the Third Plan period. Large reserves of natural gas offer the possibility of substantial export earnings from this source. The pipelines for the export of gas to the USSR are nearing completion and the export of gas is expected to begin with the first year of the Third Five Year Plan. A chemical fertilizer plant using natural gas is under construction and should be completed during the later years of the Third plan with production beginning in the year 1350. From the beginning of production, quantities of chemical fertilizer in excess of internal requirements will be exported. The export of these two items will increase the average foreign exchange earnings of the country by some 12 to 13 per cent.

The planned developments of mining of precious metals and other metals along with the development of consumer goods industries indicate a possibility of expanding exports of various types. Export-oriented mineral and industrial projects will be established and developed and surveys of export markets will be undertaken.

During the period of the Third Plan as amount of Afs. 60 million has been allotted for the development of industrial export goods. With this sum, establishments will be founded for helping to improve the quality, sorting and packing of exportable goods and should contribute to increasing foreign exchange earned from exported items. Other facilities for encouraging exports will be expanded, including the credit facilities of the commercial banks.

Tourism is an important source of foreign exchange earnings for Afghanistan. The introduction of Afghanistan's tourist possibilities to foreigners along with recent improvements in transportation that make the country more accessible have attracted many tourists into the country from abroad, and the tourist industry in Afghanistan is developing. Recent years show a record of continued increase in the number of tourists visiting Afghanistan, and important steps will be taken during the period of the Third Plan to spur this development. The construction of a new 200-room international hotel in Kabul along with its ancillary facilities will tie in with the constructon of several other hotels in interesting tourist areas and the creation of other tourist facilities. The accommodations will make it easier and more convenient for tourists to visit and tour Afghanistan. It is expected that foreign exchange earnings from tourism will increase quite substantially during the Third Five Year Plan:

	Second Plan	Third Plan	% Increase
Foreign exchange earned from tourism ($ Millions)	3.89	15.0	286

Another possible source of foreign exchange earnings not yet discussed is the provision of transit facilities. The completion of good highways within the country's borders which connect with the highways of neighbouring countries raises the possibility of developing transit facilities within Afghanistan for goods being conveyed from the Soviet Union to the Indian Subcontinent and for goods going from Iran and the Middle Eastern countries to the Indian subcontinent. Substantial amounts of foreign exchange might well be earned from services that could be rendered within Afghanistan for foreign goods and passengers in transit through the country.

Estimates of foreign exchange earnings for the Third Five Year period are summarized in the following tabulation:

	($ Millions)
Exports of traditional export items	431
Export of gas and chemical fertilizers	60
Income from tourism	15
Other foreign exchange incomes	20
TOTALS	526

As was mentioned above, the main expenditures of foreign exchange fall into the following categories: (1) requirements of imports for development projects; (2) imports of consumer goods; (3) payments on foreign loans; and (4) expenditures on invisibles. The limited size of foreign exchange earnings requires that almost all the requirements of development projects be covered by foreign exchange loans and grants. A part of the consumer goods imports required for the country will be imported from abroad under foreign assistance loans and grants in order to avoid excessive pressure on both domestic financial resources and on the balance of payments. The imports planned under assistance loans and grants will primarily consist of widely consumed goods whose domestic production is inadequate. The import and sale of these consumer goods will be done in such a way as not to discourage increases in domestic production. For those goods whose domestic production is increasing, for example, imports will gradually be reduced. The import of consumer goods is estimated to amount to $91 million, and will include wheat, sugar, petroleum products, chemical fertilizers (until the start of domestic production), vehicles and some other consumer goods.

A large part of the consumer goods imports of the country are imported through regular commercial trade channels (including imports by the Government Monopoly). Among the goods imported through these regular commercial channels are sugar, tobacco products, petroleum products, chemical fertilizers, cotton and rayon textiles, vehicles, machinery and equipment and various types of industrial products. Total commercial imports during the Second Plan amounted to $ 305 million.

One of the important goals of the Third Five Year Plan is to increase the domestic production of industrial products such as sugar, textiles, shoes, chemical fertilizers, vegetable oils, construction material, and so on. Import policy will reflect the general policy of promoting industrial development, and will be designed so as to prevent destructive competition to domestic industries from imports. By promoting the growth of these domestic industries output increases will be achieved that will in turn save foreign exchange through lowering levels of needed imports. On the basis of this general policy, appropriate measures will be taken for limiting imports during the Third Plan. Appropriate adjustments in customs tariffs and other measures will be taken in accordance with domestic production and other economic circumstances. An example of this situation is the case of textiles, an important consumption item. Cotton textile factories now exist in Afghanistan with a capacity of 75 to 80 million meters per year, and theindustrial plan for the Third Five Year Plan period calls for the establishment of four additional textile factories with a productive capacity of up to 60 million meters. The raw materials needed for textiles are available and conditions for the development of this industry are good. With the full production of the existing factories and the coming into production of the planned new installations, the country will be very nearly self-sufficient in textile production and thereby avoid the large scale import of textiles. To bring about this level of utilization of domestic plants will require some restrictions be placed upon imports of foreign manufactured textiles. Similar possibilities also exist for shoes and leather products, woolen fabrics, some building construction items, porcelain, etc. When the domestic production of these goods reaches adequate levels, necessary limitations will be placed upon the importation of such goods. In the cases of widely consumed goods which are not produced domestically, the primary objective of strategy will be to assure the adequacy of domestic supply. In some cases where preference has been given to the barter and controlled trade zones, for example, it may be necessary to supplement the resulting trade with trade with the free exchange area through normal commercial channels.

The variety of industrial products in commercial trade channels is almost endless in comparison with the much more limited variety and use of agricultural products, and the exporters of agricultural products have been put at something of a disadvantage. Also, the commercial sectors of industrialized countries have been active in promoting the sale of industrial products in the underdeveloped areas of the world. At the same time, the payment requirements on foreign debts are placing increasing demands upon Afghanistan's available foreign exchange. Accordingly, the strategies that are being developed to expand exports limit some imports and thereby increased foreign exchange earnings are considered necessary for Afghanistan.

The major imports into Afghanistan during the coming years of the Third Five Year Plan and a comparison with imports during the last five years are summarized in the following table:

VOLUME OF IMPORTS (Commercial)

Main Imports	Unit	Second Plan	Third Plan	% Increase
Sugar	metric ton	172,269	254,000	47
Tea	metric ton	28,000	29,000	6
Tobacco	million $	1,393	1,830	32
Petroleum products	ton metric	370,000	501,000	35
Medicine & Chemical products	000 $	17,617	23,080	31
Tires & tubes	000 unit	871	1,080	24
Cotton textiles	million metre	170	140	—18
Other textiles	million metre	122.3	142	16
Metals	million $	9.7	9.5	—2
Machinery	million $	4.3	6.8	58
Cars	unit	4,147.0	4,500.0	8
Other vehicles	unit	2,439	3,500	44
Bicycles	000 unit	53.2	73.2	38
Plumbing and Electric fixtures	million $	6.6	6.4	—2
Second hand clothing	million $	7.6	11.0	41
Shoes	000 pair	10,756	14,700	37
Other Industrial goods	million $	97.5	132.9	36
Total in million $:		305.2	354.3	16

In addition to the strategies outlined above, certain procedures are necessary to help the Government in carrying out policy objectives, as in the case of foreign exchange regulations. At the present time a part of foreign exchange dealings remains in the realm of government control. The regulation by which foreign exchange proceeds from sales of cotton, karakul and wool must be surrendered to the Government, for example, will be continued through the period of the Third Five Year Plan. Similarly, the foreign exchange earned in the sale of natural gas, chemical fertilizers and other minerals will remain at the option of Government so that it can meet foreign currency obligations, including foreign debt service, and can import consumption goods such as oils and sugar. The control of exports of the above mentioned items will help in maintaining exchange rate and domestic price relationships that will help encourage the production and export of such goods.

Foreign exchange earned from exports other than those mentioned above remains at the free option of the exporters. Thus, exporters can import whatever they wish with the foreign exchange they earn from exports, or they may sell the exchange at open market prices to banks or other importers. A pamphlet is soon to be published which will encourage exporters to expand their activities, and will also instruct on the limitations imposed on the import of goods. These instructions will be in accordance with Government regulations and strategy, and will be one element in efforts by the Government to reduce, insofar as possible, smuggling and speculation in various foreign exchanges so that the foreign exchange flows in Afhanistan will take place through normal commercial channels without disturbance from speculation.

Some Major Points Regarding the Development of Foreign Trade During the Third Plan

Some changes in the structure of foreign trade will take place during the Third Five Year Plan as a result of Government policies and strategies. These changes will be consistent with the developments anticipated in industry, agriculure, and other sectors. In the Third Plan program, stress will be laid upon the encouragement of expansion in industry.

A-*Exports*

Industrial materials such as cotton, wool, hides and skins and oil seeds play an important role in the development of local industries, and are expected to be a declining share of total exports as development takes place. For the Third Plan period, the share of industrial raw materials is expected to drop to 30 per cent from 35 per cent during the Second Plan. Important in these decreases will be the development of local production of cotton textile and woolen textile, shoes, andvegetable table oil. Although the share will be declining, the total value of these materials exported is expected to increase by 22 per cent over the total of the Second Plan period.

A number of items such as carpets, karakul, fruits and casings are produced primarilly for export. Third Plan exports of these items will increase by an estimated 25 to 28 per cent over the Second Plan. The relative share of these items in the total will still decline, however, due to the impact of the new exports of natural gas.

Exports of mineral and industrial products were only 1 per cent in the years during and prior to the Second Plan, but are expected to increase to 13 per cent of exports during the Third Plan. The development of mines and minerals industries is very important both for Afghanistan's export trade and for local consumption.

The estimated annual average increase in total exports during the Third Plan is 10.3 per cent as compared with 6.2 per cent during the Second Plan.

B. *Imports*

New industrial projects will become operational only toward the end of the Third Plan, and will have little impact on imports during the period. Imports of many items will be increased to help maintain the balance between local demands and prices. But imports will be decreased for some items whose domestic production will be increasing. Imports of cotton textiles, for example, will decrease by an estimated 18 per cent as local production expands. One aspect of the import picture involves metals and metal products. Some items now imported are to be fabricated in new government and private plants which are to be established to supply certain items of agricultural and industrial equipment and small machines. Imports of chemical fertilizers will also decrease and even become an export item toward the end of the Third Plan due to the establishment of a local plant for the production of such fertilizers.

Imports of machinery and tools will necessarily increase to fill the needs of new small industries. If commodity assistance is taken into account, the imports of machinery will increase by three times. Imports of tires and tubes are also expected to show significant increases.

In total, the annual growth in imports during the Third Plan will be up to 7.3 per cent as compared with 4.1 per cent during the Second Plan.

Of the foreign exchange earned by exports, 72.1 per cent will be used to pay for Third Plan imports; payment for imports required 88.5 per cent of the export earnings of the Second Plan.

THIRD PLAN ESTIMATES

	1345	Second Plan (Est. Actual)	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Total	Annual Average Increase
Exports	72.0	340.3	78.2	88.4	98.0	109.1	117.3	491.0	10.3
Imports	60.0	305.2	62.0	64.2	68.8	73.1	86.0	354.1	7.3

Volume Of Investment - Third Plan

The investment goal of the Third Five Year Plan is set at Afs. 33 billion including foreign exchange requirements. Of this total, Afs. 30 billion is allocated to identified projects, and the remaining Afs. 3 billion is being held unallocated as a reserve. The sectoral allocation of these investment expenditures is as follows:

	(Afs. Million)	(%)
Mines and Industries (public & private)	10,734	32.5
Agriculture and Irrigation (public)	9,647	29.2
Education and Social Services (public)	5,511	16.7
Transport and Communication (public)	4,102	12.5
Reserve	3,000	9.1
	33,000	100.0%

The goals of the Third Plan show substantial changes from the actual experience of the Second Plan. In the Second Plan, expenditure on transport and communication headed the list. In the Third Plan agriculture and irrigation takes its place and becomes first, with mines and industries second, social services third and transport and communcation in fourth place in the public sector investment allocations. When both public and private investment is included, mines and industries becomes the most important, due to the difference in the structure of public and private investment. A large part of private investment in the field of mines and industries is included in the Plan. Since agricultural activities are spread all over the country, and at the present phase it is difficult to determine its amount, a large part of the private investment in the field of agriculture and irrigation development is not included in the Plan.

Sectoral Programs

Agriculture And Irrigation

Introduction

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Afghan economy, forming the basis of most of the economic activity of the country. More than 85 per cent of the population obtain their living from agriculture. It provides about 87 per cent of all commodity exports. The most important export items are Karakul, raw cotton, dried and fresh fruits, wool, oilseeds, hides and casings.

Due to the slow rate of development in agriculture compared to the increase in population and demand for agricultural products, a food deficit situation has developed, particularly in wheat. Food imports, consisting principally of wheat, sugar, tea and cooking oil average 15 per cent of the total imports of Afghanistan.

The major part of Afghanistan is mountainous and unsuited for crop cultivation. The potential cultivable area is estimated to be 14 million hectares-only 22 per cent of the total land area of Afghanistan and of this 5.3 million hectares is presently under irrigation. Due to a lack of adequate irrigation facilities, however, the land area cultivated in any one year, excluding dry lands,is estimated to be 2.9 million hectares.

Most parts of the potentially cultivable lands are located in desert and semi-desert regions. The soils are low in organic matter, nitrogen and phosphorous. The soils are erosive in nature, but because of low precipitation there is little water erosion actually taking place.

Afghanistan's surface water resources are quite limited. The most important rivers rise in the Hindu Kush range. Most are snowfed, which results in wide seasonal fluctuations in river flow. Open intakes and weirs of stone and bushwood are used to divert river waters into the main canals. These are often destroyed by floods as flood water enters the canals, overflow the banks and sometimes destroy the crops on cultivated land. The water supply in canals is irregular over the year and the lands commanded by the canal have an uneven supply, those near the end receiving insufficient water. It is estimated that one-quarter to one-half of the canal command area is left idle because of lack of water. Further expansion of irrigated area by building storage works and sinking wells holds much promise for the future. However, present irrigation water is not being used with great efficiency and improvement of present irrigation systems and increasing yields on presently cultivated areas in many parts of the country will probably prove less expensive for obtaining an increase in agricultural production than building additional large dams.

The most important crop is wheat which covers 2.3 million hectares of which about one-half are under dryland cultivation. Cotton and sugar beets are grown on some 72,000 hectares, but production is mainly concentrated in well-defined areas north of the Hindu Kush. Fruit production is wide-spread and important for export. Rice, corn and oilseeds are other important crops.

Animal husbandry for the most part is practiced by nomads and therefore is not integrated with farming, but most farmers have some livestock on the farm. Raising of karakul sheep is concentrated in a limited area north of the Hindu Kush and in the northwestern part of Afghanistan.

Farming is intensive in river valley bottoms and on terraces, but traditional and of low efficiency elsewhere. In general, productivity per unit of land and labor is very low, but can be subsequently increased by practices to rebuild exhausted soils, by improved seeds, better preparation of the seed bed, disease and insect control, and in general, improved cultivation practices.

The livestock industry, important both from the the standpoint of exports and domestic consumption, faces serious problems. Lack of water in the upland pasture areas prevents an efficient use of grazing grounds. In the plains the expansion of arable farming has reduced the grazing area. Shortage of feed during the winter, aggravated by exposure and diseases, decimated the herds. Losses of 15 to 20 per cent are not uncommon and they may rise to 50 per cent or even more in certain areas during critical years.

An important factor limiting increased crop production and land improvement, in certain areas is the present system of land tenure and the inefficient relationship which exists between farmers and landlords.

Improper use of water also causes considerable damage to agricultural lands.

The rate of farmers' acceptance of new and improved agricultural practices is very slow, making the transformation from a traditional and primitive agricultural to a modern and technical one difficult.

Policy and Implementation

Aims and Objectives

The overall aims and objectives of agricultural development in Afghanistan are as follows:

1. To improve the productive capabilities of farmers, land and livestock in order to increase the incomes of farmers and cattle owners.

2. To emphasize increased production of basic and essential foods, principally wheat, rice, corn and barley in order to meet primary domestic food needs.

3. To improve the diets of the rural and urban population by increasing the production and availability of meats, fruit, vegetables and dairy and poultry products.

4. To increase the production of agricultural raw materials needed for domestic industry and for export in order to save foreign exchange on imported food and fiber consumer goods and earn foreign exchange needed for development projects.

5. To improve existing irrigation systems, build dams and construct new irrigation networks.

In view of the above overall aims and objectives, the following agricultural goals have been established for the Third Plan:

1. Increase the area under cultivation by 160,000 hectares.

2. Increase cotton production to 130,000 tons of raw cotton by the last year of the Third Plan.

3. Increase wheat production to meet domestic needs and reduce wheat imports. Wheat production during the Third Plan will be increased so that in 1350 the annual production of wheat will be some 400,000 tons higher present average levels. By the last year of the Third Plan the annual wheat deficit will be reduced to 150,000 tons compared to a deficit of 492,000 in 1345.

4. Increase the production of other agricultural products important for domestic industries and export at a rate that will meet domestic needs and export goals.

5. Due to increased yields and expansion of the cultivated area, production of wheat will be increased about 13 per cent and cotton 36 per cent by the last year of the Third Plan.

To achieve the above mentioned goals, the following plans will be implemented during the Third Plan.

Institutions and Instruments

Agricultural Education and Training

Development of agriculture begins with the attainment of greater knowledge and skills and the replacement of old ideas and methods with new ones. For this, persons trained in the various fields of agriculture and irrigation are absolutely necessary. To overcome this problem maximum use will be made of training programs associated with development projects, short courses, and foreign educational programs. Domestic educational training programs for the provision of needed technical personnel, also, will be initiated on a much larger scale.

Implementation of the various Third Plan agricultural development programs will require a total of 2,117 experts and technical personnel in the following fields:

Agricultural Research	218 persons
Agricultural Extension	392 "
Agricultural Statistics	98 "
Veterinary and Animal Husbandry	306 "
Wheat project, which is included in Research and Extension Personnel	672 "
Irrigation and Engineering	491 "
Other programs	612 "

At the present time 891 persons are working in the above fields. An additional 1,226 persons will be trained during the Third Plan.

Agricultural institutions and training facilities are as follows:

1. Veterinary School and agricultural short courses.
2. Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University.
3. Vocational Agriculture Schools in Kabul and Baghlan.
4. Training Programs abroad.
5. On-the-job training--Employees of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation who are graduates of agricultural vocational schools and the Veterinary School receive on-the-job critical and practical training under the supervision of Afghan and foreign experts.

Additional supplementary short-term courses are also conducted each year.

Agricultural Research

Applying and extending better cultivation methods, use of machines, chemical fertilizers and seed improvement are considered to be important factors in increasing agricultural production. This cannot be accomplished on a sound basis without conducting agricultural research and experiments under different conditions. Therefore, agricultural research programs in the following fields will be continued and expanded during the Third Plan:

1. Improvement and multiplication of better seeds.
2. Livestock selection, breeding and nutrition studies.
3. Soil testing and fertilizer research to determine yield response to various applications under different conditions.
4. Improvement of simple agricultural tools and equipment.
5. Research to develop better cultivation methods and determine the impact on crop yields.

Detailed descriptions of the research programs in the above fields are provided under each project.

Farm Management and Economic Studies

Agricultural research will not result in increased farm incomes or agricultural production unless the resulting new methods and improved inputs are used wisely. Therefore, studies showing the most efficient combinations of seed, feed, fertilizer and equipment will be continued on a larger scale during the Third Plan. Statistical information will be collected for use in program preparation and implementation and for the information of farmers, foreign organizations, and friendly countries. Details of the statistical program are given under the Statistics Project.

Agricultural Extension

Extension programs will be effective only when farmers notice positive results under practical farming conditions. To achieve this goal a number of demonstration plots and applied experimental farms will be established during the Third Plan. Technical and extension personnel will be increased. It is estimated that the country will need 1,700 extension personnel in the future, assuming one person for ten villages. At the present time 100 extension agents are working in different areas. This figure will be increased to 392 during the Third Plan. These agents will carry out extension programs in 14 regions of the country, including the 5,400 farm demonstration plots, mainly for wheat, cotton, sugar beets and rice.

Incentives to Farmers

Rapid development of agriculture depends to a great extent on the existence of economic incentives of which the availability of agricultural credit on favorable terms to farmers is an important one. During the Third Plan the Agricultural Development Bank will be strengthened with a government loan of Afs. 500 million and also by a loan and technical assistance from the International Development Association of the World Bank. A large portion of this money will be loaned to farmers through short and medium term credits. In addition to strengthening the Afghan staff of the Bank, four foreign experts will be recruited to assist in the reorganization and management of the Bank. The Bank's physical facilities will also be improved.

The Bank, in the first three years, will finance projects for the development of sugar beets, cotton and wheat in Baghlan; grapes, raisins and wheat in Parwan; improvement of small irrigation systems; providing tractors and water pumps; and the installation of irrigation wells. In addition, the Bank will assist farmers by providing short-term credit for the purchase of chemical fertilizers, insecticides, small agricultural tools and equipment.

The above mentioned programs have been designed for implementation during the preliminary stages of the reorganized Bank's activities. Other credit projects, on a larger scale, will be implemented upon initiative being taken by farmers in cooperation with the government, under the guidance of the Bank, in order to increase agricultural production. Efforts will be made to obtain the support of other international financial institutions to expand the credit activities of the Agricultural Bank.

In addition to improved farm credit facilities, the sales of chemical fertilizers to farmers for use on wheat and other basic crops will be subsidized by the government until the chemical fertilizer factory now under construction starts production. Similarly, tractors, water pumps and other agricultural machines will be sold to farmers at reasonable prices and on favorable credit terms.

Marketing of Agricultural Products and the Creation of Cooperatives

It is estimated that two-thirds of the agricultural products produced in Afghanistan are consumed on farms where produced and the remaining one-third is sold in domestic markets or exported. The volume of exports equals commercial domestic marketings, but due to the increase in population and purchasing power the demand for agricultural products in the domestic commercial market is growing. During the Third Plan efforts will be made to improve the domestic marketing of agricultural products by improving secondary roads. In addition, new and improved storage facilities, processing plants, facilities for distributing agricultural supplies and agricultural products, quality improvements and waste prevention will be taken into consideration.

To reduce seasonal price fluctuations in food grains, attention will be paid to the expansion of existing storage facilities and the construction of new facilities. The construction of storage barns for livestock feed, in connection with the karakul development program in Fariab, Balkh, Herat, and Kunduz provinces is under consideration. Refrigerated cooling units and drying racks for grapes and raisins will be installed in grape producing areas. Those facilities will help reduce spoilage and improve product quality. Processing plants and storage facilities for cotton, oilseeds, wool, fruit and hide will be expanded during the Third Plan.

Agricultural cooperatives will be established to distribute chemical fertilizers, insecticides, small machines and other production inputs. The Agricultural Bank will finance the sale of these materials to farmers through their cooperatives. Tying in the marketing of agricultural products with credit will ensure recovery of farm loans.

Workshops for tractors will be constructed in regions where needed by tractor manufacturers under the guidance and encouragement of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Provisions for stocking spare parts will also be the responsibility of the suppliers.

Administration, Management, Operation and Procedures for Water Resources

For maximum utilization of limited water sources and the prevention of waste, a new department for the management and coordination of water sources development activities will be established during the Third Plan. The main task of this institution will be to conduct research, establish water requirements, establish policies for the utilization of water sources, draft regulations and laws and provide needed statistics on water resources utilization. The expenditure for this program during the Third Plan is estimated to be Afs. 25 million and $ 1.5 million.

Development Projects for Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation During theThird Plan

The principal goal of the Plan is to increase foodgrain production in order to achieve self-sufficiency and improve the level of nutrition of the people. About 80 per cent of the calories obtained by the people of Afghanistan come from cereals. Wheat is by far the most important food item.

Appropriate steps will also be taken to increase production goals of principal crops are shown in the following table:

Product	Estimated Production in 1345	Projected Production in 1350	increase
	(000 tons)		(percent)
Wheat	2,158[1]	2,530[3]	13
Corn	720	774	7.5
Rice	337	344	2
Cotton	59	130[3]	120
Sugar beets	56	88	57
Sugar cane	51	82	60
Oilseeds[2]	55	57	4
Fruits	372	425	14
Vegetables	590	631	s

1/ Average Production (1340-1345)

2/ Cottonseed is excluded.

3/ Wheat and cotton production in H.A.V.A. is included.

Development Project for Wheat and Other Main Foodgrains

A greater demand for food due to the population increase and higher living not sufficient to meet the people's needs. The average annual wheat deficit has been in domestic wheat production is absolutely essential in view of the growing population and the higher standard of living desired by the people of Afghanistan.

According to estimated statistics, wheat production during the Second Plan was not sufficient to meet the people's needs. The average annual wheat deficit has been 272,000 tons during the past five years. Estimating future wheat consumption requirements based on a 1.9 per cent annual increase in population over the next five years and assuming no change in per capita consumption there would be a deficit of 492,000 tons of wheat in the last year of the Third Plan, if wheat production is not increased above the average level of the Second Plan.

The main reasons for low wheat yields in Afghanistan are as follows:

1. Continued cultivation of local unimproved seeds without selection, cleaning and treatment.

2. Reduction of soil fertility due to constant use.

3. Non-existence of crop rotation and use of chemical fertilizers.

4. Poor cultivation methods.
5. Use of primitive agriculture tools.
6. Disease and insect damage.

Taking into account the above problems, the following programs for increasing the production of wheat will be implemented during the Third Plan:

1. Multiplication and distribution of 204,000 tons of improved seed wheat to be cultivated with 312,000 tons of chemical fertilizer. The area under cultivation with improved seed with chemical fertilizer will reach 482,000 hectares by the last year of the Plan.

2. Use of chemical fertilizers on irrigated local wheats on an area of 100,000 hectares.

3. Seed selection and muliplication of local dryland wheat and cultivation of improved dryland seed wheat on an area of 371,000 hectares.
4. Expanding the area under wheat cultivation by 51,000 hectares, excluding the H.A.V.A.

The expected increases in wheat production during the Third Plan due to the implementation of each of the above programs are as follows:

1. Due to the multiplication and distribution of improved seed 467,000 tons.
2. Due to the use of chemical fertilizers on irrigated local wheat 89,000 tons.
3. Due to the selection and multiplication of local dryland seed and the improved seed wheat 29,000 tons.

4. Due to expansion of the area under wheat cultivation 163,000 tons.
5. Increase due to better cultivation methods, seed treatment and cleaning 82,000 tons.

By implementing the above programs, the total increase in wheat production for the Third Plan will be 830,000 tons. Wheat production during the last year of the Third Plan is expected to be 342,000 tons higher than the average production during the Second Plan. This will substantially reduce the 492,000 ton deficit which occurred in 1345. The addition, an increase of 38,000 tons of wheat in the H.A.V.A. by the end of the Third Plan will reduce the wheat deficit even further.

Similarly, with the implementation of programs for other foodgrains, the production of corn and rice will be increased by 108,000 tons and 19,000 tons, respectively during the Third Plan. During the last year of the Third Plan the corn production increase is expected to be 136,000 tons.

In addition to the above programs, research will be conducted on experimental farms to develop and test high yielding varieties of wheat which are resistant to wheat diseases and which give better results when used with chemical fertilizers. These tests will be made in all parts of the country. Farmers' meetings at research centers, exhibitions, Farmer-Day ceremonies, preparation of informational brochures, and road broadcasts will all be a part of the extension program during the Third Plan.

The provinces of Logar, Laghman and Baghlan have been selected to become the centers of research programs for corn and Laghman, Kunduz and Herat provinces will be the centers of rice research programs.

The research and extension program for dryland wheat, is to be centered in Baghlan, Samangan and Farah.

The research and extension programs for wheat, corn and rice will be expanded to acquaint farmers with the proper use and benefits to be derived from improved seeds and chemical fertilizers. These programs will be carried out on privately owned demonstration plots, and on government research farms.

The total amount of fertilizer to be used in the wheat, corn and rice programs during the Third Plan is estimated to be 178,000 tons of urea, 255,000 tons of superphosphate and 7,300 tons of diammoniumphosphate. The total expenditure for the wheat and other food grains projects during the Third Plan is estimated to be Afs. 230.2 million and $10.4 million.

Project for the Development of Cotton Production:

Cotton is one of the major industrial and export crops of the country. This crop is grown in Kunduz, Baghlan, Balkh, Jozjan, Fariab, Badghis, Herat and Helmand provinces. It is also grown in Kapisa and Parwan provinces for local use and for cottage industries. Cotton plays an important role in the Afghan economy both as an export item and for use by the country's textile mills.

Three different types of cotton are grown in Afghanistan. In the northern provinces of the country from Takhar to Fariab and in the Helmand Valley, Akala No. 44 cotton has been cultivated for 10 years. In Badghis and Herat provinces a variety of cotton known as No. 108 has been cultivated since 1342. In other provinces of Afghanistan such as Parwan, Kapisa and Nangarhar, a local variety of cotton has been grown for many years. Constant and continuous use of the same varieties has caused reductions in yields and a deterioration in the quality of the cotton. Furthermore, the existence of weeds, negligence in cutting and trimming, low prices paid farmers and unfair grading practices have been limiting factors in increasing the production of this major agricultural crop.

In view of the above problems, the Third Plan cotton development project has been divided into three main parts. With the implementation of this program cotton production is expected to increase from 59,000 tons in 1345 to 130,000 tons in 1350, including some 9,000 tons of cotton to be produced in the Helmand Valley by the end of the Third Plan. To achieve these goals, the following programs will be carried out.

1. *Research*:

a. Under this program various types of cotton will be compared from the standpoint of yield, length, staple characteristics, maturity dates and resistance to disease. This work will be conducted at the Kunduz, Mazare Sharif and Herat experimental farms.

b. Experiments will be conducted to determine the most economic use of chemical fertilizer.

c. The best combination of various kinds of fertilizer and the relationship between fertilizer use and water requirements will be determined.

d. A program will be designed for the cultivation of cotton in rotation with other crops.

e. Better methods of cotton cultivation and weed control will be developed and tested.

2. *Cotton Seed Multiplication*

Cotton seed multiplication is complicated and requires supervision and proper controls. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan, the existing varieties will be replaced with better cotton varieties. The production of improved seed will be increased from the existing stock of 3,300 sairs in 1345, to 600,000 sairs in 1350.

3. *Extension*

The purpose of extension is to acquaint farmers with the benefits to be derived from using improved seed, fertilizer and better agro-technical methods. During the Third Plan, demonstration plots on private cotton farms will be established. The number of demonstration plots will reach 1,450 by the last year of the Third Plan. The total public revenue to be derived from the implementation of this program would be Afs. 1.4 million with the total of this project estimated to be about Afs. 40 million and $10 thousand.

Sugar Beet and Sugar Cane Project.

Sugar beets and sugar cane are important industrial crops, and provide a source of sugar for the people. Due to the increase in population and living standards, the need for sugar produce is increasing each year. If domestic production of sugar beets and sugar cane does not increase, the volume of sugar imports will need to be increased. This will result in higher expenditures of foreign exchange.

To meet part of the country's needs for sugar and save foreign exchange on imports, efforts will be made to increase the production of sugar beets and sugar cane during the Third Plan. Programs will be implemented to improve quality, to increase yields by the economic use of chemical fertilizers, insecticides and better agro-technic methods, and to improve marketing facilities for sugar beet growers.

The following measures will be taken:

1. To improve the seed, various kinds of common and new sugar beet varieties will be tested in Baghlan province and in other regions.

2. Farmer demonstration plots will be established to extend research findings on the application of chemical fertilizer, better agro-technical methods and the use of insecticides.

3. To increase the production of sugar cane, experiments will be conducted on quality improvement, better agro-technic methods and chemical fertilizer application. The findings from these experiments will be made available to farmers.

4. Some 3,150 jeribs of land will be added to the area under sugar beet cultivation in Baghlan and Kelagay. Accordingly, the area under cultivation of sugar beets will be increased from 23,000 jeribs in 1345 to 26,150 jeribs in 1350.

The number of improved sugar cane cuttings will be increased and efforts will be made to distribute them to farmers in the eastern part of the country.

With the successful implementation of the above programs, sugar beet production will reach 88,000 tons during the last year of the Third Plan, and sugar cane production will increase to 82,000 tons.

To implement the sugar beet and sugar cane project an amount of Afs. 16.8 million and $ 123,000 will be needed from the Government budget. In the Helmand Valley, cultivation of sugar cane after completion of the research, will be increased and provide the raw material for a new factory having an output of 89,000 tons, annually.

Tractor Project.

Increasing agricultural production not only depends on the quality and quantity of natural resources, but also on the means and methods of utilizing these resources. More widespread use of improved agriculture tools and machinery is considered to be an important factor in increasing agricultural production.

Due to the recent experience and interest of farmers in using agricultural machinery, mechanization of agriculture will be expanded further during the Third Plan. The number of tractors to be imported and distributed to farmers during the Third Plan is as follows:

1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	total
50	50	100	50	100	350

Establishment of workshops for repairing tractors and providing technical supervision will require an expenditure of Afs. 32.4 million and $144,000 and will be financed by Agriculture Bank loans. These loans will be given as credit to farmers on the basis of banking regulations with favorable terms. The cost of tractors, which will be paid by the Bank, is estimated to be $2 million.

Water Pump Project.

On the basis of farmers' needs, 2,000 water pumps will be imported through Agricultural Bank credits during the Third Plan. Mobile and stationary workshops will be established. These workshops will require an expenditure of $105,000 and

Afs. 9.2 million. The annual operating expenses for 2,000 waterpumps, including depreciation and cost of fuel is estimated to be Afs. 61.1 million. The total annual income from the increased production of agricultural products as a result of using water pumps is expected to be Afs. 280 million.

Testing of Small Agricultural Tools and Implements

To improve and gradually replace existing animal tools and implements with improved equipment adapted to local conditions, studies will be made to develop and test new and improved animal-drawn farm implements adapted to Afghan conditions.

To achieve this goal, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has initiated a program for the development and testing of agricultural tools and equipment and for extending their use. This program will help increase the productivity of Afghan farmers.

As a first step, the Ministry has imported a limited number of implements and tools, such as animal drawn plows, seed cleaning machines, threshing machines, harrows, planters, cultivators, mowing machines, etc. Studies will be made concerning the feasibility of using these implements under conditions which exist in different parts of the country. These studies will determine the pulling power of animals under various soil conditions. After positive results are obtained the Agricultural Bank will provide facilities for importing and financing these tools. Also, programs for the manufacture of these implements will be undertaken at Jangalak Factory and other local workshops.

The total cost of the above project is estimated to be $304,00 and Afs. 48.8 million during the Third Plan.[1]

Project for the Improvement and Increase in the Production of Fruits and Vegetables

Fruits

Fruits are one of the important agricultural products of the country. In addition to domestic needs, fruits are one of the main export items of Afghanistan. Afghanistan is famous for the variety of fruit it produces. The climate of Afghanistan is conducive to the production of many kinds of delicious fruits.

To increase and improve fruit production, the following action will be taken during the Third Plan:

1/ Of the $304,000 and Afs. 48.8 million, an expenditure of only $120,000 and Afs. 3.3 million will be allocated for the testing of small agriculture tools and implements. The remainder will be used for the establishment of workshops, purchase of tractors and water pumps, maintenance, repairs and training of technical personnel.

1. Increased application of chemical fertilizer on vineyards. Vine coverage will be increased from two million vines in the first year of the Plan to eight million vines by the end of the Third Plan.

2. Selection and multiplication of vine cuttings in required amounts.

3. Propagation and distribution of fruit trees and grafting stock in various regions by expanding existing propagation farms and establishing new farms.

With the implementation of the above programs, the annual distribution of selected cuttings will be increased from none at present time to 2,000 annually during the Third Plan.

In general, fruit production will be increased by expanded use of chemical fertlizers, plant protection, disease control measures, propogation of better varieties, and the development of new land areas. Fruit production will increase from 372,000 tons in 1345 to 425,000 tons during the last year of the Third Plan. Grape production, included in the above figures, will increase from 175,000 tons in 1345 to 203,000 tons in 1350.

Vegetables.

Vegetables also play an important role in the nutrition and general health of the people. Most locally grown vegetables are of poor quality and are low yielding. Many of the basic vegetables are still not available in most parts of the country. In view of this it is necessary to improve and expand programs aimed at increasing the production of local vegetable varieties and the propogation of some foreign vegetable seeds. Priority will be given to those vegetables having domestic commercial significance and export demand.

The Third Plan activities for the improvement and expansion of vegetable production are summarised as follows:

1. Expanded use of fertilizer on potatoes.

2. Multiplication and distribution of plants and improved seeds including tomatoes, peppers, and other main vegetables. During the Third Plan about 43 tons of improved vegetable seed will be multiplied and distributed to farmers. This will result in an increase of 4,721 tons in vegetable production. In order to multiply the above vegetables, contracts will be made with selected farmers to multiply the improved seeds on their own land as well as using ministry farms for this purpose.

3. An extension program will be carried out aimed at obtaining increased use of fertilizers on vegetables through the establishment of farmer demonstration plots.

4. A program will be initiated to select vegetables with shorter maturity dates for cultivation in the higher and colder regions of the country such as Hazarajat, Badakhshan, Ghazni. The possibilities of growing tomatoes and peppers in the fall and winter months in Nangarhar will be investigated.

Due to the implementation of this project, vegetable production will be increased from 590,000 tons in 1345 to 631,000 tons by the last year of the Third Plan.

The expenditure for both the fruit and vegetable projects during the Third Plan is estimated to be Afs. 35.9 million and $ 79,000.

Plant Protection and Quarantine

One of the main problems in increasing agricultural production is the existence of plant diseases which destroy a high percentage of the crops. It is estimated that crop losses in Afghanistan due to various plant diseases run as high as from 10 to 30 per cent and at times reach 80 per cent of total annual crop produced in some parts of the country. To prevent this waste, efforts will be made to survey and study plant diseases and control them. The following plant protection activities will be undertaken during the Third Plan.

1. Existing plant protection and quarantine stations will be expanded and new stations established in various parts of the country. The main centers and areas of operation will be as follows:

Main Center	Area of Operation
Kabul	Parwan, Wardak, Ghazni, Kapisa
Nangarhar	Jalalabad, Laghman, Kunar
Baghlan	Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Samangan, Badakhshan.
Herat	Herat, Badghis, Farah, Chakhansoor, Ghor
Balkh	Balkh, Jozjan, Fariab,
Pakthia	Pakthia
Kandahar	Kandahr, Urozgan, Zabul

At the above named stations, programs will be carried out for the prevention and control of plant diseases such as Kahakestari Tak and Jalagak in Parwan, Baghlan, Kunduz, Balkh provinces; "Qarghana Tak", disease in Qarabagh region; and eradication of insects and cotton diseases in Kunduz, Takhar, Balkh and Herat.

The nature and scope of campaigns against insects and plant disease is shown in the following table:

Program	Scope of Program
1. Spider Control	800,000 Trees
2. Khakestand (grapes)	550,000 Vines
3. Qarghana (grapes)	150,000 Vines
4. Cotton Insects	32,000 Hectares
5. Wheat Disease (Siaqag)	51,500 Tons

The expected net income to be realized from the implementation of the plant protection programs is estimated to be Afs. 316 million. The expenditure for the programs will be Afs. 27.2 million and $ 386,000.

Forestry Project

The forests of Afghanistan are considered to be an important source of national wealth and play an important role in the economic development of the country. The income obtained from forest products is very important in the standard of living of people living in certain parts of the country.

Fruit bearing pistachio trees, other nut trees, olive orchards and wood forests cover an area of about three million hectares including the "Shirkhish", and provide the main sources of forest products for domestic needs and export needs.

For the efficient utilization of these forest resources, programs will be implemented for the protection, improvement and propagation of fruit bearing and non-fruit bearing forests, establishment of artificial forests, and better utilization of existing forests. Continued attention will be given to the training of personnel in forest resources management at different levels. Also to protect the forests and promote better utilization, laws and regulations will be drafted and enacted.

Project for the Improvement of Pistachio and Olive Forests

Annually 309 tons of pistachios are exported. Olive trees cover an area of some 13,000 hectares in Pakthia and large areas in Kunar province. Following a survey of pistachio forests in Badghis and olive forests in Pakthia, an area of 100,000 jeribs of land will be selected for preservation and rehabilitation. The following steps will be taken to increase production of pistachios and olives:

1. Preservation and rehabilitation of forests covering an area of about 100,000 jeribs.

2. Improvement of stands by grafting and pruning.

3. Efficient utilization of forest products.

The expenditure for the olive and pistachio project is estimated to be Afs. 9.9 million and $ 60,000. The benefit from the program have been estimated at Afs. 100 million.

Survey Project of Kunar and Personnel Training.

The forests of Kunar province constitute the major part of Afghanistan's natural forests. For the efficient utilization of this important source of income, improved technical methods of forestry will be employed. To spread the use of better forestry methods, the formation of a demonstration project by expert personnel will be undertaken in the region.

Following is a summary of the activities to be undertaken during the Third Plan in this area:

1. A detailed survey of Kunar forests.

2. Selection of two regions each containing 20,000 jeribs as a pilot project to demonstrate improved forest utilization.

3. Development of forestry programs based on the findings from this pilot project.

4. The training of forestry personnel both in Afghanistan and abroad.

The expenditure of this project is estimated to be Afs. 21.6 million and $ 828,000.

Beautification Project

In order to make use of unutilized lands in cities, on hillsides, and along highways and rivers and to improve the appearance of certain areas the following activities will be undertaken:

1. Maintenance, irrigation and planting of trees around Kargha Dam.

2. Maintenance, irrigation and planting of trees along the following highways: Kabul to Parwan, Parwan to Jabal Seraj to Khenjan, Kabul Sarobi to Sarobi Darunta, and Darunta to Torkham.

3. Maintenance and planting of trees on dryland in the Chamtala area on an experimental basis.

4. Maintenance and irrigation of trees and gardens in the Klula Pushta Hill area, Bebe Mahroo Hill area and Tangi Gharou Hill area.

5. Maintenance, irrigation and planting of trees on an area of 500 jeribs around the Darunta Dam, Badam Bagh, Bini Hisar, Tout Baghi, Bagrami, etc.

A total of one million trees and shrubs will be planted, irrigated and maintained. The expenditure for this project during the Third Plan will amount to Afs. 40 million.

Forestation and Nurseries Project

In order to propagate domestic and foreign trees, their adaptation to local conditions and distribute hardy stock, nurseries will be established in selected regions of the country. The program will include the following:

1. Establishment of three forest nurseries in Kabul provinces, covering an area of 75 jeribs for growing foreign and local varieties of trees.

2. Nursery cultivation of various kinds of forest trees on an area of 50 jeribs in Pakthia.

3. Nursery cultivation of eucalyptus trees on an area of 100 jeribs in Nangarhar.

4. Establishment of a new 50 jerib pistachio nursery in Samangan.

The expenditure on this project is estimated at Afs. 27.3 million and $ 60,000 during the Third Plan.

LIVESTOCK

Survey and Improvement of Pastures

To meet the domestic need for foods high in protein and to earn more foreign exchange from the export of hides, wool, etc; the production of animal products should be increased. The existence of vast pastures is considered to be one of the main natural resources of Afghanistan and their improvement is essential to increasing livestock production. Due to constant grazing and no improvements having been made, the productive capacity of pastures has been reduced in certain areas. Also, a lack of water for livestock and inadequate shelter causes high death losses in cattle and sheep.

To help alleviate the livestock feed and water shortage problem, the following efforts will be made during the Third Plan.

1. A survey of the pasture areas in Farah and Jozjan provinces will be conducted in order to obtain information on soil and climatic conditions, underground water resources, grasses, etc. for designing a pasture improvement program.
2. Water for livestock in those regions lacking surface water will be provided.
3. Shelters will be constructed for the protection of livestock during cold weather.
4. Storage facilities for livestock feed will be constructed.
5. Reseeding of pasture areas which have lost their productive capacity will be initiated.
6. A system of rotation grazing will be designed and implemented.
7. Conservation measures for the protection of soil in pasture areas will be undertaken to the extent possible.
8. Research stations will be established for the multiplication of grass seed in various parts of the country.

The expenditure for this project, which is estimated to be Afs. 85.2 million and $ 1.4 million, will be financed from the total of Afs. 33 billion.

Karakul Improvement Project:

Karakul is one of eight local breeds of sheep raised in Afghanistan. Karakul is raised in the northern and northwestern parts of the country in Balkh, Jozjan, Samangan, Kunduz, Baghlan, Fariab, Badghis and Herat provinces. The number of karakul sheep is estimated to be 6 million. Karakul is a main export item and is also important for its wool, meat and milk. More attention will be paid to improving the raising of karakul sheep during the Tihrd Plan. The project of karakul improvement will consist of the following:

1. Establishing and equipping karakul experimental and breeding farms in Shebergban, Morghab and expansion of the existing Pouza-e-Eshan Farm.
2. Production of 600 improved rams of the Sore and Malai type at each of the above farms for distribution to karakul breeders.

3. Studying the effects of different feeds on wool and skin production.
4. Providing assistance and guidance to livestock owners in the proper raising and feeding of karakul sheep and encouraging them to establish cooperatives.
5. Providing artificial insemination services to livestock breeders.

The total expenditure for the project, excluding veterinary and animal protection expenditures, is estimated to be Afs. 13.2 million and $45,000. The total direct income from the experimental farms is estimated to be Afs. 18.4 million and expected revenue will be $13 million.

Sheep Improvement Project

Sheep are the most important livestock in Afghanistan and are the main source of meat and wool for the country. Sheep's wool is used in the manufacture of carpets—a major export item. A considerable amount of wool also is used in cottage and factory industries within the country. The number of sheep, excluding karakul, is estimated to be 15 million.

Due to shortage of good breeding rams, production of wool and meat per animal is very low and quality is generally poor. Feed shortages and disease cause death losses which run higher in Afghanistan than in most other countries. Research on sheep improvement from the standpoint of wool production has been conducted on a very limited scale.

In view of these problems the following efforts will be made during the Third Plan.

1. Cross-breeding to improve production and quality of wool.
2. Continuation of the program to determine the characteristics of wool from different breeds of sheep.
3. Multiplication and distribution of improved rams.
4. Providing assistance and guidance to sheep owners in the various aspects of sheep raising.

The total expenditure for this project is estimated to be Afs. 7.5 million during the Third Plan.

Dairy Cattle Project

The purpose of this project is to upgrade local breeds of cattle in order to increase milk production per cow. The following steps will be taken for the improvement of cattle during the Third Plan:

1. Cross-breeding pure bred foreign breeds with local breeds in order to increase milk production per cow.
2. Selection and distribution of cross-breed calves and better calves of local breeds.

3. Feeding trials to determine the effects of locally produced feeds on milk production in cross-bred cows, and the experimental production of hay and feed grains on the Beni-Hessar and Bagrami Farms.

With the implementation of these programs, the feed shortage problem and other cattle raising problems will be reduced. Breeding research will result in a better breed to replace the existing low producing local breeds. Increases in cattle numbers and in milk production per cow will take place during the Third Plan.

The expenditures of this project are estimated to be Afs. 25 million. The direct income from the sale of calves and dairy products of experimental farms is expected to be Afs. 27.3 million.

Animal Protection Project

Animal diseases destroy large numbers of animals annually. To provide protection and reduce animal mortality the following efforts will be made during the Third Plan:

1. Continuation of surveys of various animal diseases, expansion of the animal vaccine department and the establishment of quarantine stations in various parts of the country.

2. Diagnosis of animal disease in central laboratories and the control and prevention of animal diseases by providing animal vaccines.

3. To prevent and control animal disease, new animal clinics will be established in various parts of the country in addition to the nine now in operation.

During the Third Plan about 12 million sheep, 2 million cows and 1.7 million chickens will come under protection. Accordingly, the living standards of cattle owners and farmers will be raised due to more and better quality animal products.

The expenditures for this project are estimated to be about Afs. 51.5 million and $ 172,000.

Artificial Insemination

Experiments have shown that artificial insemination is a more efficient method of improving the breed than is natural insemination. Also artificial insemination helps prevent the spread of contagious diseases. During the Third Plan five permanent stations, including laboratories and 14 artificial insemination mobile stations will be established in important livestock regions.

Accordingly, a total of 150,000 cows and 750,000 sheep will be artificially inseminated during the Third Plan. The expenditure of this project is estimated to be Afs. 35.5 million and $ 79,000.

Dairy Products Project

The establishment of a dairy plant will provide a market outlet for milk and will encourage producers to increase milk production and improve milk quality. Increased availability of wholesome milk is important to the health of people, especially children. During the Third Plan, equipment for a dairy with a daily capacity of

3,000 liters will be purchased and installed. The required milk for the plant will be obtained from areas near Kabul such as Chardehi, Ghazni and Nejrab. The existing building of the Gozargah Farm will be used as a dairy plant. The proposed plant will supply the present market demands of Kabul city, and with expansion later on will meet the needs of other parts of the country. Investment expenditures for this project during the first 3 years of the Third Plan will amount to Afs. 16.5 million and $300,000. Upon completion the plant will operate as a state enterprise.

Poultry Project

Productivity of local chickens is low from the standpoint of both egg production and meat. Steps need to be taken to improve the local breeds and multiply improved foreign breeds for larger scale commercial egg and meat production.

During the Third Plan, better breeds of chickens will be distributed to the people on a regular basis. The project will begin with housing capacity for 1,100 breeder hens and 275 breeder ducks and will be increased to 5,500 breeder hens and 500 ducks by the end of the Third Plan.

From these breeding flocks and the associated hatchery about 400,000 baby chicks and 450,000 ducklings will be produced annually, of which about 364,000 chickens and 174,000 ducklings will be distributed to the people. In addition, a poultry feed mill will be established to begin production during the third year of the Plan. The annual capacity of this mill will be approximately 14,000 tons of feed. The mill will suppy the feed for the birds in this project and for the better breeds of chickens distributed to the people.

The expenditure for this project is estimated to be Afs. 18 million and $1 million. The direct income to be derived from this project will amount to Afs. 32 million during the Third Plan.

Project for Fisheries Research and Multiplication

The shortage of protein food, especially animal protein, is acute in Afghanistan as it is in other underdeveloped countries. Population increase and higher living standards have made this problem more severe. The fisheries program is considered to be an econmic and quick yielding program and will play a very important role in reducing the protein shortage.

A fisheries program was begun in 1344 with the establishment of two stations in the vicinity of Kargha. During the Third Plan, the fishery program in Kargha and other centers will be expanded as follows:

1. Multiplication and production of Khaldar fish and trout in Kargha and Sardeh dams.
2. Stocking the reservoirs of Sarobi, Darunta, other dams and artificial ponds in Kunduz with carp.
3. Multiplication and production of other species in Darunta.
4. Surveying important rivers of Afghanistan to determine their suitability for raising fish.

With the implementation of these programs, the production of trout and carp during the Third Plan will amount to 2,260 tons. The total income from this program is estimated to be Afs. 29 million. The expenditure will amount to Afs. 14.7 million and $295,000.

Apiculture Project

At the present time production of honey is based on primitive and traditional methods. Honey is produced in Kunar, Nangarhar, Laghman provinces and other mountainous parts of the country. It is not produced scientifically and the country's bees have low productivity.

During the Second Plan a series of research trials were conducted on raising domestic and foreign honey bees. As a result of these trials 238 families of Italian and Caucasian bees were distributed to people living in Kabul, Nangarhar, and Pakthia for multiplication and production. During the first and second years of the Third Plan the 238 families which were distributed during the Second Plan will have increased to 2,310 families. Annually 560 families of better species will be distributed to people. The production of honey is expected to be 112,000 kilograms each year. During the third year of the Third Plan this project will operate as an enterprise.

The income expected from this project during the first two years of the Plan is estimated to be Afs. 5.3 million. The expenditure during this period will amount to Afs. 3.7 million and $5,000.

Sericulture Project

Due to favorable climatic conditions, sericulture has been practiced for many years in Afghanistan. Sericulture is carried out on a primitive basis, yet is an important source of income for many people.

For the past ten years the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has produced foundation and commercial silkworm eggs. Japanese and Chinese silkworm breeds have been imported and crossed with local breeds for commercial production.

During the Third Plan this program will be expanded considerably. The Kabul Central Station of Darulaman will be established and equipped for the production of 1000 cases of foundation silkworm eggs and 20,000, 12 gram cases of commercial eggs. Construction of an air-conditioned building with a capacity of 50,000 commercial cases of eggs is planned. At this station local silkworm species and imported species suited to climatic conditions which exist in the country will be produced. This station will contain 158 jeribs of land on which improved varieties of mulberry trees wll be planted. An additional 60 jeribs of land will be reserved for the construction of technical buildings.

The needed raw materials, such as mulberry leaves, foundation silkworm and cases, will be obtained in line with the anticipated capacity. By the end of the Third Plan, production of commercial silkworm eggs will reach 20,000 cases. One-half will be distributed to silkworm producers in Herat province and the other half to silkworm producers in the northern parts of the country.

To improve sericulture in Herat province and provide a basis for a silk industry, a new mulberry farm will be established in the center of Herat consisting of 200 jeribs. Also, the existing station at Zindajan will be completed. With the completion of this station and the establishment of the above mentioned farm, it will be possible to establish a thread spinning plant.

A silk thread spinning plant will be built during the Third Plan. This plant will process about 50 per cent of the production by the last year of the Third Plan.

The production of foundation and commercial eggs at the sericulture station of Abdul Khail of Laghman province and by farmers in the provinces of Laghman and Kunar will be expanded during the Third Plan.

The expenditure of this project during the Third Plan is estimated to be Afs. 31.7 million and $304,000. Direct income from this project is expected to be Afs. 7.5 million. If indirect income is added to this figure, the total income will be Afs. 163.5 million and $1 million.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation Project of Sardeh

During the Second Plan most of the construction work on the Sardeh Dam, a reservoir dam, was completed. During the Third Plan, the irrigation network of the Sardeh area will be installed and production will be forthcoming from the land brought under irrigation.

The Jelga Valley in the Sardeh region contains 27,500 hectares of agricultural land of which 20,400 hectares can be irrigated from the reservoir, 1,000 hectares will be irrigated from the water flow of the Jelga River and the remainder of the area from underground canals (karezes).

With the establishment of canals and irrigation networks during the Third Plan, about 14,000 hectares will be irrigated annually from the reservoir. The other 6,400 hectares, due to the limited capacity of the reservoir, would not be cultivated every year, but used in a rotation.

The principal work to be done in this project during the Third Plan will consist of digging 70 kilometers of canals on the right and left banks of the river, 500 kilometers of secondary canals and 200 kilometers of drainage networks.

The expenditure for this project during the Third Plan is estimated to be Afs. 314 million and $5.5 million. Taking into consideration the expenditures for the reservoir dam, the cost per hectare of new land will amount to Afs. 45,000. With a cropping pattern consisting of 50 per cent cereals, 20 per cent fruit and vegetables, and 30 per cent other crops and grasses, the expenditure will be paid back in five years on the basis of gross income and in ten years on a net income basis.

Irrigation Project of Kokcha

Surveys of the Kokcha area show that a total of 17,610 hectares of cultivable land on the right banks of the Kokcha River between the Panj and the Amu will be improved by this project. Of this, 9,400 hectares will be new land. Approximately 40 per cent of the 7,100 hectares of land under the new canal will be brought under cultivation. The remaining portion of the land will be used for secondary establishments such as canals, extension of roads etc. To rehabilitate the above barren lands which formerly were productive, the water of the Kokcha- River will be used. A dam 810 meters long and 23 meters high will be constructed during the Third Plan. This dam will be of mud type with concrete and iron reinforcements and will have sufficient capacity to provide water to the right bank of the project and to the left bank of the Archi Canal. As planned the water will be used in cultivating the lands of the Archi canal, for irrigating lands on the right bank of the main canal, and for electric generation. The construction of an electric power plant will be taken under consideration in future plans.

Utilization of the water in the main canal will be guided by the following principles:

1. Irrigation water will be distributed according to the needs and capacities of secondary canals running off the main canal.
2. New network canals will be connected with the existing main canal at several points to provide water for 4,000 hectares of existing land.
3. About 3,000 hectaras of land, being higher than the canal level, will be irrigated by pumps.

The construction period of this project is estimated to be four years. The total expenditure during the Third Plan is expected to be Afs. 600 million and $9 million.

The net expenditure for this project involving the irrigation of the right bank of Kokcha River, after deducting Afs. 75 million for the Archi Canal and Afs. 60 million for an electric power plant, is estimated to be Afs. 945 million including foreign exchange expenses. The expenditure per hectare of land will amount to Afs. 70,000 on an area of 13,400 hectares.

The cropping pattern on the lands under this project will be 40 per cent cotton, 40 per cent cereals and 20 per cent fruits and vegetables. The total annual income of the right bank region is estimated to be Afs. 113 million upon completion of the project.

Detailed Survey Project for the Irrigation of Upper Kabul Valley and Part of the Construction of Hari Rud Valley

The Upper Kabul and Hari Rud Valleys were selected for development because of the excellent water and soil resources which exist there and the economic potential of the area. There is ample water for a reservoir and expansion of the cultivated area. The social structure and population concentration in the area also justify developing the agriculture there. The program for improvement of agriculture and irrigation will have a very important bearing on the prosperity of the regions.

The agricultural areas of Kabul and Hari Rud Valleys are classified as follows:

Land Classification	Kabul Valley	Hari Rud Valley
2	27,300 Hectares	75,730 Hectares
3	48,400 ”	63,700 ”
4	—	84,930 ”
5	—	50,760 ”
6	22,300 ”	125,650 ”
Total	98,000 ”	400,770 ”

Parwan Irrigation Project

The upper part of Kabul Valley consists of the area between the Panjsher and Shakar Darah Rivers. Only about 38,400 hectares of land are now irrigated on a permanent basis. Therefore with the existence of vast cultivable areas, the potential for irrigating these lands appears to be great.

The detailed irrigation survey for this project was begun in 1343 and will continue until 1347. With the completion of the survey, construction work will start during the Third Plan.

The development stage of the project will cover an area of 19,000 hectares of land of which 9,000 hectares will be new land. An adequate amount of water will be provided for the other 10,000 hectares. The main part of this project will consist of the construction of a high dam on the Panjsher River near Gulbahar, digging a 45-kilometer main canal, construction of siphons under Salang and Ghorband Rivers, and the digging of other basic canals. The second stage of the project, to be implemented during the Fourth Plan, will consist of irrigation of 10,000 hectares of land.

Total expenditures for the project during the Third Plan are estimated to be Afs. 193 million and $ 8 million. The crop use pattern expected on the lands under this project will be 50 per cent cereals, 30 per cent fruits and vegetables, and 20 per cent oil plants and grasses. The expenditure will be paid off in 5 to 6 years from gross income and from net income in 10 to 12 years.

Irrigation Construction for Part of Hari Rud Valley

In the upper Hari Rud Valley there are some 224,360 hectares of Class II, III and IV land. At the present time only 54,700 hectares of these lands are irrigated regularly. The possibilities of increasing the agricultural production of the region through irrigation and agricultural programs are great.

According to hydrological studies, the average annual flow of water in the Marwa River above the Hari Rud is 2,000 million cubic meters. Much of this water is wasted during the flood season. A preliminary survey has shown that several possibilities exist for the construction of dams on the Hari Rud River. Due to multiple use aspects, the most economic course of action is to construct dams at Gauargan and Marwa. This would provide water to irrigate 100,000 hectares of land and power to generate 35,000 KW of electricity.

The survey project of Hari Rud Valley will be completed in 1347 and the construction phase will start in 1348. The main purpose of the project is to provide the physical facilities to implement an effective program of irrigation on the existing lands and new lands of the Hari Rud Valley. A reservoir dam and irrigation network will be constructed. An electric power plant on the main canal will be established.

The normal flow of Hari Rud and Gauragan Rivers provides excellent possibilities for a new irrigation system. Below the confluence of the two rivers at Marwa, Abgardan dam will be constructed for diverting water into the right canal. It will be possible to irrigate about 60,000 hectares from the right canal and 40,000 hectares from the left canal. In addition, it will be possible to construct three hydro-electric plants along the right canal with capacities of 20,000; 11,000 and 4,500 K W

With the implementation of this project production on existing irrigated lands will increase from 50 per cent to 100 per cent.

During the Third Plan only a part of the project will be constructed. The work will include construction of a reservoir dam, construction of the Abgardan diversion dam and establishing part of the irrigation network of the general canal. The estimated expenditure for this work is Afs. 300 million and $ 16.4 million. The remaining work of the project will be completed in the Fourth Plan.

Accordingly, about one-third of the total area or 33,000 hectares will come under irrigation during the Third Plan of which 4,500 hectares will be new lands.

Detailed Survey Project for Kunduz and Khanabad

For obtaining maximum utilization of water and soil resources and increasing agricultural production in the Kunduz and Khanabad areas, a general and preliminary survey was begun in 1344. Studies were made of existing resources of water and soil in the Kunduz-Khanabad Valley with a view toward the expansion and improvement of agriculture in the region.

Due to existing conditions and location of arable land, the area has been divided into the following six regions or zones:

Location of the Region	**The area can be potentially irrigated with pump, in hectares**	**Irrigated area without pump: in hectares**
1. Between Pule Khumri and Baghlan, mostly the left banks of Kunduz River.	**19,900**	**17,000**
2. Between Baghlan and Girdab, on both sides of the river	**22,600**	**20,800**
3. Between Aliabad Kunduz, left bank of the Kunduz River	**22,040**	**20,100**
4. North and North-western region of Kunduz	**19,930**	**15,700**
5. Between Farkhar and Bangi Bridge. On both sides of Farkhar River	**21,000**	
6. Between Kunduz Aliabad, river bank of Kunduz River	**19,740**	

Of the six zones, zones 2 and 6 are comparatively better than the others. The Government with the approval of the International Bank recently has given priority to Region No. 6. This region covers an area of 19,740 hectares of land of which 5,000 hectares will be new lands to be brought under water command.

Before construction work begins on improving and expanding the agricultural areas of this region a detailed survey and project plan will be made during the Third Plan. This survey will include aerial photography and the making of detailed topographical maps, geophysical and drilling investigations in the area of the proposed irrigation network, investigations concerning underground water, detailed studies of the present agriculture situation, research concerning socio-economic conditions, and design and plan preparation. Consideration is being given to beginning the detailed survey of this project in 1346. The total expenditure of this survey project is estimated to be Afs. 6.5 million and $ 595,000.

Upon completion of the detailed survey and design work, construction work will start probably in the last half of 1347, and will consist of the following activities:

1. The establishment of Abgardan head water dam near the Chagha Pul on the Khanabad River.
2. The establishment of a new network and improvement of existing irrigation systems over a total area of 19,700 hectares land of which 5,080 hectares will be new land.

3. The establishment of a demonstration farm for agricultural production and the promotion of better methods of crop rotation for maximum use and output of each unit of land.

In addition to the construction of the irrigation system of the Kunduz-Khanabad region, provisions will be made for the application of better agro-technic methods, promotion of justice in water utilization, introduction of better marketing systems, arrangements for agricultural credit and personnel training.

The expenditure of this project which will amount to Afs. 202 million and $ 7 million, will be financed from the total of Afs. 33 billion.

Khist Pul Dam Project:

To obtain irrigation water for Daulatabad, Tagabsheneen and Andkhoi the construction of a dam at Khist Pul or at some other appropriate location in Fariab province will be carried out during the Third Plan upon completion of a survey. Preliminary findings indicate that with the establishment of a reservoir dam with a capacity of 65 million cubic meters, about 30,000 jeribs of land can be satisfactorily irrigated. If this water is used on the existing lands part of the irrigation problem in the lower areas will be overcome. The cost of this project is estimated to be Afs. 100 million and $1.8 million.

Small Irrigation Works

In order to profit from lands already under irrigation and new lands which exist in relatively small sized areas in different parts of the country, the planning of small irrigation projects will be carried out. Such projects require relatively small expenditures and can be completed in a short time.

During the Second Plan surveys for 24 small irrigation projects were completed. These projects include: Ajmer, Alchean Altibolak, Archi, Bedak, Bagrami, Bakhtiaran, Balkh, Bande Amir Ghazi, Chamkani, Faizabad, Gambari, Herat, Chenghareq, Kila Gai, Kargha, Kohistan, Khwaja Alwan, Kunar, Larkhwabi, Nagi, Shahrawan, Sheberghan, Urozgan.

During the Third Plan consideration will be given to improving existing irrigation networks and widening and expanding the irrigation networks in areas adjacent to present networks. The irrigation system in new areas of Nahresharawan, Sheberghan, Kabul, Bakhtiaran, Kunar, Bande Amir Ghazi, Agmajol, Kunduz, Nagi Canal, Balkh, Jaynaw of Herat and Archi Canal will be also constructed with the help of the Government and the Agricultural Bank.

The expenditure from the Government budget will be Afs. 217.2 million and $1.8 million. In addition, a total of Afs. 172 million will be available for this project from Agricultural Bank credits and private investors. The total land which will be irrigated or improved by this project will be 102,000 hectares.

Making Use of Underground Water by Deep Wells

Detailed surveys of underground water will be continued during the Third Plan. This program involves drilling deep test wells in Katawaz for the utilization of underground waters. Thirty wells will be installed with pumps and filters to bring water up from a depth of 70-100 meters. For the purpose of making better use of agricultural lands around each well, irrigation networks will also be constructed.

With the implementation of this project about 12,000 jeribs of land will be brought under irrigation and cultivation.

Total expenditure for this project is estimated to be Afs. 7.5 million and $500,000 during the Third Plan.

Based on these investigations of underground water and soil surveys being conducted in Katawaz, new lands will be irrigated on a large scale by water pumps. A preliminary estimate is that 20,000 hectares of new land will be irrigated by 250 deep and shallow wells. About $9 million and Afs. 150 million will be spent within the total of Afs. 33 billion for digging wells, installation of pumps, preparing the land for cultivation and other related works.

Survey Project of Some Small Dams

A number of the small dams which have been built in various parts of the country are badly in need of repair and renovation.

Before reconstruction of these small dams can be done it is necessary to have detailed topographical, geological, hydrological and construction information. In view of this, detailed surveys of a few small dams (Zanakhan dam, Zardang, Siagil, etc.) will be made during the Third Plan. After having the results of these surveys decisions will be made concerning the reconstruction and repairing of these dams. The expenditure for this project during the Third Plan is anticipated to be Afs. 17 million and $ 45,000.

Survey, Joint and Multipurpose Use of the Water Energy of Panj and Amu Rivers

The Panj and Amu Rivers constitute a potentially valuable resource for both irrigation and power. On the one hand, with the large volume of water which exists, the construction of dams, etc. will enhance the natural conditions for irrigating vast areas and the production of millions of kilowatts of energy. On the other hand, the proposed construction works on this river will regulate the flow of water and provide a more favorable situation for navigation by preventing, to a large extent, destruction of the river banks.

A number of possibilities exist for the construction of reservoirs and hydroelectric power dams along the Panj and Amu Rivers.

They are as follows:

Dam	Estimated Altitude in Meters
Roshan	100-130
Yazghulam	100
Togan	100-300
Qalai Khamb	100
Khastao-Zigao	200-350
Shurab Darya	10-80
Jumar	80-170
Semeti	60
Near Kokcha confluence	30
Panj Pahini	40
Below Sher Khan port	30

Investigations and surveys along the Panj and Amu Rivers which began in 1344 on a joint basis between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union will continue for 3½ years. In the first two years of Third Plan the following investigations concerning water and energy utilization of the Panj and Amu Rivers will be completed:

1. Topographical and geological surveys.
2. Gathering technical information on dam locations.
3. Hydrological studies.
4. Preparation of general maps and preliminary plans for utilizing the water of Panj and Amu Rivers.

The expenditure for this project in the Third Plan is estimated at Afs. 6.5 million.

Detailed Survey Projects of Northern Provinces

In the northern part of the country vast areas of potentially productive agricultural lands exist. Due to a lack of water much of these lands cannot be used. While a number of rivers flow through the region they are not controlled and much water is wasted. In order to make the most economic use of water and land in the northern provinces a preliminary survey program was begun in 1343 and completed in 1345.

During the Third Plan detailed engineering, agricultural and economic feasibility studies will be completed. The first stage of construction will involve building a reservoir dam on the Panj and Amu Rivers. In the second stage an irrigation network will be constructed in the northern part of the project. The work under this project will be coordinated with the survey project of the Panj and Amu Rivers mentioned earlier.

The expenditures for this project during the Third Plan have been estimated at Afs. 32 million and $ 2 million.

Kabul and Katawaz Underground Water Research Project

In order to expand the cultivated area and increase crop yields, agricultural lands which are not presently cultivated due to a shortage of irrigation water will be irrigated by underground water.

Surveys have shown that in the Kabul area and also in and around Katawaz and Moqor vast areas of potentially cultivable lands exist. Due to a lack of water these lands can be used only to a very limited extent.

Investigation and research of underground water has been initiated and will be continued in the following regions totaling 26,000 square kilometers:

1. Katawaz and Moqor areas
2. Areas between Kabul and Charikar
3. Areas between Kabul and Sarobi

Under the Second Plan hydrological investigations, geophysical studies and the drilling of test wells were intiated in the various regions.

Hydrological investigations were made on existing underground water systems in the Moqor region. Two hundred karezes, 41 wells and 10 springs were studied and 350 water specimen's were collected and analyzed in the laboratory. Also, seven wells totalling 492 meters in depth were drilled.

During the Third Plan the following activities will be continued on a larger scale in the regions.

1. Geological and hydrological investigations
2. Geophysical investigations
    a. Geomagnetic
    b. Geohydraulic.
3. Drilling of test wells and experimental pumpings.
4. Survey of existing underground water systems.

The expenditure for the project during the Third Plan is anticipated to be Afs. 20.8 million and $589,000.

Hydrological Investigations

In order to utilize water resources more effectively, it is necessary to determine the quantity and quality of water and its economic relevance. Hydrological data plays an important role in planning the construction of storage and diversion dams, canals, irrigation networks and the drilling of wells for irrigation and drinking water. Also, hydrological information is necessary in planning electric power plants and in making the best use of these installations during different times of the year. These data are also important in designing flood prevention and control structures. In order to provide needed statistical data for maximum utilization of existing irrigation networks, 80 new hydrological stations will be constructed on various rivers in the country during the Third Plan. The total expenditure for this project in the Third Plan is estimated to be Afs. 21.5 million and $ 561,000.

The Detailed Survey of the Chakhansoor Area

For many years the cultivated lands of Chakhansoor have been under threat of floods from the Helmand River. An excess of water during flood periods has converted formerly productive agricultural lands to marshes. Also some of the irrigation canals in the area have been ruined by floods causing a reduction in agricultural production.

In order to correct these problems, increase national agricultural output and the level of living of the people a detailed survey of the area will be conducted during the Third Plan. The project will include the following:

1. Detailed survey and design for a diversion headworks dam in the region of Ghulam Haider village, below Charburjak and the diversion of surplus water through the channel of the Khash Rud to Kodzara.
2. Determining the rate and the pattern of water flow in the headworks of of the dam to be used for irrigating areas below the dam in proportion to the region of Khwabgah to supply water to the formerly productive areas of
3. Detailed survey and design of a general canal in order to irrigate the area between the headworks and the Khwabgah region.
4. Survey to determine the best location and design for a diversion dam in the region of Khwabgab to supply water to the formerly productive areas of the Chakhansoor and the Amiran Desert.
5. Complete survey and design for main canals in order to irrigate the regions which are mentioned in Item 4.
6. Survey and design of irrigation networks and drainage systems in regions where new lands will be brought under water command.
7. Detailed survey and design for drainage system to rehabilitate the lands turned into swamps by floods.
8. An economic feasibility analysis of the proposed construction and agricultural production program.

The expenditure for the survey and design of this project is estimated to be Afs. 20 million and $1 million.

Detailed Survey and Design of Irrigation Project in the Farah Rud Valley

A preliminary survey of the land and water resources and irrigation and agricultural expansion possibilities in the Farah Rud Valley made during the Second Plan showed the total cultivable area to be 59,200 hectares of which 15,000 hectares were mostly marsh lands. The survey also showed that it is possible to build storage dams at three locations: Bakhshshabad, Ahi Kinai and Lashkargah. From the topographical, geological and agricultural standpoint a dam at Bakhshshabad would probbably be the most feasible. Such a reservoir dam could supply irrigation water to 59,200 hectares of land located 96 km. northeast of Farah City and generate 34,000 kilowats of electricity. According to existing statistical data the area under cultivation is about 20,000 hectares, much of which has insufficient water.

During the Third Plan a detailed survey of the Farah Rud Valley will be conducted. It will include the following:

1. Detailed topographical survey of the entire area.
2. Topographical survey, geological investigations and drillings preparatory to construction work on the Bakhshshabad Dam.
3. Detailed survey and design of the diversion head works dam.
4. Determining the location of main canals on the right and left banks on the basis of precise topographical and geological information.

5. Detailed soil surveys, and design of the irrigation network and drainage system over the irrigated area.

6. An economic analysis of the project including preparation of construction and agricultural development plans.

The expenditure for the survey and design of the irrigation project in the Farah Rud area during the Third Plan is estimated to be Afs. 18 million and $ 800,000.

Kharwar Dam

The construction work of Kharwar Dam, situated 22 miles southwest of Charkh district, Logar province, was started in 1310. Eighty per cent of the work was completed by 1322 but final completion was postponed for technical and financial reasons. This falls in the category of quick yielding projects and in this case will be completed in 1346 with an expenditure of Afs. 3.5 million. The Dam is expected to irrigate 15 to 19 thousand hectares of land, thereby contributing to increased agricultural output. The Ministry of Public Works is responsible for the construction work.

Soil Research

In order to make the best use of soil resources for agricultural development, it is necessary to know the types, quality and quantity of various soils in various regions of the country. To determine the productive capacity of soils from an economic point-of-view it is essential to analyse the physical, chemical and topographical characteristics of the country which were not surveyed during the Second Plan. These areas include Moqor, Kandahar, and parts of Badghis and Fariab provinces, and consist of a total area of from 500,000 to 700,000 hectares.

The expenditure for this project in the Third Plan is estimated to be Afs. 10 million and $200,000.

Agricultural Statistics Project

Agricultural statistics play a vital role in development planning and in the analysis of social and economic conditions of the country. During the last year of the Second Plan preliminary agricultural surveys were conducted in every district of 11 provinces and surveys are presently underway in five more provinces. By the end of the first year of the Third Plan, these preliminary agricultural surveys will be completed covering the whole country. The data will be summarized for each district and province and made available to interested parties including land owners and cattle breeders. Information will include:

1. Forms of land ownership and tenure.
2. Land utilization.
3. Crop production and yields.
4. Water resources and utilization.
5. Livestock and poultry production.
6. Employment conditions in agriculture.
7. Agricultural population.
8. Farm power, machinery and agricultural equipment including transportation facilities.
9. Use of chemical fertilizers, animal manure and green manure.
10. Forest and pasture resources and utilization.
11. Relationships between agricultural pursuits and the other economic activities.

To complete this project Afs. 24.9 million and $ 180,000 will be spent during the Third Plan.

Nangarhar Valley Development

Along with the developmental activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, programs have been designed to increase agricultural production in on area of 32,000 hectares of the Nangarhar Valley. Later, on the basis of further studies, the irrigation map for an area of 18,000 hectares will be prepared, and brought under survey and investigation. With the implementation of this program the "Abgarden Dam in Darunta and an electric power plant with a capacity of 11,500 kilowatts, a main canal of 70 kilometers, distribution network to its 8.8 kilometer tunnels and two waterpump stations were completed during the Second Plan.

To facilitate the utilization of irrigation systems the possibilities of establishing four mechanized agricultural farms, on an area of 10,000 hectares, were considered. But from the conclusions of economic and technical studies, the establishment of only two farms on an area of 5,000 hectares was undertaken..

In fulfilment of the listed goals of the Second Plan the following programs will be implemented during the Third Plan:

1. Establishment and building of two state farms, No. 1 and No. 3, and preparing the land for production in an area of 5,000 hectares. The lands included in this program will be used for a combination of sweet oranges, tangerines, lemons, sour oranges and grape-fruit, on an area of 1,500 hectares; olive plants on an area of 1,500 hectares; cereal and grass cultivation on an area of 1,300 hectares. The remaining 700 hectares will be used for the construction of living quarters, roads, drainage, canals, etc.
2. Developing 13,000 hectares of irrigated land, outside the state farms. After the completion of the irrigation works this land will be distributed to the farmers. The quantity of agricultural products and their distribution in various years cannot be determined at the present stage. This matter will be studied parallel to the completion of the irrigation system.
3. Rebuilding the agricultural land by crop rotation followed by distribution.
4. Survey and construction of industrial institutions for processing and handling agricultural products.
5. Building of living quarters, establishing store houses, poultry and livestock farms on these lands. Within this program out of 108 two-family size dwellings 78 have been completed during the Second Plan. The rest will be built by the Ministry of Agriculture, according to needs and living conditions, on farm number 3. Out of the 103 dwellings in farm No. 1, ten were completed during the Second Plan.

A poultry farm with a capacity of 18,000 hens will be established. With the establishment of this farm further attention will be paid to raising and increasing the number of the existing 3,500 hen plant. Similarly, the number of dairy cows, 400 at the present time, will also be increased.

The construction of community production centers such as workshops, storehouses for cereals and chemical fertilizer, and building of a secondary school, civil hospital, bakery ovens, club for group activities and recreation perforcances, etc., on farms No. 1 and No. 3, are also included in this program.

6. **The construction of an electric power network for city illumination, extension of communication lines and establishment of an automatic telephone plant by the Ministries of Mines and Industries and of Communications.**

With the implementation of these programs the usable areas of agricultural lands for raising and increasing the production of livestock, fruits, cereals, etc., will be expanded considerably during the Third Plan. The expenditures on this project are estimated to be Afs. 1.2 billion and $9.44 million; revenues from the agriculture project source and sales of 2,000 hectares agricultural land, etc., excluding the electrical power, will amount to Afs. 8.5 million during the Third Plan.

Helmand Valley Development

In the Helmand Valley, except for social services, which are prerequisites of social development, all development activities are based on an agricultural economy. The program includes the development of land and the establishment of agricultural industries.

The presence of adequate water, more than 5 million acre-feet, and about 400,000 hectares of land in the Helmand and Arghandab Valleys, made feasible the establishment of the Kajaki and Arghandab dams as well as the 6,000 km. of canals, drainage systems and roads, and the irrigation of about 120,000 hectares of land.

The creation of this infrastructure and the completion of the remaining parts of the Helmand and Arghandab projects for increasing productivity of the land, are the main targets of the Second and Third Plan. Out of a total of 120,000 hectares of land, 34,000 hectares will be ready for production, when the projects are completed during the Third Five Year Plan.

1. Land Development:

In order to classify land according to its productivity, in the Third Five Year Plan 8,000 hectares of land per year are to be surveyed.

Total expenditures on these surveys in Shamalan, central Arghandab, and Tarnak are estimated to be $4.040 million and Afs. 32 million.

2. Completion of land development in Shamalan:

The Shamalan land development project includes a total of 16,000 hectares. Before the beginning of the Third Plan construction of a canal with a capacity of 750 cubic feet per second and a length of 65 km was completed. In addition, parts of the drainage system and about 18 per cent of construction on the sub-canals was completed. The land in this project is situated on the western bank of the Helmand river and is considered, according to the previous surveys, to be the best land of the Helmand areas. First priority has been given to the development of this area in the Third Plan. This project would cover an area of 11,200 hectares of the best land and would require a total expenditure of $5.0 million and Afs. 221 million.

3. Completion of land development in Darwaishan:

The project, located in the south-eastern section of the Helmand Valley, covers an area of 20,000 hectares of land. The digging of a Canal, with a flow of 1,000 cubic feet per second and a length of 50 km, and the development of land on area of 3,000 hectares were started during the Second Plan and will be completed during the first years of the Third Plan. The development of the other 7,200 hectares, during the later years of the Third Plan, would require a total expenditure of $3.2 million and Afs. 144 million.

4. Development of Arghandab Land:

With the completion of the Arghandab dam, an adequate amount of water for irrigation of 28,000 hectares of land in central Arghandab, Northern Arghandab, and Tarnak is now available. But, as the total agricultural land in this valley is 80,000 hectares, the additional water required for irrigation of the rest of the land is the target of the Third Plan. On this basis the water project of the area would be surveyed as follows:

a. Economic feasibility study of construction of the second Afghandab dam.
b. Possible use of underground water through use of electric pumps with Kajaki electricity.
c. Possible diversion of water from the upper or lower part of Kajaki dam to Arghandab.

In addition to a feasibility study of the 16,000 hectares in this area, it is intended to develop another 12,000 hectares in central Arghandab. The cost of this project would be $5.4 million and Afs. 240 million. It would be completed during the Third Five Year Plan. With the completion of the project there would be a great positive effect on the economic growth of Kandahar which is an important fruit center. In addition, surveys of drainage, roads, social centers and the distribution of water would be accomplished.

Development of Tarnak Land:

Northern and southern Tarnak which is situated around Kandahar international airport, would irrigate around 12,8000 hectares of land. During the Third Plan a feasibility study and a land development study of 4,000 hectares would take place. This project would require a total expenditure of $1.8 million and Afs. 80 million.

Drainage of Nade Ali and Marja:

Marja and Nade Ali projects have good and complete systems of irrigation, but unfortunately they lack drainage facilities in all levels. Due to the presence of salt, especially in Nade Ali, the agricultural production has been affected very badly. The removal of these problems in an aim of the Third Five Year Plan. The cost of this project would continue in the Third Plan and be $24,000 and Afs. 12.2 million.

Improvement of Main Boghra Dam:

The capacity of Boghra, which has a canal of 74 km in length, is 2,500 cubic feet per second. This would be used for irrigating the land in Shamalan, Marja, Nade Ali and the lands between Shamalan and Girishk. In addition, the Girishk hydro power plant with a capacity of 2,400 kw. which is used by Girishk, Nade Ali, Marja and Bost, is situated on this canal.

The main dam of this canal, which is partly concrete and partly gravel, has been damaged by spring floods, and the river has changed its course. In order to repair the damage and prevent further damage to this dam, an estimated amount of $781,000 and Afs. 34 million is needed.

Development of Agriculture:

The main target of agricultural development is increasing the production of wheat, cotton and sugar beets. Improvement of cattle, sheep, chicken, multiplication of trees, and the establishment of pastures are the second steps.

In order to reach these targets, the Third Plan calls for completion of surveys and development of agricultural areas, improvement of seeds, making use of chemical fertilizer and introduction of mechanized farming, and increasing the population through encouragement of settlers and establishment of cooperatives and credit programs.

Wheat:

From the total of 120,000 hectares of land in the upper Helmand, during the Third Five Year Plan around 50 per cent would come under wheat cultivation. From this amount, 40,000 hectares are first grade land and 20,000 hectares are second grade. With the use of this land for wheat production, the total increase by the end of the Third Plan would be 38,000 tons.

Cotton:

In the fifth year of the Third Plan 12,000 hectares of land would be appropriated for cultivation of cotton. By the use of chemical fertilizer and improved seed, production per jerib would increase by 37 sairs. Therefore, total production of cotton would reach 9,000 tons compared with the present 2,000 tons.

Sugar Beets:

The result of the preliminary surveys regarding sugar beets is satisfactory. On the basis of this survey production of sugar beets on government research and experimental farms would be 9 tons per jerib and on private farms 5 tons per jerib. The sugar content of the beets would be 15 per cent. This production would be adequate for a 20,000 ton capacity sugar factory. Total production on an area of 30,000 jerib is estimated at 134,000 tons.

With the use of chemical fertilizer in the lower Helmand, productivity per jerib would also increase.

During the first 3 years of the Third Plan sugar beets would be cultivated on an experimental basis and would be used for feeding cattle. Experiments with spring and fall cropping of sugar beets will be continued. Total cost of this project would be Afs. 70 million and $ 309,000.

Forestry Project:

The purpose of this project is to establish forests for the following reasons:

1. To make use of fifth and sixth grade land which is not suitable for any purpose, other than tree plantings.

2. To plant trees in large areas which would result in a better climate.
3. To plant trees in order to have raw material for paper industries.
4. To provide trees for fuel purposes.
5. To stop the movement of sand dunes towards the agricultural lands.

Taking into consideration the above points an area of 8,000 hectares of land in Marja, Nade Ali and Bost is appropriated for this purpose during the Third Plan. Fruit trees would also be planted wherever is possible.

Total cost of this project would be Afs. 17 million during the Third Plan period.

Improvement of Livestock:

Improvement of cattle breeding could be accomplished in the following two ways:

a. Through farm animal experimentation and breeding.

b. Through artificial insemination form improved foreign bulls with local cows

The number of improved sheep, which at the moment totals 400, would reach Five Year Plan. In addition, the introduction of young bulls on experimental farms for breeding purposes is one of the programs of the Third Five Year Plan.

Artificial insemination would be applied in a larger area during the Plan. As a result of this program the production of milk per cow would increase from 333 sairs to 600 sairs.

The number of improved sheep which at the moment total 400 would reach 1,400 at the end of the Third Plan. For this purpose about 500 improved rams would be at the disposal of nomad and other sheep breeders.

With improvement in chicken breeding, better feeding, protection against poultry diseases, and the introduction of foreign chickens the production would increase from 16,000 to 30,000 in the last year of the Third Plan. Production of eggs would be 720,000 at the end of the Third Plan compared with the last year of the Second Plan figure of 128,000.

Expenditure on this project would be $ 136,000 and Afs. 15 million during the Third Plan.

Dairy Plant:

With the introduction of new and improved breeds of cattle, dairy production would increase from 16,610 sairs in 1345 to 31,250 sairs in the last year of the Third Plan.

The cost of this project would be $ 30,000 and Afs. 1 million during the Plan, *Land Settlement*:

From the total amount of 34,400 hectares of leveled land around Shamalan, Darweshan, Tarnak and Arghandab, settlers would occupy 17,200 hectares. A total of 4,300 families would be settled up to the end of Third Plan. Each family would occupy 4 hectares.

The cost of this project during the Plan would be Afs. 10 million.

Agriculture Credit and the Goals of the Agricultural Cooperatives:

For the purchase of tractors, simple agricultural machinery and tools, fertilizer and seeds, credit would be provided to farmers through the establishment of cooperatives, in the Third Five Year Plan. The aim of the establishment of agricultural cooperatives is to to develop the social standard of the population and agricultural productivity. The following results are noteworthy regarding the establishment of agricultural cooperatives:

1. Maintenance and control over credit provided to farmers by government at the regional level.
2. Improvement in the rotation of crops, better irrigation techniques, use of fertilizer, maintenance and improvement of irrigation and drainage systems in the appropriate areas.
3. Introduction of improved agricultural tools, use of seeds, and multiplication of improved varieties of livestock and fowl.
4. Creating a sense of local leadership in order to consult about local problems of agricultural programs with extension personnel and to assure fulfilment of farmer obligations.

Agricultural credit would be provided through the establishment of a branch office of the Agricultural Bank in the Helmand Valley.

Maintenance of Development Projects:

Application of developmental activities in the past, which resulted in the establishment of the irrigation system, roads, reservoir dams etc. requires an improved system of central control and maintenance in the Third Plan.

For this purpose an amount of Afs. 60 million and $1.9 million is appropriated in order to improve the workshops, storehouses for machinery, and tools and other maintenance material during the Third Plan.

Development of Electric Energy and Industries:

Production of Electric Energy:

At the moment electric production in the Kandahar, Bost, and Girishk areas has reached 5 million KWH per year. The amount is not adequate for the present requirements and will not satisfy future electric energy requirements in these areas. There are still 2,000 applicants on the waiting list for electricity. Development of the cities of Kandahar and Bost and their surroundings requires more electricity. In addition the establishment of new industries and use of electric pumps for irrigation of land would require much more power.

In order to satisfy these needs the establishment of new electric plants is necessary. The following electric projects are proposed for the Third Plan:

1. Extension and Expansion of power distribution in Kandahar and Girishk.

This project includes the improvement and repair of the Girishk hydro-electric plants, and development of its distribution system. The project has started during the Second Five Year Plan and part of it is already completed.

The wiring work would be completed during the first and second years of the Third Plan. This project would increase the power production capacity of Kandahar and Girishk. The cost of the project in the Third Plan will amount to $ 1.8 million and Afs 30.7 million.

2. Kandahar Diesel Electric Plant:

A new plant with the capacity of 3,000 kw will be purchased in 1346. The production of the new plant should start in 1347. Cost of this project will amount to $ 900,000 and Afs. 3.1 million.

3. Kajaki Electric Plant:

In order to have a balance between the demand and supply of electricity to new factories, use will be made of the present facilities of Kajaki reservoir and dam. The establishment of an electric plant in this area, the completion of an electric grid to Kandahar, Grishk and Bost and the establishment of related facilities including the training of technical personnel would be one of the tasks. The maximum capacity of this plant would be 150,000 kw. But for the time being construction of two generators with a capacity of 16,500 kw each would take place.

In addition, the gates of the Kajaki dam will be made to meet the following specific needs:

a. To protect the dam from spring floods.
b. To raise the level of reserve water for more energy production.
c. To increase the volume of reserve water for further irrigation purposes.

Total cost of this project would be $ 16.0 million and Afs. 290 million. In this figure wiring and transfer lines with a length of 1926 km are included.

Industries:

In order to make better use of the raw material obtained as a result of agricultural development in the Helmand Valley, the establishment of new industries is proposed. In addition to the completion of the vegetable oil plant in Bost, which would be run by the Ministry of Mines and Industries, the establishment of those which would be constructed by private enterprises is proposed.

The following industries would be established and put into operation by the Helmand Valley Authority:

Sugar Factory: As stated earlier the cultivation of sugar beets is under consideration with promising preliminary results. On the basis of results to date a sugar factory with a capacity of 20,000 tons would be established.

The sugar beet requirement for this factory is estimated at 134,000 tons. Total investment expenditure on this project is estimated at $ 1.4 million and Afs. 20 million.

Jute and Sack Weaving Factory:

Preliminary surveys on cultivation of jute for weaving sacks is continuing and the results obtained from these surveys are positive. Accordingly, a factory with a capacity of 1,400 tons of raw jute would be established. The production of this factory would be utilized in cotton packing and other uses. Cost of this project, which amounts to $ 1.29 million and Afs. 9 million, will be financed from the total of Afs. 33 billion.

Rukham Marble Plant: The present plant which is run as a government enterprise would need heavy trucks in order to transport marble to the plant site. For this purpose an amount of $ 40,000 is appropriated. With the expansion of this factory production would increase from 840 cubic meters of polished marble in the last year of the Second Plan, to 1,200 cubic meters of polished marble in last year of the Third Plan.

The Construction of Disho Darwaishan Road:

The construction of this road, from Darwaishan to Disho, a distance of 75 km. along the Helmand River, will facilitate the mobility of personnel and equipment for production. It will also connect this region to the other parts of the Helmand Valley. It will thereby play an important role in raising production and in transport of the local products to domestic and foreign markets. Use will also be made of the road for the transport of marble from the Garmseir mines to the Marble Factory of Bost. The cost of this project is estimated at Afs. 40.166 million and $ 370,000 during the Third Five Year Plan.

Development of Social Services:

Education and training of personnel:

In order to raise the level of literacy of the people and develop their economic and social status, with consideration given to a balanced education and satisfaction of need, the H.A.V.A. will establish the following educational facilities:

a. 25 village schools
b. 16 primary schools
c. 2 secondary schools
d. 20 social centers
e. 20 literacy courses each year
f. 15 typing, accounting and vocational schools

Cost of this program is estimated at Afs. 21.3 million during the Plan.

Expansion of Health Services:

In this respect H.A.V.A. would repair its small clinics in Darwaishan, Marja and Nade Ali. These facilities would be expanded to regular 10 bed hospitals. Completion of Nade Ali hospital and expansion of a nursing school in the area as well as a campaign against T.B., trachoma and other diseases would take place. Child and mother care programs would continue. The cost of this project would be Afs. 15 million and $ 6,000.

Pakthia Valley Development:

The project work for the development of Pakthia province started during the year 1344 within the framework of a systematic program of regional development. Its main purpose is to make maximum use of natural resources and raise the living levels and standards of the people of that province. To accomplish these aims the revitalizing of forests, which is one of the important sources of public income and natural wealth of this region, has been given high priority. Similarly the development of agriculture and livestock and the popularization of small handicraft industries and the balanced development of social services will be encouraged. An educational and health institution and a transportation and communication network will be expanded during the Third Plan. Based on these goals the development projects for Pakthia province will be implemented in the following fields during the Third Plan:

1. Forestry Project: In order to reach the anticipated goals in the field of forestry, the designing of a comprehensive plan which includes the following basic programs will be performed during the Third Plan:

1. Preparation of the necessary maps for the valley of the Korm river and its vicinity and for the remaining parts of Pakthia province in the first two or three years of the Plan.
2. Formation of a forestry center in Gardez to supervise the construction and administration during the early part of the Plan.
3. Survey of construction with a view to building secondary demonstration centers during the course of the Plan.
4. Implementation of the regulations of the Forestry Law on the preservation and utilization of forests.
5. Establishment of the school of forestry workers during the year 1346 and the establishment of demonstration installations in the forest of Mandhir during the Third Plan.
6. Teaching of methods for technical utilization of the forests and establishing of saw mills during the years 1346—48 and their transfer to private ownership after they are completed during the year 1348.

7. Establishment of workshops equipped for repairing the saw mill equipment and that of other industrial institutions in Korm during the beginning of the Third Plan.

8. Preservation of forests and economic utilization of timber by modern methods.

9. Use of pastures and the renovation of forests in the region now void of forestation.

10. Establishment of defensive forest outskirts during the Third Plan for the purpose of preventing the natural erosion that causes loss, such as through water and wind.

11. Training of a number of domestic personnel in addition to the employment of forest experts through foreign assistance. During the early phases the Afghan personnel will discharge their duties as counterparts to the foreign experts. In the later stages the Afghan experts will take full responsibility.

12. Establishment of demonstration nurseries in various parts of Pakthia and utilizing of its results in expansion and renovation of the forests.

13. Arranging of consultative and advisory programs for public enlightenment and to encourage cooperation in developmental activities.

14. Securing of the necessary facilities for the purpose of supplying more products of forest origin particularly timber for the markets. The total expenditure of the forest project during the Third Plan has been estimated at Afs. 94.8 million and $ 950 thousand.

II. The Project for the development of Agriculture:

This project, currently includes Gardez, Urgoon, Chamkany, Khost and Yaqubi valley, is centralized at Khost. The main target of the agricultural project is the increased production of cereals per unit of land by the use of chemical fertilizers and use of better seeds. Similarly the raising of fruit and vegetable production, improvement of cattle, improvement of irrigation systems and the defense against agricultural pests, along with the raising of the educational level of the farmers constitute the important goals of development in that province. To meet the goals 700 demonstrations of the use of chemical fertilizers, small agricultural tools and equipment have been set up throughout Pakthia. Studies and experiments to help increase the production of dry land are being conducted. The experimental seeds have been distributed to the farmers. Two hundred varieties of vegetables will be placed for experimentation in the experimental farms of Khost and Yaquib on an area of 3.8 hectares of land. In the field of irrigation the Kondi canal has been completed and a diversion dam will be constructed in Bagh-e-Sara. A river diversion barrier in Neechki, Khost and four to five small irrigation projects in the region of Yakubi and Khost will be completed. Small water reservoirs will be constructed in Gardez and Urgoon. A poultry farm will be established. Demonstration projects for cattle and poultry will be established at various points. Similarly veterinary stations are to be established at Gardez and Urgoon. An agricultural school to have a capacity for 100 persons will be established. Studies will be made on the marketing of Pakthia agricultural products in Kabul and foreign markets. Forms of agricultural and livestock export taxes will be determined. The total expenditures of this project during the Third Plan have been anticipated at Afs. 74.8 million and $3 million.

III. Development of small and handicraft industries:

To expand productions of small and handicraft industries and utilize local raw materials, initial efforts will have the following goals in this region.

1. Establishment of the center of handicraft industries in Khost.
2. Establishment of handicraft cooperatives.
3. Establishment of a cottage industry center in Chamkany.

Center of handicraft industries: The principal goal of this center is cooperation with the mechanical school to train handicraft workers in the fields of carpentry, tin smithing, mechanics, tailoring, textiles, automobile repair and ceramics. After completion of the training period, the tools equipment and capital supplied from foreign assistance will be placed at their disposal.

Handicraft Cooperative: This cooperative will be established for the purpose of the development of productivity of handicraft workers in the above mentioned handicraft industries.

The center of the industries of Chamkany:

To form a small industrial Park there will be installed power generation facilities, connecting roads, improvement of the water supply, and saw mill and carpentary installations.

Center of cottage industry in Khost:

The development of cottage industries and marketing of their products areanticipated in this program. The estimated cost of this project during the Third Plan amounts to Afs. 34 million and $1.35 million.

Development of Construction:

To increase productivity, improvement of the major roads and the construction of secondary roads between the regions are anticipated. In addition to residential quarters and the industrial buildings, garages and storage facilities will also be constructed. Similarly power will be generated for the purpose of operating the industrial projects and the illumination of the city streets. The construction expenditures and the economic infrastructure are estimated for the Third Plan to be Afs. 42 million and $ 950 thousand.

Management of Administrative Affairs:

Effective implementation requires better management administration. On this basis a sum of Afs. 20 million has been estimated in the Third Plan for the improvement of administration.

Distribution of Food Materials:

The purpose of this program is to regulate the food distribution subsidy for wheat, edible vegetable oils, powdered milk, tea, etc., for the workers who voluntarily apply for service in carrying forward development in Pakthia province. The expenditures anticipated for the fulfillment of this goal will be received through grant assistance of the United Nations under the program of the World Food Organization.

Mines, Energy And Industries

In the development of mines and energy, according to policies and reform programs of the Government, the emphasis is on utilization of natural and human resources, raising production and the level of living within the framework of balanced development in a mixed, guided economy. The development of energy production, reaping benefits from the projects of the First and Second Five Year Plans; the exploration of mineral resources; the establishment of small quick yielding industrial projects, through private investment; and the development of cottage industries are all included in the Third Plan. The production of energy, helping industrial development and operation, and activities related to cartography and mineral geological surveys determining the resources for utilization, are basic elements of the infrastructure.

The preparation of the country's topographical maps in various scales provides facilities for the progress of mining and geological activities and creation of industries. It will enhance production of energy and utilization of resources for economic development. For this purpose the completion of topographical maps in various scales will be pursued.

The existence of mineral resources in Afghanistan creates need for the expansion of exploratory activities to determine the resources in different industrial categories. Therefore a detailed survey of the natural resources and further exploration for oil and gas will be carried out in the northern and southern regions of the country. Further explorations for metallic minerals such as zinc, lead, copper, bauxite, gold, and for chemical raw materials, such as barite, sulphur, phosphate, apatite and other non-metallic minerals such as mica and asbestos etc., will be carried out.

The utilization of newly-discovered mineral deposits will begin with the export of gas to the U.S.S.R. and its consumption in the chemical fertilizer factory and thermoelectric plant. Simple facilities will be used for the exploitation of the mines to meet domestic needs and improve exports. Also large deposits of iron and coking coal and supplementary minerals will be used for the establishment of an iron smelting plant, forming the basis for a metal industry.

In order to develop industry and other sectors a maximum utilization will be made from the existing power plants, and new plants will be established. Special attention is paid to the extension of a number of transmission lines from the production centers to the cities and industrial regions. The establishment of distribution networks and construction of plants for hydro-electric power and thermal and diesel power plants will also take place. The distribution and production of electric power, to enhance industrial development in the main economic centers, will be carried out on a relatively balanced basis.

With regard to expansion and creation of industries, the emphasis is on those industries replacing imports and improving exports by larger use of local agricultural and mineral raw materials. In addition to completion of the chemical fertilizer factory and other carry-over projects priority is given to light industries which are feasible under present conditions. Food and other consumer goods industries, building material industries, and industries for the improving of export goods will be established. These industries will be established to meet the needs of the people and pursuant to the policy to reduce imports and increase and improve exports.

In order to facilitate these activities the Industrial Development Bank and an Industrial Investment Center will be established. In order to attract and encourage private domestic and foreign investors, the bank will be strengthened by the government budget and foreign aid. In addition to the law for the encouragement of private investment the drafting of laws for industry and development of handicraft is also under consideration.

The development of private industries is not limited to projects included in the Plan. In order to encourage private initiative, suggestions with regard to the establishment of industries outside the plan framework will be studied carefully, and appropriate steps will be taken in accordance with the private investment law.

The development of traditional cottage industries, with small amounts of investment, will provide working opportunities for a large number of people and reduce seasonal unemployment. It also plays an important role in the country's volume of exports and in meeting local needs. Therefore the development of traditional cottage industry is an important part of the Plan. Efforts will be made to improve cottage industries, provide proper working tools and train the industrial workers.

The training of technical vocational personnel, in different levels and in various fields, will take place in addition to the training of specialized personnel in the Technicum, Jangalak and petroleum projects. Additional industrial and manpower data will be collected for use in project planning and overall planning.

A. Cartography:

The establishment of factories, power plants, mines development, road construction, expanding the agricultural and other construction activities are not feasible without surveys and the existence of basic maps. Due to the great importance of these maps, as the basis for the drafting of economic plans, the Department of Cartography, from 1337 to the end of the Second Five Year Plan, has spent Afs. 65.2 million preparing maps and aerial photoghaphs based upon horizontal control with a length of 2,555 kilometers, triangulation and vertical control with a length of 2,200 kilometers, level and basic preparations of the 1:50,000, 1:100,000, 1:250,000 maps of the country's entire area have been completed.

In the Third Five Year Plan for the following programs, the Department of Cartography will need about Afs. 10 million and $ 100,000.

1) Establishment of triangulation ranges of grade (2) and (4) with a length of 500 km in 75 to 100 control points, establishment of level ranges of grade (1) and (2) of 2,000 km per year in different parts of the country. In addition, calculating 10 basic sites from 10 points of astronomy in each year.

2) Expansion of photography and printing of 3,750 "Dia-Positive Plates" 6.0 300 photo-mosaics, photography of 30 rolls of film of 220 meters each, and the completion of 300 topographical maps and 300 revision and naming for reproduction.

3) Drawing of 300 maps in different colors, printing of 10,000 photo-mosaics, provision of 1,000 negatives of maps, provision of 3,000 map plates, and publishing of 1.5 million colored maps.

4) Training of 20 to 30 technicians in the Department and also the training of some technicians abroad using foreign scholarships.

5) The provision of the basic materials and spare parts required for the machinery and transportation vehicles.

6) Construction of archives, garages, depots, in appropriate locations.

7) The design of basic mapping programs which will be recognized as the base of map-making operations.

B. Exploitation and Surveys:

Geological Mineral Surveys: As mineral products play an important role in the development of domestic industry in export as raw material, and in creation of work opportunities for people, the Ministry of Mines and Industries has paid special attention to the further development of mineral deposits.

During the Second Five Year Plan the emphasis was on locating the deposits of both metalic and non-metalic minerals such as iron ore, limestone, dolomite, magnesite, quartz, fire clay, coal beryl, gold, lapis lazuli and barite. The total expenditures prior to the Third Plan are estimated at Afs. 70 million and $ 4 million.

During the Third Five Year Plan the following programs would be undertaken:

Geological maps in the scale of 1:200,000, 1:500,000 and 1:100,000.

Exploitation of manganese, surveys regarding different fire clays etc., metals, zinc, lead, copper, bauxite, gold, pizoquartz, chemical raw materials, such as barite, calestite, sulphur, phosphorus and apatite (important for agriculture), construction raw materials (lime and needed clays for cement and ceramic tiles); non-metallic minerals such as mica, coking coal especially since iron ore smelting plants with bigger capacities are under consideration, (larger quantities of this type of coal is needed), will take place. Hydrological surveys, which include studies of all kinds of waters being profitable or non-profitable for mineral exploitation, and surveys of mineral waters. Total cost during the Third Plan would be $ 3 million and Afs. 100 million.

In addition, the exploration work on the new mineral resources will reach the exploitation stage and start production during the Third Plan period.

In order to encourage domestic and foreign investment in mineral resources and clarify the obligation of investors and government in developmental activities, a mineral investment law and a petroleum investment law will be written and put into operation.

Petroleum and Gas Exploration:

In the Northern Provinces: As a result of geological surveys made during the First and Second Five Year Plan regarding petroleum and natural gas, it has been shown that deposits of natural gas in the northern provinces are satisfactory for exploitation. About 67 billion cubic meters of gas are present in the Khwaja Gogerdak and Yateem Taq areas. The construction of a pipe line from the deposit area to the U.S.S.R. border and to a chemical fertilizer plant and thermo-electric plant in Mazare Sharif, creates the need for further surveys regarding natural gas. Deeper wells will be drilled for this purpose. It is hoped that surveys regarding gas and petroleum during the Third Five Year Plan will take place in the northern and northeastern part of Balkh. Also, surveys of this nature will take place in Khanabad, Kunduz and Baghlan, as well as some other promising parts of the country. Drilling in Khwaja Gogerdak and Yateem Taq to tap the gas is under way. New deposits have been discovered by deeper drilling in the surrounding areas. The size of these deposits will be determined after further drillings.

Surveys regarding petroleum have located a small quantity in Kohi Anget, but this deposit is not economical at this time. The Department of Petroleum Exploration has conducted surveys at different levels, and also has completed more than 140,000 meters of stratigraphic drillings. During the Third Five Year Plan an amount of Afs. 435 million and $ 25 million is estimated to be needed for the exploration of petroleum. About 140,000 meters of exploration and exploitation drilling will be done during the period. Out of the total, 22,000 meters of exploitation and exploration drilling will take place in the year 1346.

In the Southern Provinces: Due to the geological situation of the south, the presence of petroleum and natural gas in the area is possible. During the Second Five Year Plan an area of 400,000 sq. km. has been mapped in various scales (1:50,000 and 1:240,000). A geological map of the area with the scale of 1:1,000,000 and larger has been completed. Also, the measurement of magnetism of an area of 56,000 sq km has been done by air. The final report of this survey will be completed during the first part of 1346. It is hoped that between 1346 and 1350 precise geological survey, maps in larger scales and exploratory drilling will be made. For this purpose an amount of $ 2 million and Afs. 30 million is estimated.

Mine Exploitation and Production:

Due to surveys of the last two years a number of new deposits have been discovered and their exploitation will start during the Third Five Year Plan. The following deposits will be exploited:

1. *Natural Gas:*

Khwaja Gogerdak and Yateem Taq deposits are estimated at 67 billion cubic meters. Between 1346 and 1350 an amount of 10.6 billion cubic meters will be exploited for export to the USSR and for domestic use in the chemical fertilizer factory and power plant. For exploitation of this amount 69 wells will be needed. From this number 47 wells are already drilled and 28 new wells will be drilled during the Third Five Year Plan. Daily production is estimated at 300-500,000 cubic meters.

Export of Natural Gas:

For the export of natural gas to the USSR a pipe line with a length of 97.5 km. and a diameter of 820 millimeters is needed. This pipe line will have the capacity to transfer 4 billion cubic meters annually and will be completed in the first half of 1346. Also, work on a gas collection and a scrubbing plant which started in 1345 will be completed in the first half of 1346 and will then start production.

The cost of the pipe line is estimated at Afs. 108 million and $ 5.1 million.

The volume of export of gas in the Third Five Year Plan is estimated as follows:

1346—1.075 billion cubic meters
1347—1.500 billion cubic meters
1348—1.750 billion cubic meters
1349—2.800 billion cubic meters
1350—3.500 billion cubic meters

Domestic utilization of natural gas: To transfer the natural gas from the field to the chemical fertilizer factory and thermo-electric plant, the cost of the pipe line is estimated at Afs. 55 million and $ 3.8 million. The pipe line, with an annual capacity of 500 million cubic meters will be completed in 1349.

2. *Coal*:

Due to the development of industries and the increased demand of the people for coal in the Third Five Year Plan an amount of 1,240,000 tons of coal will be mined. This amount will come from Karkar, Ishpushta and Dara Suf mines. For the Herat thermo-electric plant coal will be provided by the expansion of Subzak mines.

Karkar and Ishpushta Coal:

A few years ago very little coal was mined in these mines and the coal usually was mined from near the surface, but the coal on the surface is near exhaustion and, on the other hand, in the future a larger amount of coal will be needed. Therefore, the coal must be mined at deeper levels which need more development including mechanization and tunnels, from the view point of work protection

This project is one of the most important because coal would be used primarily by various industries namely, cement, textile, etc. Therefore, due consideration will be given to the improvement of these mines not only from the view point of increased production, but also from the view point of working conditions, training of miners, etc. The total cost of this project during the Third Five Year Plan is estimated at Afs. 170 million and $ 1.83 million.

The amount of coal which will be produced during the Third Five Year Plan is as follows:

1346—180,000 tons
1347—200,000 tons
1348—200,000 tons
1349—200,000 tons
1350—250,000 tons

Dara Suf Mines:

As the quality of the coal of other mines is not good enough for the iron ore plant, and the deposits are not enough, Dara Suf mines, which will be the future source of Afghanistan's coal should be exploited. Preliminary work in this mine would continue during the Third Five Year Plan. In addition this mine will be used in emergency cases, when the other mines are not exploitable. The total cost during the Third Five Year Plan is estimated at Afs. 15 million and $ 310,000. Amount of coal mined:

1346—
1347—
1348—
1349—30,000
1350—30,000

The Sabzak Mine of Herat:

In order to solve the problem of fuel in the city of Herat, and also to provide fuel for industries, production of the Herat coal mine will be expanded during the Third Five Year Plan. The total cost to reach a production of 30,000 tons of coal would be $ 230,000 and Afs. 12 million during the Third Five Year Plan.

Amount of coal:

1346
1347
1348
1349
1350—30,000 tons

Briquette Plant:

During the Second Five Year Plan a briquette factory was started in Pule Khumri. This factory will be completed during 1346. This factory will process eight tons of coal per hour into briquettes.

Salt:

Exploitation of the salt mines of the country is by very primitive methods. It is time that modern methods of exploitation be put into use in these mines . The mines which are not economical to run should be closed. During 1346 a study to determine the feasibility of closing the salt mines of Mazar and Kilifgan will be undertaken. This will not affect the government revenue very much. In Taloqan mine facilities, such as storage, etc., have been added. In addition, construction of a 3 km. road from the storage area to the mines has begun. In Andkhoi mines better exploitation methods are under consideration. The total cost of these projects during the Third Plan is estimated at Afs. 3.018 million and $ 20,000. During the Third Five Year Plan an amount of 240.5 thousand tons salt will be mined. Production of Taloqan mines is estimated as follows:

1346—18,800 tons
1347—20,200 tons
1348—22,800 tons
1349—25,100 tons
1350—27,600 tons

Exploitation of Lapis Lazuli:

An amount of 48 tons will be produced for export. To improve production methods the operation will be partly mechanized. In order to facilitate exploitation a 20 km. road has been constructed. Also, three bridges have been constructed over the Kokcha River for this purpose. The afghani expenditures of this project will be financed from the mine-survey budget. The foreign exchange expenditures are estimated to be $ 60,000.

Exploitation of Barite:

At the moment this mineral is entirely imported. This material is used in drilling for petroleum, and the amount needed now is 10,000 tons annually. Surveys regarding this product have been made, and an estimated amount of 50,000 tons has been located in the Frengil area. It is hoped that further studies will take place in the future regarding this material. During the Third Five Year Plan production will amount to 19,100 tons. Total cost of this project will be Afs. 1.9 million and $ 60,000.

Exploitation of Sulpher:

This material is useful for agriculture. There are known deposits of sulphur in the northern provinces, and they will be easy to exploit. During the Third Five

Year Plan an amount of 6,800 tons will be mined. The cost of this project will be Afs. 800,000 and $ 20,000.

Exploitation of Lead and Zinc:

In Toulak (central Afghanistan) large deposits of lead and zinc are present, for which exploitation will begin after the size of the deposits is determined. In Frengil deposits of lead and of zinc are also available, which will be prepared for exploiting. The cost of this project is estimated at Afs. 1.45 million and $ 160,000. An amount of 10,000 tons will be mined.

Exploitation of Beryl:

Beryllium is three times lighter and two times harder than aluminum. It is used for the manufacture of aircraft and rockets and in atomic and other industries.

At the moment the deposits of this metal at Dara Paich have been estimated at 100,000 tons. Each ton having 12 per cent beryllium oxide has a value of $ 400 per ton. This metal is economically very important and is located in a very backward area of the country which requires more attention. During the Third Five Year Plan an amount of 28 tons will be mined at a cost of Afs. 6.65 million and $ 70,000.

Exploitation of Gold:

At the end of 1345 in Zarkashan area deposits of gold were discovered. Further studies have revealed the presence of gold in the Kalat and Kandahar areas. These areas are very important from this view point. During the Third Five Year Plan surveys for the discovery of gold will be conducted in Badakhshan as well as in Southern Afghanistan, viz., Kandahar and Moqor. In order to estimate the deposits of this metal an area of 18,000 sq. km. will be mapped in the scale of 1:200,000. Also surveys will be conducted in promising sites. As lately the presence of gold has been proved in Zarkashan, Angouri and Kristo, these areas have become very important. Further studies to determine quantities will be conducted. The cost of this project will be Afs. 1.3 million and $ 70,000. Between 1346 and 1350 an amount of 100 kg. of gold will be obtained.

Mine Transport Workshop:

In order to transport mineral materials such as coal, salt, etc., the Ministry of Mines and Industries has put into operation a number of trucks. For repairing these trucks, and making simple parts, a workshop with the capacity of 30-40 trucks has been established outside Kabul (Khairkhana Pass). So far 70 per cent of the work on this workshop has been completed. During the Third Five Year Plan the remaining work which includes completion of buildings, plumbing and fixing the water pump, and wiring for electricity will be done. The cost of the project is estimated to be Afs. 6 million.

Development of Electric Energy:

Due to the importance of power in social and economic development, particularly in the creation of new industries, the establishment of electric projects was undertaken in the First and Second Five Year Plans. Most of these projects were located around the Kabul, Nangarhar and Pule Khumri areas. In order to provide for the needs of industries and agriculture the establishment of electric plants in the important economic centers of the country is proposed during the Third Five Year Plan. In addition, the capacity of the present plants will be expanded. At the end of the Third Five Year Plan it is expected that the capacity of electric energy will reach 280,000 KW. compared to 160,000 KW. at the end of the Second Plan. The capacity of power distribution network will be increased from 60,000 KW. to 180,000 KW. and transmission lines from 250 km. to 923 km. Also the production of energy for distribution is expected to increase from 222 KWH in 1345 to 540 million KWH in 1350.

Hydro-Electric Projects:

Naghlu Plant: This plant, which is located 70 km east of Kabul, will have an installed capacity of 90,000 KW when four turbines are installed. Work on installing its three turbines had been completed at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. The fourth turbine will be installed in the first half of 1346. The remaining cost of this project will be Afs. 62 million and $ 700,000.

Mahipar Plant: This project is at a distance of 40 km. east of Kabul. Its installed capacity, with three turbines, reaches 66,000 KW. Two turbines were installed in 1345 and operation was begun. The remaining work and installation of the third turbine will be completed during the second half of 1346 and operation begun. The remaining cost of this project in 1346 is estimated to be Afs. 12 million and $ 1.450 million.

Third Pule Khumri Plant: In order to meet the growing demand of private consummers and new industrial plants for electricity in the Pule Khumri and Kunduz areas, in addition to the first two plants, with the completion of transmission lines in the winter of 1348, the third Pule Khumri plant will be constructed. On the basis of careful studies, it was found that this plant with a capacity of 1,500 KW will be economical for construction on the Ajmeer canal. Therefore the construction of the plant, with a cost of Afs. 14 million and $ 700,000 is under consideration. The plant would be completed and start operating during 1350.

Kajaki Electricity: This plant will have an initial capacity of 33,000 KW. It will be constructed at the Kajaki Dam by the H.A.V.A.

Repair of Sarobi and Wardak Electric Plants: The Sarobi Plant has not been repaired for ten years. With the establishment of Naghlu and Mahipar hydro-electric plants this plant will be stopped for repair in 1346.

The repair work includes repairing of turbines, replacing of blades, valves, generator, switchboard and cleaning of water tunnels, etc. The total cost of this project would be Afs. 7 million and $ 1 million.

Also, Wardak plant will be repaired during this period. In addition to the repairing, to balance the operation of this plant with the other systems, its output will be changed to 50 cycles per second. The repair cost of this plant will amount to Afs. 3 million and $ 300,000.

Steam Power Plants:

Mazar Electric Power: The thermo-electric plant, using gas as its fuel, with a capacity of 36,000 KW will be located at a distance of 20 km. west of Mazare Sharif. Of this total, 24,000 KW from this plant will be used for the fertilizer plant and other related industries, and 12,000 KW will be used for lighting Mazar, Balkh and adjacent areas. This plant will be completed and begin operating at the end of the Third Plan. The cost of this project will be Afs. 65 million and $ 6.5 million.

Herat Thermo-electric Plant: In order to meet the power requirements of the city of Herat, in addition to the present diesel plants a new plant which will use coal as its fuel will be established. This plant will have a capacity of 12,000 KW. This plant is also needed to balance out the Kogan hydro-electric plant. Surveys for this project will start early in the Third Plan period and other work will follow immediately. Construction work will be completed during the Third Plan. The cost of this project will be Afs. 80 million and $ 4 million. During the first stage it will operate at half its capacity.

Diesel Electricity for Cities and Provinces:

Kandahar Plant: This project will have a capacity of 3,000 KW. The project will be constructed by H.A.V.A. in Kandahar.

Herat Plant: In order to meet the primary requirements of Herat city, a new diesel electric plant with a capacity of 3,000 KW will be established. It will be completed during the first part of the Plan. Construction work will be completed during the plan years and production will start. The cost of this project will be Afs. 5 million and $ 500,000.

Diesel Electricity for cities and provinces: It is intended that after conducting studies in the provinces, diesel electricity will be provided for those places which lack electricity or have an inadequate power supply. The total installed capacity of these plants will be 7,000 KW and the capacity for each city will be calculated. The total cost of this project is estimated at Afs. 20 million and $ 1.5 million.

4. *Transmission Lines for Electricity:*

Naghlu-Kabul Transmission Line: Work on the 54 km. line and construction of a sub-station in the eastern part of Kabul began during the Second Five Year Plan, and will be finished and start operation in the first part of the Third Plan.

Pule Khumri-Kunduz Transmission Line: For a maximum utilization of the Pule Khumri power plant and the covering of power shortage in Baghlan and Kunduz cities, work on this project was started in 1345. The length of the line is 90 km. and it will have a capacity of 8,000 KW, with 35,000 volts. Two sub-stations will be constructed in Baghlan and Kunduz. The cost of this project will be Afs. 15 million and $300,000 during the Third Five Year Plan. Work will be completed in the middle of the Third Plan Period.

Kabul-Ghazni Transmission Line: In order to use the surplus electricity of the Kabul area to meet the needs of the city of Ghazni, a transmission line will be built from Kabul to Ghazni. This project will be completed during the first part of the Third Plan. The cost is estimated at Afs. 27 million and $ 1.2 million. This line will be used for connecting Kabul and Kandahar electricity in the future.

Transmission Line from Birishnakot to the Northern station of Kabul: As the demand for electricity increases in the citv of Kabul, a third sub-station will be built in the northern part of the city. This sub-station will be fed from two sides. From one side power will come from the Gulbahar-Kabul line and on the other side the Birishnakot. The line will be extended to a length of 5 km. from Birishnakot to the northern substation. The cost of this project will be Afs. 15 million and $ 300,000. The work on this project will be finished in the middle of the Third Plan period.

Gulbahar-Kabul Transmission Line: In order to provide power for agricultural and industrial development of Kapisa and Parwan provinces and to augment the power supply for Kabul, a transmission line will be extended 80 km. In addition, the distribution network for Charikar, Qara Bagh, Sarai Khwaja and Istalif with a capacity of 3,000 KW will be established. The capacity of the transmission line will be 30,000 KW. Construction work will be completed during the Third Plan period. The cost of the project will be Afs. 25 million and $ 2 million.

Sarobi-Jalalabad Transmission Line: In order to make economical use of existting electric plants, they should be inter-connected. For this purpose the transmission line of Sarobi-Jalalabad will be established to avoid interruption of the water pumps in Nangarhar Province. This line will be 80 km. long and will have a capacity of 80,000 KW. Construction work will be completed in the last part of the Plan period. The cost of the project will be Afs. 20 million and $ 1.7 million.

Darunta-Laghman Transmission Line: As Laghman has no electricity at the moment, a 35,000 volt transmission line with the capacity of 4,000 KW will be constructed from the Darunta plant to Laghman. A distribution network will also be established in Laghman city. Cost of this project, completed during the Third Plan period, is estimated to be Afs. 10 million and $ 500,000. This will be financed from the total of Afs. 33 billion.

Mazar-Balkh Transmission Line: A transmission line will be built from the thermoelectric plant adjacant to the chemical fertilizer factory to Mazare Sharif to a length of 20 km. A second line will be built from the power plant to Balkh city to a length of 15 km. Two sub-stations will also be built. The cost of this project is estimated at Afs. 10 million and $600,000 and will be financed from the total of Mazare Sharif Thermoelectric Plant.

Kajaki-Kandahar and Kajaki-Girishk Transmission Lines: The transmission lines from the Kajaki power plant to Kandahar and Girishk will be 192.6 km. long. H.A.V.A. will be responsible for their construction.

5. *Distribution Networks*:

Kabul Third Distribution System: When the Naghlu and Mahipar power plants are completely operating, the installed capacity of electricity will reach 100,000

KW. In order to make better use of Kabul electricity, the capacity of the present distribution network will be extended from 40,000 KW to 90,000 KW. For this reason the third distribution network in Kabul will be built with the capacity of 50,000 KW. Construction of this project will be completed in the last part of the Plan period. When this network starts operation, the losses of electricity will be reduced and a balanced distribution system provided. The cost of this project will be Afs. 40 million and $5 million.

Jalalabad City Distribution Network: For the purpose of making use ot Darunta power, a network with the capacity of 5,000 KW will be established in the city of Jalalabad. This project will be completed in the middle of the Third Plan period. The cost of this project will be Afs. 10 million and $596,000 during the Third Five Year Plan.

Ghazni City Network: In order to meet the power requirements for Ghazni City a new power network will be established. This network with its 3,000 KW capacity will be used for the distribution of power coming from Kabul. Cost of this project will be Afs. 6 million and $35,000. The construction and initiation of this project will be completed during the Plan period.

Mazar and Balkh Network: In order to distribute power from the new thermal plant a distribution system in Mazare Sharif with a capacity of 7,000 KW. and another in Balkh with a capacity of 3,000 KW. will be established. The expenditures of this project will be financed from the total of Afs. 33 billion.

Kandahar and Girishk Distribution Network: A project for the distribution of power from the present plant and the new Kandahar diesel plant has been completed by the H.A.V.A. Also, new distribution networks will be extended and expanded for the distribution of Kajaki power in Kandahar, Girishk and related suburbs. The cost of the new project is estimated to be Afs. 60 million and $2.156 million.

Distribution Networks of Cities: Electric plants will be established in those cities lacking electricity or having inadequate power, during the Third Plan. In order to distribute the available power the distribution networks will be extended. Also, to reduce power losses , the present networks in Herat and Mazare Sharif will be improved. Distribution networks will also be established in Wardak and Gulbahar. These projects will be completed during the Third Plan period. The cost is estimated to be Afs. 20 million and $1 million.

Industries:

Economic development of the country to a large extent depends on the establishment of industries. Industries increase the GNP, make better use of available raw materials, and provide employment opportunities and living necessities for the people. The presence of skilled labor in various sectors will be the main social and economic prerequisite of industrial development. In order to expedite developmental activities a proper plan is needed. The Plan provides for the attraction of local investment toward the development of industries. Also, it encourages balanced investment in the various sectors of the economy. The relation between basic industries and quick productive industries will prepare the country for further economic development.

It should be noted that Afghanistan is in the primary stages of its industrial development. The development of industries creates various problems of different natures which should be solved before attempting further development. Therefore, the projects included in the Third Five Year Plan should be studied scientifically and feasibility should be determined before implementation. In view of this, efforts were made, in the preparation of the Third Plan, to have a balanced industrial development. To achieve this, use has been made of foreign technical aid. Recruitment of technical and specialized personnel for each of these projects is under consideration. The studies are partly completed, the remainder will be conducted during the first years of the Plan.

In accordance with the foregoing, the establishment of the following industries will be undertaken during the Third Plan:

1) Chemical industries
2) Metallurgical industries
3) Food product industries
4) Consumer goods industries
5) Building material industries
6) Improvement of export goods industries
7) Renovation and improvement of existing factories
8) Handicraft and cottage industries

1) *Chemical Industries*:

Chemical Fertilizer Plant: With the discovery of natural gas in the north the establishment of a chemical fertilizer plant to cover the agricultural needs became possible. On the basis of studies made the factory will be established in Balkh province near the Balkh River.

Productive capacity of the factory will be 71,000 tons of ammonia which will give 105,000 tons of urea. In addition to the chemical fertilizer, the production of nitrogen, oxygen, and liquid ammonia is also possible. The total annual value of the production of the factory on the basis of international prices, $100 for 1 ton, will be more than $ 12,000,000.

The fertilizer will be used in the improvement of agricultural production, and whatever is left over will be exported. The cost of this project will be Afs. 380 million and $24.2 million.

2) *Metallurgical Industries*:

During the Second Five Year Plan a feasibility study regarding the establishment of an iron smelter and availability of raw material deposits, such as minerals, iron, coal, lime, dolomite, magnetite, quartz and different clays, etc, took place. At the end of 1345 the feasibility study was completed, and the establishment of an iron smelter was recommended. The final reports will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Industries during the first half of 1346. The report will decide where the plant should be built. The report, with consideration given to the present economic conditions (building sites, manpower, water and energy sources, road distance, etc.) will determine the location, capacity and the product-line. Also, the technology of metal production will determine whether iron should be produced by gas or coal, or both. Studies were made about the transportation of iron ore minerals from Hajigak to the iron smelting plant, and the transportation of products from the plant to the country's border. In the initial stages of the operation, the capacity of the iron smelting plant, to be established during the last year of the plan, will be 500,000 to 700,000 tons. The productive capacity of the plant will be increased to 1-1.4 million tons by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The foreign currency and Afghani expenditures of the iron smelting plant are included in the total of Afs. 33 billion. A preliminary survey cost for the transferring of gas by pipe line from the gas field to the iron smelting plant is estimated at Afs. 1 million and $500,000. The survey will be conducted during the first part of the Third Plan.

3) *Food Product Industries*:

Vegetable Oil: Due to a shortage of vegetable oil, it was decided that production of vegetable oil from cotton-seed and other oil seeds would be increased On this basis the expansion of the Spinzar plants and the establishment of vegetable oil plants in Balkh and in Herat was proposed. Construction of the Bost vegetable oil plant, which was started during the Second Five Year Plan, will be completed and start production in the first part of the Third Five Year Plan. At the moment the total capacity of vegetable oil production is 3,600 tons of solid oil and 2,400 tons of liquid oil. With the completion of the new plants the capacity will increase to 11,000 tons. For this production 78,000 tons of cotton seed and other oil seeds will be used. In this case the production for 1350 will be increased by 305 per cent compared to 1345.

Establishment of a vegetable oil plant in Balkh, with a capacity of 3,000 tons of solid oil from the cotton-seed and other oil seeds, and of a can making branch is proposed. For the production of 3,000 tons of vegetable oil, an amount of 8,000 tons of cotton seed, 3,000 tons of sesame seed and 3,000 tons of other seeds is required. The cost of this plant is estimated at Afs. 10,894 million and $ 194 million. Construction work will be completed during the Third Five Year Plan.

Bakhtar Vegetable Oil Plant: The capacity of this plant will be 3,000 tons. The cost of the project is estimated at $ 271,000 and Afs. 4.3 million. The plant would be completed during the Third Five Year Plan.

Herat Vegetable Oil Plant: This plant would have a capacity of 350 tons of raw oil. The plant would use 2,000 tons of cotton seed. The purification of raw oil in the oil plant is under consideration. The cost of this plant is estimated at Afs. 2.15 million and $ 40,000. Construction would be completed during the Plan period.

Slaughter Houses and Storage Plants: According to estimates, about 29 million livestock animals are present in the country. From that number there are about 18 million sheep and goats. Each cow on the average gives 100 kg. of meat and each sheep, 12 kg. But transferring the cattle from one area to another causes a loss of about 20 per cent in meat production. About five million sheep and goats are killed annually in the country. Because many of these killings are done unscientifically, around 15 per cent of the hides are unprocessable and therefore wasted. Taking these circumstances into consideration, the establishment of three slaughter houses in Kabul, Herat and Kunduz is planned. The plants will have a total slaughtering capacity of 150,000 cattle and a storage capacity of 35,000 animals. The cost of each plant is estimated at Afs. 15 million and $ 600,000. Plant completion, after economic and technical studies, will take place during the Third Plan period.

Production of Sugar: Due to improvements in the Baghlan sugar factory and the establishment of a new sugar plant in the Helmand Valley, and also improvements in the methods of cultivation of sugar beets, the production of sugar during the Third Five Year Plan will reach 67,000 tons.

Beverages:

This section is divided into two parts:

(1) Beverages for export purposes
(2) Beverages for domestic consumption

(1) *Beverages for Export*: Annual production of fresh grapes of the country is estimated at about 200,000 tons. As grapes spoil easily, during the harvest season large amounts are wasted. In order to reduce this wastage, and also to improve export methods, it is necessary to establish an alcoholic beverage plant, which would produce beverages such as cognac, etc. The plant will have a capacity of 125,000 litres. The cost of this plant is estimated at Afs. 8 million and $ 600,000.

The plant will be completed by the end of the Third Plan.

Beer Project: This project is still in the surveying stage. In order to determine the quality of Parwan, Pule Khumri and Logar barley, it will be sent to foreign countries for laboratory testing. Establishment of this plant is proposed during the last year of the Third Plan.

(2) *Beverages Used for Domestic Consumption*: This includes mineral water and fruit juices. The Mines and Geology Department will continue its surveys concerning mineral waters. On the basis of these surveys, a plant will be established. Fruit juices, such as apple and pomegranate juice, will be used for domestic consumption and export. The total cost of this project is estimated at Afs. 5 million and $ 100,000.

Kandahar Fruit Preservation Factory: In order to get maximum utilization from the juice of fruits, such as apples, pomegranates, grapes, etc., for domestic consumption and export, the Kandahar Fruit Preservation Factory will be improved and expanded. The cost of this project is estimated to be Afs. 6.750 million and $ 600,000 during the Third Five Year Plan.

Consumer Goods Industries:

Cotton Textiles: In order to meet the growing needs of the people estimated at about 120 million square meters, Gulbahar textile plant will be expanded. In addition, four new cotton textile plants will be estiblished. The new plants will be located in Kabul, Nangarhar, Herat and Balkh. With the completion of these plants the total production of cotton textiles in 1350 is estimated at 118 million meters. The total production of cotton textiles during the Third Plan period is estimated at 438 million meters.

Kabul Textiles: This plant will have a capacity of 12 million meters and will be located in the Bagrami area. The plant will produce, in two shifts, various types of cotton textiles, (sahni safaid, chit, colored and squared design materials). The construction work will be completed during the Third Plan period. The cost of this project is estimated at Afs. 50 million and $ 5 million.

Balkh Cotton Textiles: This plant would have a capacity of 10 to 12 million meters. The plant would produce various types of cotton textiles (cheete guldar, sandouf) and would be located in the city of Mazar. The construction work on this plant would be completed during the Third Plan period. The cost of the project would be Afs. 55 million and $ 5 million.

Herat Textiles Plant: This plant will have a capacity of 10 million meters of various types of cotton materials (sahni kora, colored material, sahni safaid). Construction work on this plant will be completed during the Third Plan period. The cost of the project will be Afs. 50 million and $ 5 million.

Nangarhar Textiles: The capacity of this plant will be 10 million meters. The plant, after the completion of studies, especially of raw materials, will be located in Jalalabad. The establishment of this plant is proposed during the last part of the Third Plan. The cost of the project will be Afs. 40 million and $ 4 million.

Synthetic Fiber Textiles: In order to meet part of the needs for synthetic fiber textiles four new plants will be established. The capacity of each plant would be from one to two million meters. The production of synthetic fiber textiles will reach seven million meters, as compared to one million meters in 1345. Two plants in Kabul, each with a capacity of one million meters, will be established. Each plant will cost Afs. 5 million and $ 1.608 million. Both plants will be completed during the Third Plan period.

Two plants will be located in Kandahar, each of which will have a capacity of two million meters. The total cost of each plant will be Afs. 10 million and $ 29 million. The plants will be established during the last year of the Third Plan period.

Woolen Carpet Yarn: There are shortcomings in carpet weaving due to the fact that the yarn used is not standardized. For this purpose two carpet yarn plants, each with a capacity of 100 tons, will be established. These plants will be located in Herat and Sheberghan. Sixty tons of woolen yarn will be dyed and 40 tons of it will have natural color. In addition, a wool washing section will be included in the plant The cost of each plant will be Afs. 2.25 million and $ 100,000.

The construction of the Herat and Sheberghan plants will be completed during the Third Plan period.

Leather Tanning and Shoe Factory: According to import statistics, around two million pairs of shoes are imported annually. To replace part of these, shoe factories are needed in the country. A leather tanning and shoe factory with a capacity of 300,000 pairs of leather shoes, to meet army and civil needs, and 400,000 rubber shoes will be established in Kabul. These products should be able to compete with foreign shoes in price. The plant will start operation in the middle of the Plan period. This plant, together with another tanning factory with a capacity for treating 4,000 cow and sheep skins, per year, will cost around Afs. 17.1 million and $ 707,000.

The program for the production line of Kabul factory would be as follows:

Ladies' rubber shoes	200,000 pairs
Men's rubber shoes	200,000 pairs
Army leather shoes	150,000 pairs
Leather shoes for others (civilian)	150,000 pairs
Annual total	700,000 pairs

Tanning Projects: About four million skins are obtained annually from livestock slaughtering. From this total around two to two and one-half million skins are exported in the raw form. If the hides are processed internally for shoe and "poosteen" making and semi-raw material industries, they will bring higher prices and more foreign exchange.

Tanning plants will be established in Balkh, Herat, Kandahar and Ghazni, where skins are produced. The capacity of each plant will be at least 500,000 skins per year. Ghazni is an important center for poosteen making, but due to the unsatisfactory processing of hides, the products cannot be marketed properly.

The dyeing of leather also is not standardized. In order to remove these obstacles, which have great impact on the value of cottage industry products, tanning plants are proposed in the Third Five Year Plan. The cost of each plant will be about Afs. 13 million and $ 420,000.

Paper Making Project: The development of a paper industry is important both from the economic viewpoint and for cultural development. During the Third Plan the consumption of industrial paper is expected to increase from the amount required to package 150,000 tons to 315,000. The chemical fertilizer plant will need about 6.5 million bags each for 50 kg. This represents 1,000 tons of paper. The need for paper of international standards for packing export products, especially with the expansion and development of the raisin cleaning industry and other dried fruit industries, is estimated at about 1,000 tons. In 1344, printing press operators ordered about 1,000 tons of paper. The development of cultural affairs will increase the need for filing, newspapers, etc. In addition the establishment of a match factory is under consideration and will require pasteboard. On the basis of surveys, a factory with a capacity of 3,500 tons per year is proposed. The cost of this project is estimated Afs. 45 million and $ 1.4 million.

Construction of this plant will be completed by the end of 1350.

Glassware Plant: Quartz sand deposits, which are essential for glass manufacturing, are present in Chishmae Shafa, Balkh province. But that sand can be used only for manufacturing colored glass. The size of this deposit and the quality of the physical properties of the sand are not yet known. During the Third Five Year Plan further studies of the deposit will be made by the Mines Survey Department. Glassware is needed for beverage and other industries. The cost of the glassware plant is estimated at about Afs. 11 million and $ 690,000. The plant will be completed during the last years of the Third Plan.

5) *Building Material Industries*:

Construction work has increased a great deal, and during the Third Five Year Plan it will increase still further. The development of building material industries is not only important for Third Plan projects, but also for Fourth Plan projects.

As a first stage the following building material industries will be established:

Cement Factory in Herat: During the first two plans the cement factories of Pule Khumri and Jabal Seraj were established and are operating satisfactorily. But the distances involved mean the products of these plants cannot be used economically in Herat, Kandahar and their near-by regions. Building dams and roads and the further development of the western provinces of the country require the establishment of a separate plant in Herat. Preliminary surveys are underway regarding this project. The capacity of this plant in the primary stage will be 60,000 tons. In the second stage it will be increased to 120,000 tons. The cost of this project will be Afs. 90 million and $ 2.8 million. Construction of the plant will be completed during the Third Plan period.

Asbestos Cement: Presently about 4,000 tons of sheet metal are used. In order to save the foreign exchange required for this, establishment of an asbestos cement plant is proposed. This plant will have a capacity of 10,800 tons.

The plant will be built in Pule Khumri. Total production of this plant will be 388,800 sheets, which will be used for roofing buildings. The cost of this project will be Afs. 3.5 million and $ 154,000. Construction of the factory will be completed in the middle of the Plan period.

Flat Glass Project: According to statistical data, about 1250 tons of flat glass are imported annually. As the raw material for the manufacture of flat glass is found locally, the establishment of a plant is possible. Establishment of glass plants during the Third Five Year Plan will be for production of sheet glass for buildings. Adequate quantities of raw material for glass are found in Chilsetoon near Kabul.

The quality of the raw material is suitable for the manufacture of flat glass. The problem is fuel for the plant. Further studies will be conducted regarding this. Other essential raw materials such as lime, dolomite and pegmatite are all found near Kabul. An economic feasibility survey will be completed during 1346, and then the machinery will be ordered. The cost of this project is estimated Afs. 29.2 million and $ 910,000.

Pressed Wood Project: Wood is one important source of building material. Wood resources are now used unscientifically, causing severe wastage. Due to high transportation costs, some parts of the country, for example, Herat, Kandahar and Balkh are too far to make economical use of the natural forests of the southern and eastern regions. For this reason during the Third Five Year Plan the establishment of several factories is proposed. The raw materials of these factories will be sawdust and other small pieces of wood plants; their products will be for those parts of the country which lack wood. Further technical efforts will be made to use the cotton plant and other plants found in these regions as raw material. Surveys show that establishing factories using cotton stalks, zegher, kahe shali, etc. as raw material is possible, but requires more specialized studies. The initial capacity of these factories will be 4,500 cubic meters annually. The product will be used for making furniture and for building purposes. The cost of each of these factories, including the building cost, will be about Afs. 11.9 million and $ 350,000.

The plants will be completed in Herat, Mazare Sharif and Kandahar during the Third Plan period.

6. *Improvement of Export Goods Industries*:

Cleaning and Packing Plants for Raisins: Raisin exports from Afghanistan are around 20,000 tons annually. Most raisins are exported without being packed, cleaned and sorted properly. If these raisins are processed scientifically they will bring a higher price. Even adding the packing and sorting expenses, each ton of raisins will bring $ 40 more than at present. For this purpose five factories with a total capacity of 17,000 tons of raisins, with different capacities, are proposed for different parts of the country during the Third Five Year Plan. Two plants are to be located in Kabul, two in Balkh, and one in Kandahar.

The cost of surveys, preliminary studies, and construction for these plants during the Third Five Year Plan is estimated at Afs. 4 million and $ 240,000.

Cold Storage and Transportation Vehicles with Refrigeration Facilities: According to past experience between 20 and 40 per cent of fresh fruit exported suffers from deterioration due to lack of refrigeration facilities in the transporting vehicles. Each ton of fruit brings $ 140- $150 under present circumstances. If refrigeration facilities were present the prices would be $ 180 - $ 200 per ton.

In order to export fruits and other fresh goods according to foreign market demands, storage will be required. Therefore, construction of modern cold storage rooms with a capacity of 3,000 tons each is proposed. Also trucks with refrigeration facilities will be provided. During the Third Five Year Plan 21 such vehicles, each with a 10 ton capacity, will be purchased. The cost of these vehicles will be $ 715,000. The cost of refrigeration facilities is estimated to be Afs. 37.6 million and $ 850,000, and will be financed from the total of Afs. 33 billion.

Classification and Sorting Plants for Casings: In the last few years export of casings reached about two million coils. Each coil on the average brought $.55 to $.60. If casings are processed scientifically the price will be raised to one dollar per coil, and the extra amount received from this will be $ 600,000. In addition, markets will be expanded.

Therefore, the establishment of two casing processing plants is proposed for Kabul. Each one will have a capacity of 750,000 coils. The cost of this project is Afs. 4.5 million and $ 60,000.

Carpet Washing Plants in Kabul and Mazare Sharif: As there are presently no washing facilities for Afghan carpets most are exported with dust and dirt. For this merchants pay export costs. If carpets are washed locally, they will bring extra foreign exchange, and there will be some saving in transport charges. Washing cost per square meter is $ 1.00-$ 1.50 in European countries and the extra transport cost is about 10 per cent. Local washing would increase the quality of the carpets, and bring better prices in the export markets.

Two carpet washing plants will be established in Kabul and Mazare Sharif. The Kabul plant will have a capacity of washing 200,000 square meters annually. The Mazare Sharif plant will have a capacity of 100,000 square meters. The cost of the two plants will be financed from the total of Afs. 33 billion during the Third Plan period.

7) *Renovation and Improvement of Existing Factories*:

1) *Shaker China Factory*: It is considered possible to reactivate this factory if its equipment is improved and renewed. The capacity of the factory should be increased from 60 tons to 150 tons. Annual production of this plant is estimated at 360,000 tea pots and 300,000 tea cups, saucers and other chinaware. The raw material for this factory is available locally, and the quality of its products is expected to correspond to Polish standards. Cost of machines for this project is estimated at $ 115,000 and about Afs. 6.4 million for the buildings.

2) *Renovation of Kabul Match Factory*: According to studies made about 60 per cent of the present machinery is considered usable.

Capacity of the factory will be about six million boxes and will meet part of the demand of the capital for matches. It is possible to increase the capacity of this plant still further. Following equipping, building renovation and machine repairing, the plant will start production during the middle part of the Plan period. The cost of the project will be Afs. 4.5 million and $ 140,000.

Agricultural Machinery and Tools Assembly Shop in Jangalak: The development of agriculture depends on better methods of cultivation and the use of better agricultural machinery and tools. For this reason the Ministry of Mines and Industries has started this project.

The preliminary work on this project has been completed within the framework of Jangalak factories. It was decided that the parts needed by agricultural machinery should be manufactured in the Jangalak workshops, and the parts which could not be produced locally should be imported. The assembly should be done in Jangalak. Thus, the machinery can be provided to the farmers at a reasonable price. When the experimental stage is over a seperate unit to help farmers and landowners and cooperate in the development of agriculture production is proposed. Manufacture of proper tools, based on the experience of aid-giving countries and the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, will be undertaken. The cost of this project will be Afs. 2.5 million and $ 25,000.

8) *Handicraft and Cottage Industries*:

Although factory industries have developed considerably of late, a large number of people in this country are making their livings from local production. The experience of other nations suggests that cottage industries will not be able to compete with machine industries. Afghanistan's cottage industries are also facing these problems. For example, textile plants have forced local mills out of business. There were about 2,000 cottage industry centers in Jabal Seraj now there are only about 200 centers. The Ministry of Mines and Industries has tried to protect these small handicrafts, which have a direct impact on the national income and export earnings, against big industrial enterprises.

About 200,000 people are permanently engaged in cottage industries. In addition, a large number of people is engaged on a part-time basis.

The total value of production of the following cottage industries in the year 1344-1345 is estimated at about Afs. 11 billion:

Carpets, rugs, textiles, cotton rugs, woolen and camel material, thread, poosteens, leather work, shoes, pottery, tile work, etc.

The Department of Cottage Industries was established in 1345 to encourage and develop this sector. The ministry asked for an expert from the U.N. who has been engaged in the study of the problems of this sector.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries through the Cottage Industries Department will be performing the following services for the cottage industries:

1) Collection of statistical data regarding cottage industries.
2) Improvement of production of raw materials and tools.
3) Market surveys, locally and abroad.
4) Establishment of regional cottage industry cooperatives.

The implementation of this program is intended for the following improvements:

The improvement of raw material production and working tools:

a) It is intended that in the first stage the emphasis will be on improvement for those industries intended for export, e.g.

(1) Improvement in carpet weaving and production of designs, extension of better plants and technical dying.
(2) Improvement of poosteen making and promotion of exports.
(3) Embroidery, such as gand making, khamak and needle work.

b) Improvement of goods for local use according to demand and consumer expectations.

(1) Improvement of carpentry and wooden products.
(2) Improvement of hand-made textiles.
(3) Improvement of hides through tanning.
(4) Improvement of blacksmith work.
(5) Encouragement of pottery-making.

To achieve the above aims the activities of the Cottage Industries Department will cover both cottage and small industries. For this purpose a law for small cottage industries will be enforced after enactment. To improve and develop cottage industries, help of friendly nations will be used. The development budget for the establishment of four centers which will start operation during the Third Five Year Plan is as follows:

Central Office

a) *First Center in Kabul*: This center will provide services, train personnel, give advice and house a central control. It will be located in the central office and is directly related as a first phase to the following establishments:

(1) Mechanical
(2) Tanning
(3) Processing of hides
(4) Pottery
(5) Stone-cutting
(6) Gold and silversmiths

In addition, the training of personnel for the provinces in the following fields is part of the task of this center:

(1) Spinning of cotton, wool and silk
(2) Dyeing
(3) Weaving
(4) Carpet weaving
(5) Woodwork
(6) Metalworks
(7) Leatherwork

The cost of this center is estimated at Afs. 5,250,000. It will be put into operation if foreign assistance is available for it during the first part of the Third Plan.

b) *Second Center in Ghazni*: This center will be established for the development of cottage and small industries in Ghazni province. The following handicrafts will be covered:

1) Tanning and leatherwork
2) Making of poosteens
3) Metalwork (bronze and copperware)

The cost of this project is estimated at Afs. 18.4 million.

c) *Third Center in Herat*: The following handicrafts will be improved in this center:

1) Carpets
2) Silk textiles
3) Metal products
4) Handloom textiles
5) Blacksmithing
6) Gold and silversmithing
7) Pottery

The developmental budget of this project is Afs. 20 million in the Third Plan.

d) *Fourth Center in Badakhshan and Central Afghanistan*: Efforts will be made to develop and expand the small cottage industries in Badakhshan and central Afghanistan during the Third Plan period. The development of blacksmith work, wool spinning and needlework, and rug weaving, "kurk" and embroidered "barak" is considered possible. Statistical data and reliable information, for local and small industries, were collected during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods.

In order to achieve the above aims, and establish the above two centers Afs. 20 million will be needed.

Small Factory Industries: Small industries will be financed by the private sector during the Third Plan period. These industries will be established in the provinces wherever it is feasible.

The investments estimated for this sector include the purchase of machinery and technical services, and are as follows:

	Afs.
1) Sock factory	800,000
2) Underwear factory	5,000,000
3) Electric appliances factory	7,000,000
4) Plastic goods factory	4,000,000
5) Toy factory	2,500,000
6) Tailoring factory	3,500,000
7) House paint factory	7,500,000
8) Water tank plant	1,000,000
9) Construction ironware plant	3,000,000
10) Tool factory	3,000,000
11) Brick and tile plant	6,500,000
12) Leather belting factory	4,000,000
13) Lamp shade and ceiling light fixture plant	1,500,000
14) Button factory	5,000,000
15) Dairy products plant (butter and cheese)	2,500,000
16) Aluminum ware plant	3,000,000
17) Sheet metal products plant	3,500,000
18) Packing materials plant	2,000,000
19) School briefcase, pens, gloves, etc. plant	6,500,000

Small industries are included in the total of Afs. 33 billion.

Establishment of an Industrial Development Advisory Department:

Establishment of an Industrial Development Advisory Department is considered necessary in the Third Five Year Plan. The Ministry of Mines and Industries has wanted for some time to have such a department, and for this purpose contacted the United Nations organization. It is obvious that investment in industrial projects is one of the main factors in industrial development. For investment to be useful for social and economic development, scientific methods should be used, otherwise it will result in adverse effects and discourage the capital-owners. The establishment of industries requires deep study and the solution of many problems which arise during the process. For this we need an adequate number of technical and specialized personnel in practically every field. In order to avoid mistakes, the country should hire experts from industrialized nations.

The ministry is considering giving authority to this advisory department as a separate entity. The department will consider and study the application of each private enterprise and advise on its economic impact and feasibility. At the moment, private investors think that nobody pays any attention to their fields of interest and no one is advising them properly. Therefore the establishment of such a department is very essential.

During the Third Five Year Plan this department will be established with the financial and technical assistance of the U.N. and friendly nations. This department later on will advise any interested party for a small fee.

Training of Technical Personnel: In order to meet the needs of the industrial and mining enterprises for technical personnel at a medium level, the completion of two technicums is planned.

Jangalak Technicum: The capacity of this center is 700 students. Its cost is estimated at Afs. 110 million and $4.06 million. So far Afs. 40 million and $2.5 million has been spent on this subject, and about 35 per cent of the work is completed.

With an expenditure of Afs. 70 million and $1.56 million, the construction work will be completed during the last years of the Third Plan. The needs of industrial enterprises from the viewpoint of technical personnel, at a medium level, in the fields of vehicle repairing, electricity and metal works etc., will be met.

Petroleum and Mines Technicum in Mazare Sharif: This center will have a capacity for training 500 persons in various fields. The cost of this project will be Afs. 90 million and $4.7 million. So far in construction of this project Afs. 20 million and $3.5 million has been spent. About 15 per cent of the construction work is completed.

The construction work on this center will be completed during the middle part of the Plan period, and meet the need for medium level personnel in the fields of pertoleum and gas. The cost will be Afs. 70 million and $1.2 million.

The technicum, after completion, will be operated by the Ministry of Education.

Transportation And Communication

Transportation and Communication

Because of the crucial role played by the transport network in the social and economic development of the country, maximum use will be made of the highways and facilities established by the First and the Second Five Year Economic Plans. There will be efforts, too, to complete the transitional projects of the Second Plan.

New projects shall be undertaken to connect certain important regions as well as the remote parts of the country with the main economic centers through basic highways and airports. The communications sector of the Third Five Year Economic Plan provides for the completion of communication networks as well as the establishment of certain new channels and networks in order to regulate and accelerate domestic and international communications.

Through the completion already of two thousand km. of asphalt and concrete roads, the road building activities can be reduced during the Third Plan. The road connecting Pule Khumri, Mazar, Sheberghan and Herat and Islam Qala as well as the road connecting Mazare Sharif with Tashgozar, Kabul and Gardez will be asphalted.

The length of the roads so asphalted and paved will approximate 2,610 kilometers by the end of the Third Plan. In this way, the network of roads passing through the main economic centers of the nation will be further completed, and the contact will be established to those border points which are important for our foreign trade.

In order to accelerate production and commercial activities as well as to develop the economic and the social systems in the remote parts of the country, the building and improvement of the second and third class roads and the construction of a number of bridges have also been considered.

Utilization of the highways and other established institutions is of prime concern for enhancing the economic development programs. The maintenance of these establishments requires serious attention. This end shall be achieved by appropriating necessary funds from the government's budget and utilizing the sums obtained in foreign loans.

In accord with the Third Plan, the creation of storage facilities and petroleum products and operating vehicle stations on the one hand, and the establishment of bus stations at the proper points on the other will further facilitate the handling of the transport needs.

To further improve the international transit, development of air transportation together with the expansion and accommodation of the Kabul Airport as well as strengthening the Ariana Airlines Company by providing it with jet planes have been considered. Likewise, the remotest parts of the country will be developed and connected with the important centers by building inexpensive airfields and purchasing smaller planes for them.

Communication programs will adopt some innovations by installing new automatic telephone stations in the main cities of the country, and will continue older projects by the completion of channel systems to speed the communication process and promote it in and outside the country. New telegraph stations will be installed, and the postal services will be enlarged. To protect the communication installations, repair shops will be established. To operate the telephone stations economically and meet the expenses incurred—i.e., make them self-liquidating—the telephone charge system will be reconsidered.

A. Road Building:

Road building activities have been planned as follows:

1—Completion and construction of primary asphalt roads.
2—Building and improving second and third class roads.
3—Bridge construction.
4—Completion, surveying, and designing certain roads.

1—Completion and construction of primary asphalt roads.
a. *Construction and paving the road connecting Pule Khumri, Mazare Sharif, and Sheberghan*:

This road will pass through the provinces where 2.3 million people live and where 90 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture. The important agricultural products are: cotton, wheat, rice, and various kinds of fruits. To transport these products to the industrial and commercial centers of the country as well as to the world markets, in an economic and efficient manner calls for the construction of a paved or asphalt road. Development of mines and other industrial output which require the import of further equipment and manufactured goods also necessitate the existence of such a road. It has been estimated that the volume of goods transported via the Pule Khumri, Mazar and Sheberghan road will be increased 2.5 times in the next five years. The existing road passing through highlands and mountain foothills is 321 km. long; while, the prospective designed road has a length of 330 km. of which 9 km. will be an extension through the towns of Aibak and Aqcha. In this way, the original road will be shortened by 40 km. thereby rendering almost 30 per cent reduction in fare for the goods transported. The project will be completed in the course of the execution of the present plan with an expenditure of $15.75 million and Afs. 450 million.

b. Construction and Planning Herat and Islam Qala Road: The Herat and Islam Qala road which connects Afghanistan's western highway with Iran's border at Herat has a crucial importance in improving the commercial relations of the two nations as well as in spurring the economic, social and cultural developments of the country. This road forms part of the first rate—International Asian Highway which begins in Turkey and ends in Singapore. Furthermore, completion of this road will accommodate more transit goods.

Based on this principle, construction of this road 124 km. in length and 5.52 meters in width, and a total width including shoulders of 7.92 m. has been begun in the Second Plan, in three stages:

i. **Preparatory Survey**
ii. **Final Survey and the prospecting of construction maps (map-making)**
iii. **Construction and its supervision.**

The first stage that is the initial survey had been begun in 1343. The final survey was also conducted in the same year and based on the related maps, economic studies of building that road was accomplished. Construction of the road started in 1345, and as of now 55 km. has been levelled of which 35 km. is ready for paving. It is expected that the paving of the road will be accomplished within the Plan at an estimated expense of $5 million and Afs. 40 million.

Construction and Paving of the Kabul, Pule Alam, Gardez Road: This road's construction which is 130 kilometers long started in 1344. Because of the lack of any basic project in this area prior to the commencement of its construction, and due to the socio-economic importance of this road, its construction and paving have been considered. Therefore, the assigned experts are conducting survey and project-making activities piece by piece and the paving and construction are being done simultaneously. As of now, about 50 km. of the road has been levelled from which 30 km. is ready for pavement. Expenditure is estimated to reach $4.5 million and Afs. 100 million.

Survey, Construction and Paving of the Mazare Charif, Tashgozar Road: Construction of this road not only will reduce the fare for the goods transported from Termez to Tashgozar in comparison to Clift and Sher Khan ports but also will facilitate the import and export of goods and heavy equipment from the northern ports and vice versa thus spurring commercial activity. Expenditures for this purpose in the Third Plan will amount to $3.5 million and Afs. 110 million.

Survey, Construction and Paving of the Jabal-Saraj, Gulbahar Road: In order to expedite the transportation of industrial goods an other items from Jabal Saraj to Gulbahar and from there to the sale centers, these two industrial regions are to be connected by an asphalt road. The construction and paving has been estimated at $260 thousand and Afs. 8 million which will be paid by the local industrial firms. Construction of the project that was started in 1345 will be completed with 8.8 km. in the first years of the Plan.

Spin Boldak Spur: To facilitate transit, expedite customs management and reduce labor costs, fare, storage, demurrage etc., as well as to prevent the possible damage of goods, extension of the railroad spur from Chaman to Spin Boldak was started in 1345 and will be completed by the end of 1346 with an expense of Afs. 13 million and $625 thousand.

Construction of Laghman Road through bridges of Sorkhakan and Deh Ziarat: The Third Plan provides for the construction of this road, as a secondary road, which is almost 18 km. long. This project also covers building a bridge of 110 meters in length. Expenditures will total $ 250 thousand and Afs. 10 million. With the construction of this road the distance between Kabul and Laghman will be shortened thereby expediting the supply of Laghman's products to Kabul which furnishes the major market.

Improving the Farah Rud, Farah and Chakhansoor Road (almost 240 kilometers): Improvement of this road will continue during the Third Five Year Plan in order to facilitate personal travel as well as the transportation of goods between the provinces of Farah and Chakhansor. Estimated expenditures will reach Afs. 10 million.

Improving the Panjab-Garden Dewar Road (210 kms): Improvement of this road for ensuring traffic flow has been envisaged with an expenditure of Afs. 20 million.

Construction of Certain Bridges in the Capital and Provinces:

The mountainous nature of the country and the water flow in certain seasons cause partial or total road blocks thereby increasing the transportation costs in many areas. The prevention of such mishaps makes necessary the construction and improvement of a number of bridges to be carried out after a thorough study of the flooding and its timing. Hence the Third Five Year Plan provides for the construction and improvement of a number of bridges valued at Afs. 85.1 million. And as already stated, each year based on the social and economic studies, measures shall be taken to build the needed bridges.

The Gardez-Khost Road: In view of the special importance that construction and improvement of the roads may have for the economic and the social development of the Pakthia province, a basic survey of the Gardez-Khost road shall be made simultaneously with the continuation of construction and development activities.

The Ahmad Khail-Ali Khail-Piwar Road, has been improved by the Pakthia Development Authority in the last year of the Second Plan, and the Third Plan provides for improving the Gardez-Chamkany road. Moreover, improvement of the Gardez-Khost road has also been envisaged and continued under the Third Plan. To complete these works, a sum of $450 thousand and Afs. 25 million has been appropriated.

Direct Kabul-Herat Highway through the Central Province: According to the general principles of the agreement relating to the construction of a direct Kabul-Herat Highway signed between the United Nations and the Ministry of Public Works surveying activities of this highway have been divided into the following two stages:

a. A preliminary survey to be completed in one year.
b. The final survey to be completed in two years.

As the primary studies indicate the highway as measured through Maidan, Onai pass, Haji-Gak pass, Bamian, Nake, Sanz-e-Qashqa, Chest-Obe-Herat, has a length of 826 km. Likewise, based on such studies, construction of the project has also been divided into two major portions. The first part which extends 75 km. from Kabul to Gardan-Diwar, and the second portion which is the 92 km. from Obe to Herat have been considered economic whereas the middle section still remains uneconomic at present.

As a result of the above cited studies, the survey and construction of the stated two parts will be conducted as secondary roads during the implementation of the Third Plan. Besides, for the middle portion of the project, necessary studies will be focussed on traffic counts as well as some investigation conducted from the viewpoint of construction and economic problems.

The funds necessary for completing these studies amount to $6.72 million and Afs. 5 million. Completing the initial survey of the Kabul-Herat Highway has been transferred from the Second Plan and will be financed from the Third Plan resources of Afs. 30 billion and the remaining expenditure is included in the Afs. 3 billion of reserve funds.

Surveying the Kunar Road: Construction of this road, 65 km. long and 6 m. wide, as a third class route had been included in the Second Plan. Since the work had begun on 8 kms. before completing a basic survey of the project, difficulties hindered progress. It was decided that, in the first year of the Third Plan, the basic survey of the project should first be made and then followed by construction.

Survey of Hessarak Road: The road which connects Nangarhar province with Pakthia province through Hessarak, with a length of 35 km. and 6 meters width, had begun construction in 1345 without first, as the Kunar road, having completed the basic survey. The result was geographical and technical problems and construction process has been interrupted with only 2 km. completed. In the first year of the Third Plan, the project is to be surveyed and the construction to be done afterwards. Expenditures for surveying and conducting the preliminary studies of the two latter roads have been estimated to be Afs. one million in the Third Plan.

Survey of Sheberghan—Maimana—Herat Road (approximately 825 *kilometers)*: Construction of the roads: Herat-Kandahar: Kandahar-Kabul: Kabul-Pule Khumri-Mazare Sharif-Sheberghan; Sheberghan-Maimana-Herat, forms a link or a network connecting several provinces; and the linkage from Sheberghan to Herat via Kandahar-Kabul Pule-Khumri will be completed within the Third Plan. The building of this road will have a great impact upon social and economic conditons of adjacent regions. These highways will speed transportation of the industrial and agricultural produces of Jozjan and Fariab provinces; consequently a sum of $700,000 and Afs. 20 million has been provided in the Third Plan to conduct the basic survey. And in the meanwhile, some urgent improvements of this road will be made from the same fund as well.

Kunduz-Khanabad-Taloqan-Faizabad Road of 262 *kilometers length*: Existing roads are inadequate due to technical difficulties so the design of a primary road to establish direct contact from Kunduz, Khanabad, Taloqan to Faizabad in the north and most eastern provinces has been envisaged. To accomplish this goal, a sum of $500,000 and Afs. 17 million has been appropriated.

Motor Control Station: As a result of socio-economic development and the construction and improvement of primary and secondary roads and the increase in the volume of commercial transactions, the scope of transportation activities will be expanded markedly. To ensure proper facilities, smooth the traffic flow, accelerate the transport of commodities, and enhance the income sources, it will be necessary from the administrative viewpoint to establish two control stations to the north and west of Kabul during the Third Plan. The expenditure prescribed for this purpose amounts to Afs. 10 million.

Storage and Operating Stations: The enhancement of traffic volume makes obligatory the supply of fuels to the maximum extent to meet the domestic demand. The storage capacity cannot satisfy existing or future needs. Hence the installation of fuel storage in Kabul with a capacity of 40 thousand cubic meters is planned. Construction expenses hava been estimated at Afs. 45 million and $ 2.950 million. The storage facilities should be completed in 1347. Furthermore, the operating fuel stations will be expanded and some new ones installed in appropriate places from the budget of the Government Monopolies.

Aeronautical Developments: Activities in this field have been directed to complete and expand the airports, build smaller airports, supply planes and provide appropriate facilities necessary for the development of aeronautics.

The completion and expansion of airports: *The second stage of the Bagram Airport*: the first stage that was meant for constructing a runway for planes had been completed in the First Plan, and the construction of other related establishments such as the expansion of the runway and the taxiway was included in the Second Plan. This project is transferred to the Third Plan for completion. The appropriated expenses for completion in the Third Plan will be $0.6 million and Afs. 54.598 million. The Ministry of Public Works is in charge of this project.

Development Program of the Civil Aviation Authority: Extension of the runway of the Kabul International Airport: Due to the higher altitude of Kabul above the sea level, the existing runway of the airport is not well-suited for the take off and landing of the jet-airliners. Therefore, on the basis of intensive studies, the Kabul International Airport runway is to be extended by 1,400 meters to a total length approaching 4,200 meters. A sum of Afs. 52 million and $300 thousand has been allotted in the Third Plan to meet the expenses of the project

Digging Ditches and Drainage for Kandahar-International Airport: To draw off the flow of water beneath the concrete parts of the runway and various parts of the airfield which causes damage as well as to prevent the loss of waters useful for irrigation, the digging of ditches and drainage is envisaged in the Third Plan. The estimated cost is Afs. 12 million.

Development of Ariana Airlines Company: In order to secure further convenience and appropriate facilities for the passengers and tourists as well as to expand and expedite air transportation domestically and internationally, the purchase of a Boeing 727 Jet airliner has been included in the Third Plan. This plane will be used for both passengers and cargo

Constructing the Local Airfields:

Purchasing smaller planes: Afghanistan is a rugged country, and its major regions have lofty mountains and high plateaus. To establish permanent links among regions so located and to tie them into the primary centers of the country, is not only important from the viewpoint of improving the people's social and vital values but also it is effective in terms or promoting the transportation of local producs and providing suitable markets and thereby raising the economic standard of living of the inhabitants. The construction of one hundred smaller airfields in the capital, the provinces and those districts that have been located away from the main roads has been provided in the Third Plan. Every airfield will have a runway of 1,000 m. length and 30-35 m. width, and a simple and small building for a terminal.

In addition to the economic and social benefits already outlined, the people of the remote parts of the country will be enabled to make the most of the modern medical and cultural services. Aimed at reaching the above goals, the airports have been surveyed in the appropriate regions of Bamian, Bande Amir, Darwaz, Wakhan, Keshm, Eshkashim, Taloqan, Rostaq, Yangi Qala, Khwaja Ghar, Farkhar, and Emam Saheb. Construction of certain smaller airfields in these places will begin in 1346, as wel as the survey of the central regions of Afghanistan for determining the limitations and other characteristics of the smaller airports. Likewise, for the operation of the air transportation on the respective airfields, a smaller short take-off plane will be provided and purchased. During the Third Plan a sum of Afs. 5 million and $5 million is required to finance this project.

Meteorological Development: To provide appropriate facilities and possibilities in the field of agriculture, water resources, energy and the construction of modern buildings, scientific meteorological investigations will develop markedly in the course of the Third Plan. 350—500 rain measuring stations for hydrological purposes, 70—100 rain and heat measuring stations for general purpose and 17—25 agricultural stations for agricultural investigations shall be established. And based upon the data so gathered, proper use will be made in meteorological investigations and the disposal of related publications. In the course of the Third Plan, a sum of Afs. 26 million and $834 thousand has been appropriated to finance this project.

Communication:

To provide more communication facilities and to improve the situation thereof, the scope of communication services will be broadened a great deal in the Third Plan, in comparison to the Second, due to its valuable indirect effect on economic development. Major objectives of the Third Plan in this respect are to exstrengthen the domestic communication on the one hand, and on the other to extend and establish communications with the neighbouring countries as well as to improve the telephone and telegraphic communications with the European countries. To achieve these goals, simultaneously with the completion of the transitional projects, some new projects will also be established.

1. *Automatic Telephone Stations*:

The Kabul Automatic Project: The purpose is to extend the automatic telephone system of Kabul from five thousand lines to thirteen thousand lines. Technically, the eight thousand new lines will be installed as follows:

Three thousand lines in Sher Shah Mina, Karte Seh, Dehbori, and the related neighbourhoods; three thousand in the areas of Share Nau, Qalai Fatehullah Khan, and Karte Parwan, and the remaining two thousand lines will be installed in the central parts of the city. The estimated cost of this project $2.3 million and Afs. 8.1 million, has been spent in the course of the Second Plan, and with the spending of $500,000 and Afs. 5.9 million the project will be completed in the beginning years of the Third Plan. Furthermore, a two hundred line telephone station will be installed in Pule Charkhi, financed from the same appropriations.

Mazare Sharif's Automatic Project: This project, with an initial capacity of 1,500 lines and future expansion by addition of new equipment and instruments for the network, will be installed by the end of the Third Plan's first year to meet the need of Mazare-Sharif city. The Project's cost has been estimated to reach $147,000 and Afs. 1.95 million.

Herat Automatic Project: This project too, with an initial capacity of 1,500 lines is to be further expanded with the increase of the network's equipment and tools in the future, will be activated in the last part of the Third Plan's first year. The estimated cost is $156,000 and Afs. 2 million.

Pipe Laying Project in Kabul City: Installation was begun in 1345 as a preparatory and experimental one for Kabul city.

The 11 kilometer project will be completed during the first year of the Third Plan. The estimated cost of this project is $93,000 and Afs. 4 million. With the completion of this project, cable installation will be facilitated. In these parts already dug and fitted for pipe no further cutting up of asphalt streets will be required thus avoiding future waste.

Jalalabad Automatic Project: Because of the increase of population as well as the expansion of development programs in the city of Jalalabad, the installation of a city-telephone network, with the intial capacity of one thousand lines extendable in future, has been considered for the last three years of the Third Plan. The esimated cost of the project, within the specified period, is $40,000 and Afs. 3,590 million. Completion of this project should adequately handle the local problems of communications.

Kunduz Automatic Project: The Kunduz province which is one of the industrial centers of the country is facing a serious problem of communications as are other provinces. Hence, the installation of a thousand line automatic station has been provided for Kunduz province. The project costs are estimated at $240,000 and Afs. 3.9 million. And it will be completed in the course of implementing the Third Plan.

Expansion of the Kandahar City's Automatic System: The Kandahar automatic telephone network, with the initial capacity of 1,500 lines that was installed during the First Plan is to be increased by 500 more lines for new customers. A sum of $110,000 and Afs. 1.88 million has been appropriated in the last years of the Plan.

Bost Automatic Project: Considering the industrial and livestock growth in this region as well as the need for improving the communication system, construction of a one-thousand line automatic station, extendable in the future, has been included in the Third Plan. Based on estimation, the project will cost $245,000 and Afs. 4.9 million.

Pule Khumri Automat: Because of its industrial importance and to meet the need for modern communication facilities, installation of a one-thousand line network, which is extendable, has been provided in Plan. Cost of this, which shall be completed in the course of implementing the Third Plan, $ 245,000 and Afs. 4.9 million.

2. *Telephone Communications—Channel system*:

Pule Khumri Mazare Sharif Channel Systems: Due to the limitation of the communication circuits between Pule Khumri and Mazar and the extension of the channel system from Mazar to Maimana the existing circuits do not suffice to conduct all the calls from Mazar-Sheberghan, Andkoi and Maimana to Kabul, Baghlan and Kunduz provinces . Hence, in the Third Plan, there has been provided a copper line extension of 221 kilometers on the present pillars, and installation of three channel stations in Mazare Sharif and Pule Khumri to meet the present demand. The appropriated expenditure is $ 97,000 and Afs. 1.707 million.

The Kabul—Khost Channel System: For the time being Pakthia province has been connected by an ordinary telephone line with Kabul through Logar which is not sufficient or dependable. To eliminate these difficulties, the expansion of communication between Kabul and Pakthia as well as the installation of a basic channel system of 238 km. in length and the construction of three channel station in Gardez and Khost has been envisaged by the Tihrd Plan. The estimated cost is $ 464,000 and Afs. 8.660 million.

..*Mazar-Maimana*: Utilization of the ordinary line does not satisfy the existing demand of Maimana city for direct communication with the capital. To meet the demand, the Third Plan provides for connecting Mazar with Maimana by a basic channel system, 329 km, long, via Sheberghan, Andkhoi as well as the installation of a three channel station in Mazar, Sheberghan and Maimana. The cost, as estimated reaches $600,000 and Afs. 11.8 million.

Farah, Herat, Pule Khumri, Kunduz Channel System Projects:

This project includes two main parts: the first part includes extension of a channel system from Farah Rud to Herat and from here to Islam Qala of 310 km. length. The installation of channel stations in Farah Rud and Herat is also covered by this project. The second part consists of extending a primary line 95 km. long, from Poozai-Eshan located in Pule Khumri to Kunduz as well as the establishment of a three channelled station in Pule Khumri and Kunduz. Moreover, due to the increase of demand in the present Kabul-Kandahar channel system the istallation of an additional 12 channel system between Kabul and Kandahar, inclusive of the construction of new stations in Kabul, Ghazni, Mazar, Qalat, and Kandahar constitutes the first major part of the project. The second major part, too, includes the modification of the existing channel system between Kabul and Pule Khumri from three to twelve channels in order to cover the traffic calls of Mazar as well as from the provinces of Baghlan, Kunduz and Taloqan. After the completion of these projects, the old three channelled stations of Kabul Pule Khumri will be utilized between Kabul and Parwan. The remaining part of this project will be completed in the first year of the Third Plan with a cost of $17,000 and Afs. 284 thousand. With coming into operation of this project, the telephone contact between the western provinces of the country and the capial, as well as between the capital and the northern provinces will be established. And the communication ties with other nations via Tehran shall be completed as well—thereby assisting in the increase of state income especially with the advent of transit communications.

Kandahar-Farah Channel System: Construction of this project in conjunction with the operation of the Kabul-Kandahar and the Farah-Herat channel systems for the completion of the western line network vis-a-vis its special locus among the channel projects of Kabul, Kandahar, Farah and Herat was underway in 1343. In relation of this project, the extension of 260 km. of wire, and installation of a three channel station in Kandahar and Grishk, and in Del-Aram had been considered. Of these, only the work essential to the extension of the wires has been accomplished and the rest will be completed in the beginning of the Third Plan with an appropriation of Afs. 5.747 million.

Kandahar-Herat Channel System: Because of the importance and increasing quantity of calls to the provinces situated on the Western Highway, and because of communication needs the present three channel system does not suffice, the Third Plan has provided for the installation of 12 channel stations in Kandahar and Herat, and workshops in Grishk, Delaram, Sheendand and Farah Rud. Estimated costs are $160,000 and Afs. 2.840 million.

Maimana-Herat Channel System: With the linkage of the Mazar channel system with that of Maimana and the latter's tie with Kabul, on the one side, and the juncture of Herat with Kabul by way of Kandahar, on the other, the gap created between Herat and Maimana becomes clear. To fill this gap with a communication circuit and to meet the need of the local people between Herat and Maimana, the extension of 352 km. airwires and 100 km. underground cables in difficult areas and the installation of a three channel station has been considered for solving this problem. $831,000 and Afs. 16.11 million have been appropriated for this project.

Pule Khumri-Taloqan Channel Station: In order to establish direct contact between the capital and Taloqan through Pule Khumri and to ensure some further convenience, the project will be accomplished in the first years of the Plan. The project's cost amounts to $140,000 and Afs. 2.770 million which has been appropriated for the extension of 1.45 km. cables and the installation of a three channel station in Pule Khumri and Taloqan.

Salang Project: The construction of this highway has created a new need for expanding the communication projects. Recognizing this fact, the Ministry of Communications has intended to establish a station which could be used in the future as a channel system. This project will be started by the middle of the Plan and completed in the end of it. The project will cost about $197,000 and Afs. 3.4 million with a length of 108 kilometers.

A. *Development of Telegraphic Communications*:

Socio-economic development of the country has caused the enhancement of direct telephone and telegraphic contacts with foreign countries. As of now, we have established contacts with many centers such as Paris, London and Rome, and are thereby obliged to pay transit fees to these countries. With the implementation of this project, on the one hand, the problems of communications will be resolved, and on the other hand the spending of foreign currencies payable to the respective countries for their transit fees will be reviewed. The treasury is empowered to make a deposit of the foreign currency. This project will require the purchase of seven transmission stations and receiving equipment during the Third Plan. The projects are expected to cost $2.372 million and Afs. 52.2 million.

Monitoring Projects of the Wireless Stations: Utilization of various wireless stations in the country will necessitate control and monitoring. Hence, the Ministry of Communications has, in the first stage, tried to provide three stations which will be used in the last years of the Plan. The cost is estimated to reach $161,000 and Afs. 2.3 million.

4. *Other Communication Affairs*

Communication Buildings: Organization of the new provinces as well as consideration of the needs of communication services call for the establishment of well managed offices. Primarily they will be charged with forward estimation of the future services for tourism and other new requirements. The Ministry of Communications will construct a primary and main building for its headquarters in the capital, and fifteen local buildings in the provinces. Estimated cost of this project, which will be completed during the Third Plan, approaches $138,000 and Afs. 52.82 million

Needs for the Communication Services in the Provinces:

Because of the Organizational expansion of the provinces and the necessity for establishing telephone ties between these provinces and the capital through channel system centers, it has been decided that during the Third Plan, some new communication devices and equipment will be provided and set up to satisfy these needs.

A sum of $1.621 million and Afs. 30.960 million has been appropriated for the purpose.

Control-Workshops for Repairing the Communication Equipment and Instruments: Construction of a workshop for repairing the smaller equipment and communication devices has been considered in the Third Plan with a cost of $100,000 and Afs. 4.440 million. The objectives are the maintenance and repair of telephone stations, channel systems, teleprinters etc.

Construction of Four Workshops in the Provinces: In order to maintain and repair the local communications systems, the construction of four workshops has been considered in the Third Plan. Based on estimates, the project will cost $246,000 and Afs. 6.8 million.

Training Center: Together with the development and extension of the communication devices and equipment, the supply and training of a technical staff, to better utilize these instruments and equipment, necessitates the establishment of a training center there for. One was started in the year 1343 and is completed. The remaining work will be completed with a cost of $423,000 and Afs. 12.340 million in the first two years of the Third Plan.

EDUCATION

Role of education and training in economic development

Manpower is an important element in the economic and social development of society and its progress serves as a major indicator of the country's advancement. The greater the development of manpower, the greater the utility of other factors of development (capital and national resources). The ultimate results are the development of the economy and a rise in the level of national income. Moreover, the development of human resources has a variety of effects, since man is not only a productive agent, but also has to play an important political and social role in the society. The objectives of a modern society are not restricted to the attainment of economic targets alone, but also include the achievement of political and social goals.

Basically, expenditure on education and training is an investment in human resources. Education and training in general form a strong foundation for the economic growth of the country, because it is through education that the various faculties of an individual are developed. It raises the productive capacity of the individual and it develops his mind, thereby preparing him for creative work and for contributing to economic activities. The fact that education and training increase the productivity of individuals in a society is proved by comparative studies of productive capacity and educational attainment. Studying the increase of productivity resulting from education and training, economists have estimated that by comparison to an illiterate person the first four years of education increase the productivity of labor by 44 per cent, 7 years by 235 per cent and 13 to 14 years (higher education) by 320 per cent.

General Objectives of the Third Education Plan

The Third Five-Year Education Plan has been drafted in accordance with Article 34 of the Constitution and in the light of Government policy, providing for the generalisation of elementary education, balanced progress, improved quality and expansion of secondary, vocational and higher education proportionate with the technical, scientific and financial resources and requirements of the country.

Efforts have been made in the Third Plan to provide free education to a greater number of people through an increase in the number of students at different stages and in facilities for different types of education.

The expansion of primary education, with the ultimate goal of generalizing primary education all over Afghanistan, forms one of the important objectives of the Plan. To achieve this objective it is hoped that voluntary cooperation from the people will supplement the Government's financial resources.

In order to achieve a balanced development of secondary education, it has been planned that facilities should be given for the continued schooling of a great number of capable students passing primary stages.

The Plan provides for the expansion and development of vocational and craft education at different levels in keeping with the opportunities and requirements in the various economic, technical and administrative fields.

Through this process provision has been made in the Third Plan for the training of vocational and technical personnel needed for Government development projects and also for the private sector.

Since teacher training is the essential factor in educational development for the Third Plan as well as for subsequent ones, the training of qualified teachers will be expanded. Special consideration has been given to the improvement of the programs of teacher training institutions to prepare better qualified teachers.

The Third Plan provides for the expansion and development of higher education taking into account as far as possible social, technical and economic requirements. More facilities for higher education will be available for capable youth, recognizing the opportunities and needs of the country.

Balanced Education

According to Article 34 of the Constitution, the Government is obliged to prepare and implement a program for balanced and universal education in Afghanistan. The aim of the State is to reach a stage where suitable facilities for education will be made available to all Afghans, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

When the UNESCO conferences in Karachi and Tokyo drafted a regional plan for education, it was estimated that, on the average, children between 7 and 14 years of age constitute 20 per cent of the total population in Asian countries. It was then decided that all of them should be enrolled in schools by 1980. But Afghanistan accepted this target for 1990 only (1370 of the Afghan calander) in view of its financial and technical resources, of the necessity of a balanced development of education and of employment opportunities. When the UNESCO plan was drafted in 1960 (1339) Afghanistan had only 10 per cent of its school-age population in primary schools. It has now reached 17 per cent. This will go up to 23 per cent at the end of the Third Plan.

In order to achieve UNESCO standards by 1370, a long-term, 25-year plan will have to be prepared, so that five year plans may be drafted within the framework of the long-term plan and then implemented.

The necessity of achieving a better balance of the educational system, in conformity with the Constitution and with social and economic requirements, is one of the main objectives of the Plan.

In order to achieve this balance between the various provinces, the Ministry of Education has considered in drawing up its part of the Third Plan the number of schools and the population of the provinces. An important factor in this respect was the availability of accurate statistics for adequate criteria. On the basis of the approximate statistics the population of Afghanistan was estimated at 15.4 million in 1345. It was assumed that the annual rate of increase was 1.75 per cent. The present school enrolment ratio (proportion of children between the ages of seven and fourteen enrolled in school) is estimated at 17 per cent for the whole country. These estimates have been used in laying the foundation of balanced education in the framework of a long term plan. According to this plan the backward regions will progress more rapidly and primary education will be equally distributed throughout the country within a fixed time.

Regard for educational standards has been provided for in the Third Plan. A large number of capable young students will be promoted to institutions of higher education on the basis of examinations. In the establishment of new educational institutions in different parts of the country, local conditions and educational, economic and administrative requirements will be kept in mind. Boarding schools in the capital as well as in the provinces will accept students from all the regions, according to merit.

In the Third Plan the allocations for the building of primary, secondary and vocational schools in the provinces have been increased. The construction of a few schools included in the Second Plan will be completed and Nedjat and Isteqlal high schools will be reconstructed in Kabul with foreign assistance.

The achievement of a balanced development of education requires sufficient financial resources as well as adequate technical conditions. In the Third Plan, in addition to the full exploitation of Government resources, financial and technical assistance by friendly countries and international organizations as well as voluntary help from local communities has been counted upon.

In addition to the above institutions the establishment of literacy courses and private schools, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, has been left open for individuals and commercial and industrial organizations. The Government, through the Ministry of Education, will render all possible moral assistance to those who want to establish such schools and will also help promote the idea.

Quality of Education and Training

One of the main objectives of the Third Plan is the improvement of the quality of education and training. This will be achieved, as far as possible, through the adjustment and improvement of teacher training programs, through the increased provision of teaching materials such as textbooks, audio visual aids, laboratory equipment and libraries and through the improvement of school buildings. There are rules and regulations governing education which will be reviewed in the light of past experience and prevalent conditions to help improve educational standards.

The draft education law which concerns the above points has been recently completed and passed on to the relevent authorities for adoption. The education law provides for the improvement of educational standards at all levels and for the introduction of a balanced system of education. For the improvement of the quality of education the following points have been kept in view:

a) *Curriculum*

Although in the past the school curriculum has been reviewed and modified from time to time, still the matter has been given special consideration in the Third Plan, which provides for a complete review of the primary curriculum in the light of national objectives and of development requirements. It is also expected that appropriate textbooks will be compiled and produced. In order to improve the curriculum and the professional aspects of textbook preparation, which has been mainly done by our own teachers and experts, the advice of foreign experts will also be sought.

In this field, the Ministry of Education is taking the following steps:

1) Establishment before 1350 (1971-72) of a composite and well equipped unit for the improvement and review of school curriculum within the framework of the Ministry of Education.
2) Strengthening and equipping of departments in the ministry for compilation and publication of textbooks, handbooks, teachers' guide books, etc.
3) Preparation of a program of in-service training, so that teachers may get acquainted with newly introduced curriculum and textbooks and implement them more effectively.

b) *Compilation and printing of books*

During the Third Five Year Plan period the production of textbooks has been planned as follows:

1) 1346	80	different textbooks	1,000,000	copies
2) 1347	85	" "	1,500,000	"
3) 1348	85	" "	2,000,000	"
4) 1349	85	" "	2,000,000	"
5) 1350	85	" "	2,500,000	"
Total	420	" "	9,000,000	"

A total of 420 titles and 9,000,000 copies will be printed during the Third Five Year Plan.

c) *Teacher Training*

Considering the essential role of an experienced and qualified teacher in the improvement of standards the Third Plan gives much attention to the training of teachers.

It is estimated that we are now short of 1,930 teachers in all grades and that 7,850 teachers will be required for new institutions. Thus, during the course of the Third Plan a total of 9,780 more teachers will be needed. This is why greater attention has been paid to the development of teacher training institutions. During the Five Year Plan 9,190 teachers will be trained and the shortage will thus be reduced from 1,930 to 590.

d) Student-teacher ratios

Since the student-teacher ratio affects the quality of instruction, a lower student-teacher ratio has been used for estimating teacher requirements. This ratio differs from one country to another. It should be 1:35 in primary schools, 1:25 in middle schools and 1:20 in high school.

On this basis the education plan attempts to reduce the number of pupils per class in Afghanistan. The following number of pupils per class has been planned:

	Rural Schools	Primary	Middle	High School
1345	30	42	41	38
1346	23	42	40	37
1347	23	42	39	36
1348	23	41.5	38	35
1349	23	41	37	34
1350	23	40	36	33

e) School buildings

The quality of school buildings is another element affecting the quality of instruction. The Ministry of Education is increasingly faced with the problem of overcrowded schools. The Government has insufficient financial and technical resources to build school buildings to meet the rapid educational growth. This problem can only be solved gradually.

The following new buildings will be constructed during the Third Plan period.

1. 315 primary school buildings
2. 95 middle school buildings
3. 10 high school buildings
4. 11 vocational school buildings

Expenditure on buildings during the Third Plan will amount to Afs. 820.95 million and $5.7 million.

Standard plans have been drawn for primary, secondary and vocational schools and the buildings will be constructed accordingly.

Primary education

Primary education plays an important role in the society as it develops children's capacities, provides them with skills and values and helps them in acquiring good habits.

As a result of their education, children will make a more positive contribution to their family, school, and civic life, and thereby become worthy and helpful youth of a healthy society. Primary education prepares the ground for a future happy life. The expansion of primary education throughout Afghanistan is therefore one of the important objectives of the plan. In order to fulfil this objective Government financial resources will be utilized together with the voluntary cooperation of the people. Quantitative targets for primary education in the Third Plan have not been fixed at a higher level than for the First and Second Plans. At the end of the Third Plan period the number of students in primary school will be 560,000, as compared to 402,000 during the last year of the Second Plan.

As a result, only about 23 per cent of all school-age children will be enrolled in primary schools in 1350 as compared to only 17 per cent during the last year of the Second Plan.

This percentage was not planned to rise further in the Third Five Year Plan because the Third Plan's main objective in educational development is the improvement of the quality of education. There are various factors of this improvement—the most important of them being the curriculum, textbooks, teaching materials, teachers, buildings and the system of evaluation and supervision.

It is clear that progress in the quality of education at the primary level will eventually affect the quality of secondary, vocational and higher education.

Quantitative expansion has to be weighed against desired improvement in quality.

Seeking balanced education, the Third Plan provides the following:

1. 500 new village schools.
2. Transformation of 512 one-teacher village schools into two-teacher schools.
3. Transformation of 240 village schools into complete primary schools with six grades.
4. Establishment of 269 new primary schools.
5. Establishment of 250 adult literacy courses.

In this connection two points should be mentioned. The first is that one-teacher village schools are transformed into two-teacher schools when the number of prospective pupils is not sufficient to justify the creation of a full-fledged primary school, in view of the dispersion of the villages as well as the insufficient population. The criterion for upgrading village schools from one teacher to two-teacher schools, in other words that is, for creating grades 4, 5 and 6, is that upgrading will take place where the number of fresh admissions will be between 50 and 99. Village schools whose students number more than 100 will be transformed into full primary schools.

The Ministry of Education is planning to maintain equal standards for these schools and for regular primary schools. Pupils graduating from both will be given similar certificates and privileges.

Secondly, it is expected that in order to adapt primary education to the needs and conditions of rural areas, some of the primary schools having lands attached to them will give training in practical agriculture and gardening as a part of their courses as well as extra curricular activities. Similarly , handicrafts have been included in the curriculum of the second stage of primary education in a few primary schools, so as to create interest,develop skill and revive these handicrafts. This program will on the one hand enrich primary education and on the other will prepare the students for a better life.

Secondary level education

Able students graduating from primary schools after the completion of 6 years of education will have the right to seek admission to secondary schools.

Secondary education in its modern form has been in existence in Afghanistan for the last 50 years or more and secondary schools have since been supplying a large number of graduates for vocational and higher studies as well as for active life.

Secondary level education lasts six years, in two stages:

1. The middle stage consists of grades 7, 8, and 9. Those who graduate from middle schools are generally admitted into vocational school or high school, run by the Ministry of Education as well as other ministries.

2. The high school stage consists of grades 10, 11, and 12. The students who graduate are awarded the baccalaureate and are entitled to seek admission into national as well as foreign institutions of higher education.

The program of primary and secondary education is designed by the Ministry of Education is such a way so that if a student, for any reason, does not want to follow higher studies after completing his primary, middle or high school courses, he can become a useful member of the society and be employed in a productive way by the Government or the private sector.

As a result of economic, cultural and social conditions, and with the expansion of primary education in different parts of the country, the number of students and secondary schools has increased considerably during the first two plans.

In the provinces, the ground has been prepared for a balanced type of secondary education. In certain places, at the request of the people and in view of their contributions as well as other conditions, the Government has established a number of secondary schools over and above the targets fixed by the First and Second Plans. For instance, the Ministry of Education opened 23 middle schools and 12 high schools during the academic year 1344-45 over and above the limit fixed by the Second Five-Year Plan.

For the further balanced expansion of secondary education the Ministry of Education has determined the following target for the Third Five-Year Education Plan:

1) Opening of 20 high schools.
2) Opening of 145 middle day schools.
3) Opening of 3 middle boarding schools.

C) VOCATIONAL EDUCATION:

One of the important conditions of industrialisation is the availability of technical personnel in sufficient numbers and with appropriate skills. Our country, which does not have long experience in industry, cannot train technical personnel on a large scale. Training of technical personnel needs sufficient time and equipment and is very expensive. For the speeding up of the economic development of the country, like other developing countries, we have on the one hand trained a number of personnel for our development projects during the First and Second Plans and on the other hand we have partially utilized the services of foreign technical personnel in some of the projects.

The Government intends to expand schools and institutes for the training of technical personnel during the Third Plan and thus try to increase the number of local technical staff. It is hoped that this increase will not only meet the needs of present and proposed enterprises and projects, but will also contribute to further development of industry.

For the development of vocational education, the Third Five Year Plan includes the following points:

1) The development of vocational education, from the point of view of quality and quantity should take into account the needs of the country.

At the preliminary stages of development, when information and accurate statistics are not available, it is not an easy task to calculate the requirements for technical and professional personnel. Despite this, efforts have been made to provide technical staff for government and private projects.

2) As referred to above, technical personnel has to be trained at different levels. While providing for the development of vocational education, a reasonable proportion has been set for the personnel trained at the level of grades 9 and 12 on the one hand and at higher levels on the other hand.

Vocational institutions need experienced teachers, equipment, workshops and laboratories; they require considerable expenditure. Moreover the establishment of vocational institutions requires close contacts with industrial organizations, constructional and agricultural projects and hydro-electricity. Thus vocational institutions cannot be established everywhere and can be opened only in such towns and provinces where all these facilities are available.

4) Since it will not be possible for these reasons to open institutions everywhere, both boarders and day students will be admitted.

Those vocational institutions will not only provide training for the local youth, but will also serve other provinces:

1) Establishment of two higher teacher training institutions, one in Balkh province and the other in Kandahar.

2) Establishment of three primary teacher training instituions, in Pakthia, Parwan and Kunduz provinces.

3) Establishment of two mechanical schools, one each in Herat and Kunduz provinces.

4) Establishment of two agricultural schools, one each in Herat and Kunduz provinces.

5) Construction of new buildings and completion of equipment for the Kabul technical teacher training institute, for secondary technical schools and for the Academy of Educators.

Increase in the number of students:

With the creation of new institutions the quantitative increase between 1345 and 1350 will be as follows:

a) *Primary education*

1) Total enrolment in primary and village schools will increase from 402,000 to 562,000 or about 40 per cent.

2) Enrolment in primary schools alone will rise from the 312,000 to 430,000 i.e. an increase of 38 per cent.

3) Enrolment in one-teacher village schools will rise from 89,000 to 129,000 i.e. an increase of 45 per cent.

b) *Middle stage.*

1) There will be an increase of 23,900 in the number of pupils enrolled in general and vocational middle schools, or a 53 per cent rise.

2) In middle school, enrolment will increase from 36,000 to 58,000 or 61 per cent.

3) In middle vocational schools it will rise from 8,500 to 9,900, or 17 per cent.

c) *High school stage.*

The number of pupils in secondary schools (both general and vocational will grow from 13,000 to 24,000 (increase: 85 per cent).

This would correspond to an increase of 65 per cent in general education and 130 per cent in vocational high schools. In this way the number of pupils in high school will rise from 7,700 to 11,900 and in vocational high schools from 5,300 to 12,500.

d) *Promotion from one stage to the next.*

If the last year of the Third Plan is compared with the year 1345, it will be noted that the number of students leaving grade 6 will rise from approximately 21,200 to 44,200; from grade 9 it will increase from 7,012 to 15,700; from grade 12 it will increase from 2,301 to 5,481. The corresponding percentages are 108, 124 and 138.

During the Third Five Year Plan, the proportion of girls and boys at different stages of education will become more balanced. At present the ratio is in general 1 girl to 6 boys. At the end of the Third Five Year Plan it should become 1 to 5.

Education for nomads:

During the last few years, the Government has been giving attention to the education of nomads and mobile village schools have been provided in some regions agreed to by the nomads on an experimental basis. In addition to the expansion of mobile nomadic schools, provision has also been made in the Third Plan for the admission of nomad children to regular schools to be established from the charitable account of the National Bank for which a protocol has been signed. According to this protocol five boarding schols will be opened. One of these five is the primary residential school at Logar which is reserved for the Kochis. In four other schools, seats for Kochi children have been allotted. They are as follows:

1) Herat boarding school: 100 students from the five adjoining provinces of Kandahar, Helmand, Chakhansoor, Urozgan and Farah.

2) Pule Khumri boarding school: 40 students from Balkh, Jozjan, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunduz, Samangan and Takhar provinces.

3) Boarding school betwean Moqor and Shajuy: 50 students from Logar, Wardak, Katawaz, Kapisa, Parwan, Nangarhar, Pakthia, Ghazni and Zabul provinces.

Health Protection Department:

Since the number of students will increase to a great extent during the Third Plan, it is therefore essential that means for health protection should also be expanded. It will be difficult to arrive at an ideal situation during the Third Plan, but at least some minimum equipment should be provided, such as machines for X-ray and dental treatment, ambulance, material and equipment for sterilization and equipment for a first aid center. Moreover, a mobile health unit for testing and treatment of students in remote provincial schools will also be acquired.

3. *Institute for Commercial Industry.*

The Institute for Commercial Industry of the Ministry of Education is a government organization which produces educational furniture such as tables, chairs, etc. for the schools as well as for the Ministry of Education.

In order to meet easily and speedily the needs of the Ministry of Education and of the schools, for good and durable material at lower prices, it is essential that this institute should be materially and technically developed. For this purpose, it is proposed that a modern factory equipped with good machines and tools be established within the Third Plan in the Pule Charki industrial estate. A plot of land has been allotted for this purpose. As regards the provision of technical material and machines for the commissioning of small industries, it is proposed that in addition to utilizing the capital of the institute, foreign aid should also be obtained and the production of the factory improved and increased.

Establishment of a central laboratory for the supply and repair of science equipment

Since supplying equipment for science labs is very costly and involves a great proportion of the secondary education budget, it is anticipated that a central laboratory be established for the supply of small and simple articles required for the laboratories and also for repairing such articles when they are out of order. Secondly, this central laboratory can assist science teachers from teacher training institutions and their laboratories and give practical training to the technical personnel working in laboratories. A sum of Afs. 2 million is anticipated for this purpose.

Criteria for educational planning.

The basis for the planning of education in various countries differs in accordance with the circumstances and it also changes from time to time.

Planning includes objective as well as subjective aspects. In the Third Plan an effort has been made to strengthen the objective aspect. The creation of new establishments and the upgrading of existing schools have been planned as follows:

A) Primary education

a) In order to achieve a balanced development of primary education among the provinces the following points have been kept in mind:

1) The population of each province in proportion to the country's entire population.

2) The number of students in each province in proportion to the total number of students in the country.

b) The number of pupils in existing village schools has been taken as a basis for the upgrading of one-teacher village schools to two-teacher primary schools. Schools where the enrolment is between 50 and 99 students will be transformed into two-teacher village schools and village schools where enrolment is above 100 will transformed into primary schools.

B) *Vocational education*:

a) The need for manpower has been taken into consideration as far as possible. to determine the increase in the number of vocational schools.

b) The number of teachers required is the main criterion for increasing teacher training programs.

C) *Secondary education*:

a) Middle stage.

1) The creation of one new middle school each year for every province has been anticipated, which would make a total of 145. But on the basis of the second principle below it will not be possible to establish five middle schools in every province.

2) For the transformation of primary schools into middle schools the number of pupils graduating from a primary school must be at least 30.

b) *Lycee stage*

1) The creation of 20 lycees has been anticipated during the five years of the plan. Priority will be given to provinces having no lycee.

2) The list of priorities and the detailed conditions for transforming middle schools into lycees have been prepared. According to this list middle schools to be transformed into lycees have been selected.

Buliding new child and mother care centers:

Recent social changes, especially the expansion of women's activities in various economic and social spheres, demand that in addition to the child and mother care centers existing in the Women's Association and in other professional institutes, a new nursery and feeding center should be opened to accommodate 200 children as well as 50 places for baby feeding. The purpose of opening such a nursery and feeding center with modern equipment is not only to provide facilities for mothers on a larger scale but also to care for the children of professional personnel and to serve as a demonstration center to train mothers.

The total expenditure on the establishment of the nursery and feeding center has been estimated at $ 222 thousand and Afs. five million which will be financed from the budget of the Plan.

The Pashto Academy:

For the development and expansion of the national language, Pashto, an effective program based on the spirit of the constitution and on the policy of the government has been formulated within the Third Plan and will serve the following objectives:

1. Collection and publication of historical, cultural and literary works in the Pashto language.
2. Completion of rules for coining words and framing new terminologies as needed.
3. Giving wide publicity to the famous personalities and writers of the Pashto language.
4. Popularising works of music, drama and films. In order to achieve the above objectives the following steps will be taken during the Third Plan.

1. Printing of books, booklets and broadcasting of radio programmes.
2. Completion of code V and VI Pashto in order to complete the code series.
3. Maintaining literary, social, cultural and scholastic relationships with foreign countries by the translation of works from these countries into the Pashto language.
4. Printing the work of famous Pashto writers and the holding of international conferences and seminars on their works.
5. Making copies of the manuscripts within and outside the country and purchasing of new books.

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6. Translation of Pashto works into foreign languages.
7 Provision of necessary facilities to encourage drama and story writers of Pashto.
8. Construction of a modern building for the Pashto Academy.
9. Completion of the work relating to the compilation of a larger English-Pashto dictionary and the compilation of a Pashto-English dictionary. The expenditure anticipated for the above will be met out of the general development budget of the Education Ministry during the Third Plan.

Higher education

To maintain a close relationship between educational development and economic and social requirements is even more essential in higher education than at any other stage. This is on the one hand because of the high cost of higher education, which receives a considerable share of national income and on the other hand because of the important role played by the university in the preparation of the elites who will contribute to the strengthening of Afghan society and will help in the advancement of knowledge and of scientific research.

The role of the University is not restricted to economic development only, but it also concerns the spiritual guidance of the society. In order to fulfil this objective it is necessary to create in the University an atmosphere which would strengthen its academic autonomy and allow it to play effectively its role in the solution of the problems of the country.

The new University law has been enacted on this basis. The law provides for a greater administrative autonomy of the university. A high council has been formed with a new outlook and with complete authority to determine the basic administrative and educational policy of the University

The internal organization of the university has been reviewed and the academic, training and administrative functions have been re-distributed. The budget and accounting system of the university has been modernised and should be more effective. An entrance examination has been introduced in order to raise the standard of students seeking admission to the university. The formation of a student union has also been anticipated.

Similarly, the new law provides for the formation of advisory councils in order to achieve coordination between the training activities of the faculties and of government and public services, in order to bring about conformity between the graduates and the needs of the country.

Based on the above points and on the new law, the university activities during the next five years will be the following:

Quantitative development:

Increase in the number of students:

The number of university students will increase from 3,384 in 1345 to 6,595 in 1350, or 95 per cent, 1050 of the new students will belong to the Polytechnic.

Although a hundred per cent increase in the number of university students is unprecedented, still it cannot absorb all those who have obtained their baccalaureate. In addition, huge expenditures on administration are needed. It is therefore anticipated that allowances and dress money should be given only to deserving students and only those students who really need the facilities will be allowed to stay in the dormitories.

The increases will not be the same in all branches in view of the expected changes in employment opportunities.

The number of students in some of the faculties may even decrease. Greater increase is expected in the fields of agriculture, teacher-training, health and technology. The details are given below:

1. The number of students in Nangarhar University will be stable and that of new admissions in the first year will be 80.
2. Enrolment in Kabul Faculty of Medicine will increase 12 per cent per annum.
3. Faculty of Law: the number of students will be stable, and new admissions during the five years of the plan will be 80 students per year.
4. Faculty of Science: annual increase 10 per cent.
5. Faculty of Letters: annual increase 10 per cent.
6. Faculty of Theology: annual increase 5 per cent.
7. Faculty of Engineering: annual increase 10 per cent.
8. Faculty of Agriculture: annual increase 15 per cent.
9. Faculty of Economics: number of students fixed. New admissions in the first year will be limited to 80 students per year.
10. Faculty of Education: annual increase 10 per cent.

1. Polytechnic: number of students fixed. New admissions in the first year: 240 students in 1346 and 200 students per year in the next four years.

The enrolment in different faculties will thus be in accordance with the requirements of the country and the needs of the development plans.

Based on this principle, the increase in the number of graduates in different subjects has been anticipated in the Third Plan in the light of the present requirements and is given below:

	No. of graduates in 1350	No. of graduates during the 3rd Plan period
1. Nangarhar University	40	120
2. Faculty of Medicine Kabul	100	500
3. Faculty of Law	50	409
4. Faculty of Science	61	272
5. Faculty of Theology	76	254
6. Faculty of Letters	89	430
7. Faculty of Engineering	101	438
8. Faculty of Agriculture	138	367
9. Faculty of Economics	50	227
10. Faculty of Teacher Training	46	266
11. Faculty of Polytechnic	160	160
Total	911	3,483

Taking into account the above objectives, the following steps will be taken for the construction, the supply of equipment and the development of the construction and training program.

Construction of classrooms: The increased admissions to the University require a corresponding increase in classrooms.

For this reason 40 classrooms with a capacity of 2,400 students will be constructed on the University campus at a cost of Afs. 30.64 million and $200,000 during the period 1345-50.

Construction of an annex to the Faculty of Engineering:

To train more technical personnel, especially in the various fields of engineering, the annex to the Faculty of Engineering with a capacity of 200 students will be expanded in 1346-47. A laboratory equipped with engineering equipment for teacher-training will be constructed. The expenditure on this project during the period is anticipated at Afs. 8,205,000 and $ 150,000.

Construction of classrooms and dormitory for the Medical College:

In view of the need for suitable accommodation, it is proposed to construct by the end of 1347 a building equipped with necessary facilities such as classrooms, laboratories and a dormitory for non-resident students. This will require an expenditure of Afs. 846,000 and $ 100,000.

Annex for Nangarhar Medical College Hospital:

To meet the need for medical students and to expand medical training, it is proposed to construct an annex to the medical college of Nangarhar, for which the Health Ministry Civil Hospital in the province will be utilized. An expenditure of Afs. 4 million and $140,000 is anticipated for this purpose between 1348 and 1350.

Construction of a radio chemical and chemical laboratory:

Considering the need for well equipped modern laboratories for the practical training of radiology and chemistry students, it is proposed to construct such a labobeen anticipated between 1346 and 1348 at an estimated cost of Afs. 2.376 million between 1346-50.

Construction of dormitories:

To improve conditions for girl students and to provide facilities for students from the provinces, a dormitory for girls will be constructed within the existing campus of Kabul University, with a capacity of 200 students. It is also proposed that the capacity of the existing dormitory for boys be increased to 2,400 students. The expenditure on these projects is expected to be Afs. 10.95 million and $200,000 for the first one and Afs. 427,000 and $30,000 for the second.

Farm for the Faculty of Agriculture:

The construction work on an experimental farm for the Faculty of Agriculture which was started in 1345 on a 100 jerib plot of land will be completed by the end of 1346. The expenditure on this during the period is estimated at Afs. 138,000 and $ 40,000.

Gulkhana for Faculty of Agriculture:

The construction of this building which is to be used as an experimental laboratory will be completed in 1348. The expenditure will be Afs. 188,000 and $ 49,000.

9. Astronomical observatory for the Faculty of Science:

The geographical situation and climatic conditions of Kabul are favorable for the development of astronomy. The construction of an observatory has therefore been anticipated between 1346 and 1348 at an estimated cost of Afs. 2.276 million and $100,000.

Atomic Center for the Faculty of Science:

In order to make use of atomic energy for medical treatment, especially for the cure of cancerous tumors, the construction of a building for the atomic center at a cost of Afs. 20 million between the years 1348-50 has been planned.

Construction of the Mausoleum for Sayed Jamaluddin:

For the preservation of this national monument and its protection against weathering, the completion of the mausoleum of Sayed Jamaluddin Afghan has been anticipated at a cost of Afs. 1.408 million during the year 1346.

Mosque and Islamic Center on the existing campus of the University of Kabul:

For the study of religion and in order to provide facilities for saying prayers for the residents of the University, the construction of a modern building with a mosque on the existing campus has been planned at a cost of Afs. 15.999 million.

General Construction work:

To make work more efficient, to speed administrative activities and to provide more convenient facilities for the students and staff, the construction of new roads and improvement of water supply and storage at a cost of Afs. 3,350,000 and $100,000 during the Third Plan has been anticipated.

Zoological garden for the Faculty of Science:

For the construction of a recreation center for the people and its utilization as a zoological garden, the completion of the construction work which started in 1345 is expected to take place in 1347 at a cost of Afs. 10 million.

Equipment for the faculties and the center of the University:

To facilitate the scientific studies and to accelerate research work in the faculties, the purchase of modern equipment for laboratories of civil engineering, electricity and mechanics in the Faculty of Engineering, and botanical laboratories for the Faculty of Agriculture and atomic chemical laboratory in the Faculty of Science and one for statistics and accounting for the faculty of economics has been anticipated. It is also proposed to expand research institutes the social sciences,as well as the Geographic Institute, the observatory, zoological garden, etc. during the Third Plan. The amount anticipated for the purchase of equipment comes to $ 490,000 dollars and Afs. 14,675,000.

Faculty of Medicine, Kabul:

Male Nursing Center:

In view of the absence of a suitable building and in order to raise the educational standard of the nurses, the construction of a dormitory and a building for classes at an estimated cost of Af. 4,400,000 has been provided during the years 1349-50.

Pharmaceutical Laboratory:

Work on an experimental farm for medicinal plants and a laboratory has already started. The purpose of this farm is to work on the verification of the quality and varieties of vegetation and to exploit the rich natural resources in medicinal plants.

It is proposed that the farms and the laboratories be expanded during the Third Plan at a cost of approximately Afs. 3,200,000 and $80,000.

Construction of Chemical and Microbiological Laboratory:

In view of the need for a suitable building for a chemical and microbiological laboratory and of the lack of necessary teaching facilities required by technical medical staff, the construction of the above mentioned laboratories at an estimated cost of Afs. 30,265,000 and $ 50,000 is scheduled during the Third Plan.

Pilot Project:

In order to provide necessary facilities for the teaching of medicine, for the treatment of patients by modern methods and to improve the heating as well as the water supply and electricity, a pilot project at an estimated cost of Afs. 8 million and $ 120,000 has been anticipated. The project will start in the beginning of 1346 and will be completed by 1347.

Department of Health Institutes.

Water Supply for Nader Shah and Women's Hospitals:

In view of the absence of sanitary drinking water and to safeguard the health of the patients, the construction of a regular water supply system using water pipes in Nader Shah Hospital and Women's Hospital at an estimated cost of Afs. 25 million and $ 4,000 between the years 1346-49 has been provided for.

Sterilization Center.

With the expansion of the science of medical treatment and increase in equipment and tools, it is necessary that for the equipment there should be a sterlization center. The construction of a sterilization center, according to professional requirements has been provided for at an estimated cost of Afs. 8 million and $160,000 during 1346-47.

200 *additional beds for Ali Abad.*

In view of the increasing number of patients and shortage of beds in the Ali Abad Hospital, it is proposed that in addition to the present capacity of 500 beds, 200 more beds be provided during the years 1346-49 at an estimated cost of Afs. 3 million and $300,000.

Heating plant for laboratory and for the directorate of the pharmacy:

To store medicines according to medical standards and to stop their spoilage the construction of a heating plant in the existing building of medical laboratories at an estimated cost of Afs. 2 million and $ 30,000 during the years 1346-47 has been provided for.

Vaccine manufacturing:

In order to prepare different kinds of vaccines for the country's health establishments a center of vaccine manufacturing with modern equipment costing Afs. 1 million and $20,000 will be established in 1347.

Central heating in surgery facilities:

To prevent the bad effects of unreliable kinds of heating on the surgical facilities, surgery and women's diseases centers will be equipped with central heating facilities. This project will cost Afs. 2.5 million and $ 50,000 and will be completed in 1347-48.

For precise treatment X-ray equipment costing Afs. 1.7 million and $ 200,000 will be installed from 1349 to 1350.

For the improvement and expansion of laboratory facilities a number of small laboratories with the total cost of Afs. 1.7 million and $40,000 will be established in 1349 and 1350.

Asphalting the roads of Nader Shah Hospital:
The roads and sidewalks of the hospital will be asphalted in 1350. This will cost Afs. 1.5 million.

INFORMATION AND CULTURE

Understanding of the Third Plan's goals by the people requires better public information. The Ministry of Information and Culture's portion of the Plan provides for this. In addition, steps to attract tourists to earn foreign exchange will be taken. The projects included are discussed below.

Tourist Project:

To expand the activities of the Tourist Bureau cars costing a total of $ 100,000 will be purchased.

Construction of an International Hotel:

Increasing economic and social relations with foreign countries, attraction of tourists and the requirements of international seminars and conferences in the country demand a standard international hotel. To meet these needs an international hotel with 200 beds will be started by foreign and local investors in 1346 and completed in 1348. The cost of this hotel is estimated at Afs. 130 million and $ 3,743,000.

Bande Amir Hotel:

For local and foreign tourists construction of a 12 bed hotel at Bande Amir is included in the Plan. This hotel will be constructed by domestic private investors at a total cost Afs. 3 million and $ 20,000.

Repair of Medium Wave Radio:

The medium wave radio transmitter requires spare parts and repairs. For this purpose $30,000 has been allotted in the first year of the Third Plan.

Kabul Public Library:

The Kabul Public Library needs a building to house its collection of books for all people, especially students. A modern building and associated facilities will cost Afs. 50 million and $135 thousand.

Broadcast Services to the Provinces:

To expand social services in the country, radio repeating stations in Sheberghan, Parwan, Ghazni, Maimana, Helmand, Farah and Badakhshan will be set up at a cost of Afs. 14 million and $35,000.

Government Press Equipment:

In order to meet expanding press requirements purchase of $ 483,000 of equipment for the government printing house is included in the Plan.

Afghan Films:

To develop drama and the cinema, using the capabilities of the younger generation, and to show our historical and cultural heritage, a film production studio at the Afghan Film laboratory will be established. This project will cost Afs. 4.25 million and $50,000. It will get under way in 1346 and be completed in 1347.

Museum Project:

To protect historical properties modern museums will be built in Kabul and four provinces for Afs. 88.750 million and $ 224,000.

Audio-visual Equipment.

For training activities in remote areas a number of mobile audio-visual units worth Afs. 200,000 and $ 84,000 will be purchased.

Encouragement of Pashto:

To promote Pashto beyond the efforts of the Pashto Society and Pashto courses, in the Third Plan the Ministry of Information and Culture will undertake the following programs:

1. The Pashto Committee will approve foreign books for translation into Pashto.
2. Translators of material for publication will require the approval of the Pashto development committee.
3. Books accepted for publication will be studied and classified by the consulting committee of the development committee.
4. The Ministry of Information and Culture will supervise the proportion of books and other publications printed in Pashto and Dari, in accordance with Constitutional requirements.
5. Preserve a balance of Dari and Pashto in provincial newspapers and periodicals.
6. Collect Pashto literature and other materials under the direction of the Cultural Department. The department will also dub movies to encourage Pashto arts.
7. Provide adequate facilities for direct translations from English to Pashto, all Pashto translators will work at Bakhtar News Agency under the supervision of the Pashto development committee.
8. Study and make recommendations on Pashto style in Kabul publications and broadcasts.
9. Provide articles in Pashto for newspapers and magazines in Kabul and the provinces.
10. Follow through programs for Pashto encouragement in contact with cultural and educational institutions such as the Publication Department of the Ministry of Education, Kabul University, the Pashto Society, Ariana Encyclopedia, and the Historical Society.
11. Better procedures for teaching Pashto will be promoted.

HEALTH

One important aspect of the Third Plan's social services sector is the expansion of services for public health and hygiene. Basic to the country's social and economic development are physically and mentally healthy people. Thus, the main object of the health plan is to provide for the balanced expansion of preventive and curative health facilities throughout the country.

Therefore, the health activities of the Third Plan will: Train technical personnel; proceed with health surveys and research; expand preventive measures and campaigns against contagious diseases; establish raw hospitals, health centers, laboratories, X-ray centers and pharmacies; improve and expand existing organisations; operate mobile units; manufacture vaccines and other medicines; and promote health publicity to obtain the cooperation of the public.

Balacing national health services is in the spirit of the Constitution and in line with the Government's development policy. For this a 25-year plan will form the general framework of future five year plans. This long-term plan for health development will be designed according to international standards for developing countries and on the basis of statistical data on population and health conditions obtained during the implementation of the Third Plan.

It is important that the health activities of the Ministry of Health, the Rural Development Department, the Ministry of Education and all other offices be coordinated. Thus, the health activities of other departments will be performed within the framework of the health plan. According to the Ministry of Public Health services rendered by all other departments will be considered part of national health service activities.

The training of technical personnel is considered basic to the implementation of the programs of the Third Plan. In addition to the new doctors from the Universities of Kabul and Nangarhar, a number of other technical personnel, such as laboratory technicians, nurses, vaccinators, etc., will be trained by the Ministry of Public Health.

This chart shows the projected personnel increases:

Type of Personnel	Number in 1345	Expected No. in 1350	Ratio 1350 compared to 1345
1. Doctors	405	975	2.4
2. Lab. technicians and lab.assistants	70	133	1.9
3. Assistant medical personnel	84	84	1.0
4. Midwives	164	264	1.6
5. Nurses and assistant nurses	212	1356	6.4
6. X-ray technicians	35	85	2.4
7. Vaccinators	467	967	2.1
8. Compounders and assistant pharmacists	274	519	1.8
9. Training courses	11	18	1.7

To train more personnel, the number of training centers within the framework of the Ministry of Public Health, (not including centers of all other government departments such as the Ministry of National Defense, the Helmand Valley and Rural Development Department), will be increased from 11 in 1345 (three in the capital and eight in the provinces) to 18 in 1350. Of these 18 centres five will be in the capital and 13 in the provinces. While making use of the above mentioned training centers, whether connected with the Ministry of Health or with Kabul University or other organizations, there will be a number of other courses in the centers such as the Central Public Polyclinic, the Central Clinic, the new Maternity Hospital, the 100-bed children's Hospital, and the Opthalmic Institute.

This table shows the projected health services for 1350.

Health Facilities	Year 1345	Year 1350	Ratio 1350 compared to 1345
1. Hospitals	61	67	1.1
2. Extension Health Centers	—	14	—
3. Beds	1349	2034	1.5
4. Govt. Pharmacies	11	32	2.9
5. Private Pharmacies in the Provinces and the Capital	260	416	1.6
6. Research Institutes	1	1	
7. Laboratories	33	52	1.6
8. X-rays	16	34	2.1
9. Dental Clinics	28	29	1.0
10. Basic health services		186	

The development program of the Ministry of Health can be described under two main headings, preventive and curative health services.

Preventive Medicine Campaigns Against Contagious Diseases.

Malaria:

This disease used to be serious in Afghanistan, particularly in wet regions.

In these areas up to 90 per cent of the people suffered from malaria. The economic loss amounted to millions of Afghanis every year and loss of life, mostly among children, was heavy.

On His Majesty's instructions the Malaria Institute was founded in 1327. By 1337 malaria was brought under control resulting in substantial economic and social gains.

The Malaria Control Program was renamed the Malaria Eradication Program in 1337. The object of the Malaria Eradication Program is to entirely eradicate this disease from the country.

The program was remarkably successful in 1344 and 1345. The program in 1345 treated about one million persons from the provinces of Logar, Parwan, Badghis, Ghor and the suburbs of Kabul to control the incidence and spread of the disease. The Malaria Eradication Program is the largest program in the country and has been given priority in the development plan.

The International Malaria Eradication Program consists of four technical phases:

1. Preliminary survey.
2. Chemical spraying, called the "attack" phase.
3. Serious observation, when medicine is not sprayed, called the "Consolidation Phase."
4. Maintenance against the recurrence of the disease.

Afghanistan is now in the "Attack" and "Consolidation" phases and will soon enter the final phase of the program. Malarial symptoms have completely disappeared from the country and gradually observation and maintenance against recurrence will form the major part of public health activities. The number of persons protected from malaria will increase to eight and one-half million in 1350 from five and one-half million in 1345. Thus the Malaria Eradication program will make satisfactory progress during the five years. In order to control the recurrence of malaria, basic health services have been started.

Basic health services have initially been started in such regions where malaria is in the observation phase but the operations are not restricted to controlling its recurrence. At the same time they are meant to spread preventive and curative services through simple methods among those who have been lagging behind in social uplift. The number of these centers to be opened during the Plan period has been anticipated as 184. In the establishment of these centers, public cooperation has been taken into consideration. The services of doctors and technical personnel participating in the campaign against malaria will be utilized for this job. The anticipated expenditure on this project to be provided from the government budget is estimated at Afs. 24 million and $ 60 thousand.

Smallpox:

The campaign against smallpox, which has been in operation for the last several years on a large scale, is being seriously implemented on a compulsory basis throughout the country. The government, having acquired a sufficient quantity of dry and fluid vaccines and trained a good number of technical personnel, especially during the last year, has started a large scale campaign in all the provinces of the country. As a result, from 1344 to date 2.1 million people have been vaccinated against smallpox in all parts of the country by mobile and stationary teams. The WHO has made an understanding with its member countries that all the countries operating smallpox campaigns should eradicate this disease within 10 years. The world campaign will have the following phases during the ten-year period.

1. The "Attack" phase
2. The "Observation" phase
3. The "Consolidation" phase

The campaign in Afghanistan will be divided into eight regions and 36 sectors for the operation:

1. The "Attack" phase in the first three years of the Third Plan will annually affect:

In 1346 : 4 million
In 1347 : 4 million
In 1348 : 4 million
In 1349 : 3 million

2. The "Observation" period in 1350 will be for "observing" and vaccinating new born babies, immigrants and the mobile population.

3. The consolidation phase will take preventive steps and continuously search for cases.

Tuberculosis:

The tuberculosis center is continuing its activities in Kabul and seven other centers and these will be extended gradually. In Nangarhar province, a team to fight tuberculosis, added by the technical staff of Nangarhar University, made a check of the schools in the central places of the province from the point of view of controlling the disease. Similarly, campaigns against tuberculosis are going on during the current year in Bamian and Urozgan provinces.

In addition to the above activities, a campaign headquarters also serves as a training center for raising the standard of knowledge of some of the doctors.

The activities in the field of tuberculosis during the five years of the Plan will not be restricted to Kabul but will be extended to provinces where people suffer from this disease and need immediate attention as indicated by preliminary studies and epidemological surveys. For this purpose, the services of mobile teams will be required and sub-centers will be opened. The campaign will operate in the manner indicated below:

a. Survey
b. Treatment of patients at residences.
c. Precautions against tuberculosis such as by inoculating with B.C.G. and examining T.B. patients.

Trachoma Team Activities:

Trachoma threatens a large number of people in some parts of Afghanistan. After study and survey, the centers in Herat, Kandahar, and Chakhansoor will do continuous work in accordance with the anti-trachoma program. In the future, this campaign will be pursued on a larger scale with mobile teams. The massive preventive struggle will start in the first year of the Third Plan.

Leprosy:

Even though a sufficient quantity of medicine is sent to appropriate places for the treatment of the sufferers as and when required, it is anticipated that a special health center be opened in Yekavalan for the treatment of leprosy. This center will, in addition to a regular survey and massive struggle against leprosy, treat sufferers in a systematic manner.

Along with preventive activities and in addition to the campaign against contagious diseases which will continue according to the program during the Third Five Year Plan, the control and observation of quarantine services will also be performed as and when required by the outbreak of contagious disease. To control the out-break of these diseases preventive measures such as vaccination in various regions will be undertaken on an extensive scale.

1. *Cholera*: This is an international contagious quarantine disease and unless immediate steps are taken to control the disease political, economic and trade relations will be broken.

2. *Typhus*: It is a predominantly contagious disease which has been controlled by ceaseless efforts during recent years. Still, complete control over recurrence requires organised measures for a campaign against the disease during the Third Plan.

3. *Typhoid*: In order to control the predominant form of this disease, preventive vaccines are available at all health centers so that people may be injected at the proper times. In addition the following measures for public welfare have been provided for in the Plan:

a. Local sanitation and chlorination of wells, tanks and pools.
b. Publicity and film shows on hygiene.
c. Spraying of anti-disease powder for prevention of typhoid.
d. Vaccination of persons in contact with dyphtheria patients.
e. Food poisoning in the cases where it resembles contagious diseases such as cholera, for instance, needs immediate careful examination of the source of food, as well as its quality and quantity.
f. Emergency dispatch of laboratory teams.
g. Dispatch of WHO study teams to the provinces.
h. Dispatch of supervisory teams from the center to the provinces.

Vaccine Manufacturing Plant:

It is proposed to establish vaccine producing plant for the manufacture of human and animal vaccines 10 km. from Shewaki or Bagrami. The technical equipment and instruments for the plant will be provided through foreign assistance and will be the most modern. With the establishment of this institute the country's primary requirements for human and animal protection will be met. The expenditure for this project is anticipated at $ 528 thousand and Afs. 40 million.

Development of curative medicine:

The completion of the carryover project and the implementation of new ones during the Third Plan shall be undertaken as follows:

4

As regards the carryover projects, the construction work of the following has been completed and will be ready for use during the first year of the Third Plan.

They are the civil hospitals at Baghlan with a capacity of 55 beds, Hai 15 beds, Orgoon 15 beds, Pule Khumri 20 beds, Takhar 25 beds, Chakhansoor 20 beds and Badghis 20 beds.

Of the above hospitals, the Pule Khumri hospital will not only be a public hospital but will also serve as a center of scientific and experimental activities for using malaria eradication centers as the basis for health services throughout Baghlan province.

Other carryover projects for which plots of land were allotted and some initial work done in the last year of the Second Plan are 20-bed hospitals in Ghor, Urozgan, Zabul, Laghman, Kunar, Samangan, Kapisa, Wardak and Khanabad. These will be completed during the Third Plan. Out of the above mentioned hospitals the one in Kapisa has been given priority for its regional importance in order to operate modern basic health services for the eradication of malaria. Expenditure on these carryover projects during the Third Plan is anticipated at $ 90 thousand and Afs. 50.8 million.

2. *Establishment of Extension Centers*:

Keeping in view the principle of maintenance of balance of health services and facilities, it is proposed to establish 14 extension centers in different parts of the country where geographical and climatic conditions demand the establishment of a separate unit. Each of these centers will have five beds and will be equipped with appropriate health facilities. These centers will be established in Enjil, Sherestan, Jurm, Kamah, Char Burjak, Sare Pul, Nahoor Moqor, Spinboldak, Moosa Qila, Behsood Morghab, Dehrawdoo and Sang Charak.

The development expenditure on these 14 projects is anticipated to be Afs. 28 million.

3. *Mother-Child Protection Services*:

Mothers and children form approximately 75 per cent of the population and to the same extent create health problems for the country. To meet this situation it is proposed to operate and expand maternity preventive services. For this purpose bilateral agreements have been signed with international organizations concerning the different aspects of this program and the Ministry of Public Health will successfully implement the expansion and development of this program through mutual cooperation and assistance.

4. *Improvement and development of existing Laboratories in the Provinces*:

To improve laboratory services and carry out gradual development of preventive serivces it is proposed that existing laboratories in the provinces be equipped with necessary means, men, appliances and courses for the training of laboratory technicians.

5. *Establishment of T.B. Extension Centres in the Provinces*:

The purpose of operating T.B. extension centers in the provinces is to couple these measures with the existing general health services. The generalisation of this program does not require any separate training of personnel nor does it require the operation of extra health units. Thus the purpose can readily be accomplished at very little expense by providing diagnostical facilities and X-ray equipment within the existing laboratories.

6. *Provision for Sanitary Drinking Water in Hospitals and Health Centers*:

To meet the requirements of patients and visitors all the hospitals and health centers throughout the country shall be provided with arrangements for the supply of drinking water during the course of the Third Plan.

7. *Mobile Health Units*:

To expand and practice preventive and curative health measures in places which have been deprived of health services due to transport difficulties, the Ministry of Health proposes to operate several mobile health units in such areas as far as possible. However, with the expansion of health centers throughout the country, these measures will be reduced and will gradually disappear with the passage of time.

8. *Establishment of an X-ray Center within the premises of Ebni Seena*:

In view of the ever-increasing number of visitors and the requirements of diagnosis and treatment through radiology and in view of the limited amount of equipment and instruments in the present X-ray departments, it is proposed to install an X-ray plant in the vicinity of the Ebni Seena hospital. The preliminary project for the construction of the institute has already been completed with the advice of technical experts. Scientific measures to safeguard technicians from the danger of radiation have also been included.

In addition to the establishment of this center, a central workshop is planned for the maintenance and supervision of existing and new X-ray plants in the capital and the provinces. Similarly during the Third Plan X-ray centers will gradually be installed in hospitals where they do not now exist.

9. *Plant for Sterilization Against Contagious Diseases*:

To control the spread of contagious diseases and protect individuals and society, a sterilization plant equipped with necessary instruments will be installed in the Contagious Diseases Control Dept. of the Preventive Health Services. With the installation of this plant residential houses, rooms and places of public assembly will be sanitized on a wide scale.

10. *Central Public Polyclinic, Dental Clinic and Kabul Municipality Center*:

A Central Public Polyclinic and a Dental Clinic equipped with improved modern equipment will be constructed with foreign assistance. Preliminary survey work has been completed and a seven jerib plot of land has been allotted for this purpose in the vicinity of Hotel Ariana. It will start working by the end of 1347. The establishment of these two institutes will not only fulfill the people's requirements for treatment but will also render valuable services in training medical and para-medical personnel for the provinces.

The preliminary services and original design of the Kabul Maternity Hospital have been completed. This hospital with a capacity of 100 beds and facilities for a nursing and midwifery course will be spread over an area of 25 jeribs of land located between the Public Health Institute and the Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital. The construction work on the hospital will follow the two above mentioned projects. This project is important not only for expanding medical protection for mothers and children but will also play an important role in imparting technical training to meet the requirements of similar institutes in the provinces. With the completion of the nursing and midwifery schools, girls from the provinces will be invited to receive practical training in midwifery, nursing, child care and mother and child protection etc. They will then be sent back to their original centers. This would mean expansion of the services in the provinces. An expenditure of $ 2.418 million and Afs. 108.463 million has been anticipated during the Third Plan for these projects.

12. *Kabul Children's Hospital*:

A 100-bed children's hospital equipped with modern equipment will be constructed during the Third Plan for the protection and treatment of children. This project will also be utilized as a center for training of technical personnel.

An expenditure of $ 840 thousand and Afs. 30 million has been anticipated during the Third Plan Period.

13. *Opthalmic Institute and Vision Restoration Center*:

To spread modern opthalmic services, to fight trachoma, to control blindness and to restore vision, an opthalmic institute with a 10-bed capacity will be constructed in the vicinity of the International School on the Darulaman highway in an area of 30 jeribs. For the construction of this institute in addition to foreign aid for the provision of modern techniques and equipment, the National World Society for Blind has also extended assistance in establishing health services for the development of a sight restoration center and operation of an Eye Bank. For this purpose Afghan personnel are being trained in the field of general eye diseases and the areas hit by trachoma are being inspected by mobile health units.

Similarly the work of constructing an optical manufacturing institute and a school for the blind will start in the first year of the Plan with the assistance of the Society. The expenditure on this project during the Third Plan is estimated at $ 109 thousand and Afs. 11.05 million.

14. *Expansion of Central Laboratory Services*:

In order to effect correct diagnosis of disease and to elminate the deficiencies of existing laboratories due to shortage of technical equipment and instruments; to protect people from ineffective medicines and to control import of such drugs, steps are being taken to enact health laws. In addition to this, hospitals will be equipped with diagnostic laboratories and a new laboratory for analysis will be established. The

Central Laboratory of Kabul will be equipped with modern appliances to conduct biological tests for the diagnosis of tumors, etc. in order to control the spread of disease.

15.*Construction of a new hospital in Herat*:

Taking into consideration the increasing population and inadequacy of medical facilities in Herat, it is proposed to construct a 100-bed hospital on the premises of the existing Herat Hospital. With the construction of this hospital the needs of the people in this city for preventive and curative measures will be fulfilled. This hospital will also serve as a center for the training of local medical and para-medical personnel of the province by making use of technical personnel from international organizations and Afghan technical personnel.

The expenditure on this project during the Third Plan has been estimated at Afs. 12 million. In addition to the construction of this hospital a mother and child welfare center with a capacity of 30 beds will be constructed and financed by the people of Herat.

Drug Manufacturing Laboratory for the General Medicine Department:

This project has been formulated to control excessive expenditure of foreign exchange and to manufacture a number of drugs within the country.

A huge amount of foreign exchange is now sent out of the country every year to purchase a number of medicines. If the basic material used in a number of drugs is processed under suitable conditions and given different pharmaceutical shapes these will be as effective as imported ones and far cheaper.

Moreover the provision and supply of a sufficient quantity of biological serum, and the like, required and in great demand for the patients during the outbreak of an epidemic and also needed for bed patients, has always constituted one of the great drug problems for our country. These are still imported from abroad and when existing stocks are exhausted it has to be obtained by air due to its vital importance. So far there is not even one manufacturing plant in the General Medical Dept. Hence, if the manufacturing capacity of the Drug Manufacturing Lab. of the General Medical Dept. in the Ministry of Health, is expanded and biological serum produced in Afghanistan, it would not only provide the medicines needed by the public and used in the hospitals of the Ministry of Health in time and at reasonable rates but would also control, to some extent, the undue expenditure of foreign exchange as well as eliminate the time factor required on placing orders and their transportation in addition to other difficulties involved. The estimated expenditure on this project is $700 thousand and Afs. 16.504 million.

Purchase of 28 Ambulance Cars for the Health Organisations in 28 provinces:

Due to the absence of ambulances in Kabul and provincial hospitals and in health centers, the transportation of a patient to the hospital is not effected in accordance with the requirements of the medical profession. This also causes delay in carrying urgent cases to the hospital or health centers, thereby causing danger to the life of the patient and in many cases death. Hence, in order to transfer patients promptly it is proposed to purchase vehicles for the provincial hospitals at an estimated cost of $ 240 thousand and Afs. 1.2 million.

Residential Accommodation for Provincial Directors of Public Health:

Since in hospitals and health centers particularly those located in favorable regions, appropriate residential accommodation for doctors is not available and since it is essential that the doctors have their residences on the premises of the hospital and health centers in order to be able to look affer the patients in a more efficient manner, attend to urgent and unforeseen cases and the bed patients, it is proposed that a seperate resential bloc be constructed for them in 24 hospitals and health centers. For this purpose an expenditure of Afs. 7.2 million has been anticipated.

Completion and Expansion of a few existing medical institutes in the Capital and Provinces:

The expansion and development of some health institutes in the capital and in the provinces have been anticipated to meet the ever-increasing demand for modern means of diagnosis and treatment and balancing of health measures in view of the need for improvement of preventive and curative medical facilities. An expenditure of $160 thousand and Afs. 18.6 million has been estimated for this project.

Military Hospital:

To preserve and protect the health and hygiene of military personnel, to provide necessary preventive and curative medical facilities, to supply medical equipment and instruments, to expand the field of studies in modern medicine, it is proposed to construct a new 400-bed military hospital during the Third Plan period at an estimated cost of Afs. 67.4 million and $3 million.

RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development:

The Rural Development program has been designed to develop the rural regions of Afghanistan and to strengthen village societies by raising their power of production and by an improved exploitation of their resources. In order to attain this objective, the principle of self-help, which is the very basis of the rural development program, has been continued in Third Five Year Plan. Salient features of this program are the expansion of productive capacity, increasing the income of villagers by introducing modern methods and techniques in different fields and finally preparing favorable ground for original work and self-help.

Necessary steps have been taken to organise the work of rural development units and to provide facilities for the participation of the people in their own civil and political affairs. The direct concern of the Ministry of Interior with rural development for central administration and also the supervision of the governors and the woleswals of rural development activities in provinces and localities form some effective measures.

The rural development program has been designed to strengthen rural communities by increasing their productive capacity and making better use of their resources. Self-help is the principle which has formed the basis for the rural development program and which will be encouraged throughout the Third Plan. The program seeks expansion of productive capacity and incomes of rural people by the introduction of modern methods and techniques which will provide means for initiative and self-help. To promote success in the rural development units, means are provided for local people to participate in civic and political affairs of the community.

Administrative responsibility for the program rests with the Ministry of Interior through the assignment of governors and sub-governors who have responsibilities in the provinces for the performance of rural development activities in addition to their other duties. Rural advisory councils have been organized as a basic political and civic unit. Further accomplishment in this organizational activity is a major goal of the rural development program. This will permit the villagers eventually to manage their own civic activities. The councils are being organized in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and they will be administered according to enacted laws. The ultimate purpose of development is for people to discharge their responsibilities in self-assistance and in local development programs through such advisory councils.

Balance is important in the rural development programs. The villages of the country are being surveyed and studied and selections are being made to establish the order in which villages will enter the program, Efforts are being made to find the most backward villages in the various parts of the country, where the programs are to be undertaken first. Major goals include the development of coordination among the villages in the program and coordination and harmony between the various Ministries and their technical departments with relation to the rural development, program. Steps are being taken to achieve this coordination and harmony. A seperate unit in the Ministry of Interior has the major responsibility in the rural development program. This is supplemented by the contribution of technical ministries, both in the preparation and in the implementation of the program. To assure coordination of rural development activities, a committee composed by deputy ministers of the concerned ministries has been established under the chairmanship of the Minister of Interior. This committee, in addition to receiving and evaluating programs of development, will coordinate rural development work with other ministry programs. At a lower level a permanent committee for coordination also has been established among the ministries.

For coordination at the local level a provincial board will be established. It will be headed by the governor and composed of the chiefs of rural development and the provincial directors of agriculture, education, health and public works in each province. In those provinces having a central importance for the development of cottage industries, the governor will be the head of this board. The board in turn will coordinate and manage the provincial programs and rural development activities. It is clearly intended that all rural development activities, both of the specific rural development program and of the various ministries, should supplement and complement each other in the field. Technical ministries have programs underway. These will be accepted as the activity in that area for that local rural development program. This will be true down through the woleswali and sub-districts as well.

Based on these principles, projects were developed by the end of the Second Plan to a total number of 47, and 50 new development projects are to be implemented in the Third Plan. In addition to these 97 projects the Ministry has in mind an expansion of its activities in non-project fields preparatory to inclusion at a later stage, probably in the Fourth Plan of actual development projects.

With these goals in mind the following is the program for implementation:

1. *Development of Education.* To raise the level of learning and to create an understanding of the rural development program with its elements of self-help and cooperative action, the Rural Development Department will establish village schools for boys and girls in those regions that lack such facilities. The boys' schools will be limited to the third grade and the girls' schools will be gradually elevated to the sixth grade. With the establishment of approximately 50 village schools for boys and 25 for girls, the number of girl and boy students at the end of the Third Plan will reach 62,000 students. This is in addition to 1,620 students enrolled in 27 coeducational schools.

2. *Basic Education.* In the field of basic education a regular program will be designed for the establishment of community youth club centers and literacy classes. About 1,000 community centres will be established with each project area having 20 centers. Similarly to encourage youth participation and provide for training in modern cultivation methods two youth clubs in each of the village centers will be opened. The total of new clubs should reach 1,000. In addition, for training adults to read and write, 15 permanent classes are to be established in each project by the end of the Third Plan, which will bring the total number of such classes to 1,455. A program also will be implemented to raise the women's level of skill in such fields as home economics, tailoring, embroidery, knitting and horticulture within the home area. The welfare of the child and the mother are thereby being considered in the Third Plan. Where social conditions permit, groups of selected girls will be trained as social welfare workers.

The major duty of these women will be to manage the welfare centers where the women can be brought together for discussion of new ideas affecting house work, cooking, knitting, child training, literacy and the like.

3. *Development of Health Services.* To raise the physical capacity and productive efficiency of village people a regular unit of health service with a main center and three secondary units in each of the 97 projects will be activated during the Third Plan. Development projects will include sanitation through four approaches: (1) the survey of sanitation in the new project; (2) the performance of simple sanitation activities; (3) expansion of various sanitation activities, and (4) provision of technical personnel who, through a training program, will soon be replaced by local people.

The basic health services to be provided by these health units include the following: (a) health inspection; (b) maternity and child health services; (c) control of contagious diseases; (d) health education; (e) environmental sanitation; (f) collection of vital and health statistics.

The purpose of environmental sanitation is to improve the environment of the village people. This will require provision of some imported commodities for villagers to safeguard people from contagious diseases or sickness. They will need safe drinking water, bathroom facilities and modern lavatories which will provided in public facilities. Gants-in-aid will be used to encourage people to improve their ways of living through their own efforts, which will make them less dependent upon for Government assistance in the future.

Agriculture. To raise the real income of village people particular attention is being given to raising the quality and the quantity of agricultural output during the Third Plan. Efforts will be made to encourage the production of commercial surpluses in those areas where agricultural production can be increased. Possibilities exist in the field of poultry, dairy, vegetable cultivation and fruit production. The Third Plan will mobilize the rural communities to develop agricultural surpluses within the programs of the Ministry of Agriculture. Accordingly a special extension program, dealing with the uses of improved seed, adoption of improved agricultural methods, introduction and adoption of improved agricultural implements, measures for the protection of plants, use of commercial fertilizers and the application of organic fertilizers will be carried out. Further, there will be soil surveys and examinations made of land in small irrigated areas where land settlement projects can be carried out. Also grant-in-aid assistance and loans will be extended to farmers for establishing small irrigation projects, land improvement and other work. Chemicals for plant protection, equipment for applying chemicals and insecticides will be distributed to farmers at subsidised prices. The use of compost and organic fertilizers will be encouraged in such projecis, and chemical fertilizers will be stored and sold to farmers in the areas where cooperatives do not exist.

In the field of breeding, a veterinary center and two or three secondary centers will be established in each project, depending on the number of livestock and the geographical conditions of each area. Where artificial insemination is not possible, two bulls will be placed under the supervision of the chief veterinarian.

Industrial Development: The development of small and of handicraft industries which provides a means for raising the economic level of villagers through increasing real income and also providing employment will receive priority along with agricultural development. A systematic industrial program will also be developed as economic studies are available. Included will be a training program for personnel in production methods, extending of industrial credits, improvement in marketing facilities, encouragement in establishing handicrafts cooperatives, establishing of demonstration and training centers and provision of new equipment. On the basis of studies to be made, a tentative industrial center will be established to help in the fields of cermics, hide and skin tanning, shoe-making, apiculture, edible oil production, fruit preservation, carpentry, thread and rope manufacture, rug and carpet weaving, masonry and lapidary. These programs will be established only gradually. This means that the previously established industries such as canning, carpet weaving and carpentry will be included first, and others will be added each year of the plan. Training of vocational personnel and rural industrial workers in the experimental centers and in some cases outside of these centers form a basic part of the rural industrial development program.

Construction: To connect agricultural localities and to assure necessary transportation facilities for agricultural products it is anticipated that during the Third Plan some 20 to 30 bridges and 800 to 1,000 kilometers of secondary roads and other small structures will be constructed.

Consultative Council: Faith in democracy and its processes is one of the basic principles of rural development. The village consultative council forms its base. During the Third Plan the village councils will begin their activities in a legal form. The numbers of people to be included in the formation of such councils will depend upon physical conditions, including accessibility to the area and the density of the local population. As experience is gained, this aspect of the project organization will be extended.

Establishment of Rural Cooperatives: Cooperative socities ,next to village councils, will develop as a second stage in the social and economic program. During the Third Five Year Plan, five preliminary cooperatives will be established in the vicinity of each major project. This will make a total of 485 cooperatives to be established during the period.

Urban Development

Developmental activities in the field of city planning and construction consist of building and asphalting roads, establishing water supply systems, providing low cost and healthful housing and creating cultural and recreation facilities.

In Kabul:

Housing Construction: To meet the demands for better and more modern housing construction, according to local living conditions and standards, the program will be expanded in a systematic way during the Third Plan. General and basic city planning and housing construction will be designed by the City Planning Department of the Ministry of Public Works with a view to economy and technical proficiency. The development goals of other construction establishments such as housing construction, factory and housing management, will be implemented within the framework of the basic plans of the Housing Construction Department. Accordingly, a housing construction factory was started during the Second Plan, near the Kabul airport. Now seven four-story apartment structures have been built to accommodate 208 families in a spacious area. After construction is completed and during the Third Plan, the housing factory is to become a profit making enterprise. It is intended to provide for the needs of Government departments, construction of small structures such as bridges, telephone poles and the like. The Housing Management Department has constructed 150 low-cost houses during 1345 in Siah Sang for those people who lost their houses as a result of urban renewal activity. During the Third Plan the field of its activity will be further expanded according to the general plan for housing construction. In the first year of the plan $35 million will be made available for capital investments in the housing construction factory of Zindabanan and Af. 10 million for the housing management of Siah Sang.

Survey of the Kabul City Plan.

To preserve the beauty of the city and to avoid unnecessary building and later tear-down in city construction, a preliminary survey of a 25-year plan of Kabul City was completed at the beginning of the last year of the Second Plan. A detailed survey of a part of Kabul City will be carried out by the Construction Department of the Kabul Municipality under the supervision of the Department of City Construction of the Ministry of Public Works during the Third Plan. Expenditure anticipated for this purpose during the Third Plan amounts to Afs. 1.253 million.

This survey will determine the new localities for the construction of buildings. Already the area of Kotal Khairkhana has been selected for the construction of a new residential district. The inflow of many thousands of people from the provinces into Kabul over the past ten years has resulted in unsatisfactory housing facilities. To accommodate the newcomers, new areas must be surveyed and set aside for residential building purposes.

Survey of a Transit Road:

During the third year of the Plan a survey will be made of a transit avenue between Mohamed Jan Khan Avenue and Kotal Khairkhana to accommodate the traffic now utilizing the Karte Parwan Road. Its construction is to be completed at an anticipated cost of Afs. 500 thousand during the year 1348.

The asphalting of streets in Kabul:

In the interest of the welfare and security of the people of the city insofar as traffic is concerned, the following avenues will be asphalted during the Third Plan:

1. In Qalai Fathullah Khan 5 km.
2. In Karte Seh 10 km.
3. In Karte Wali 3 km.
4. In Deh Bori and Deh Nau 15 km.
5. In Shah Shaheed 6 km.
6. The remaining places in Karte Char-3 km.
7. In Karte Parwan. 8 km.

Ten kilometers of aphalt pavement will be repaired during this same period. Aside from this rapairing activity the asphalt required for a distance of about 100 kilometers has been estimated to require an expenditure of Afs. 3 million and $1 million.

Concrete Bridges in Kabul:

To accelerate and make more efficient the flow of traffic, the construction of two concrete bridges across the Kabul River has been planned entailing an expenditure of Afs. 3 million during the years 1346 to 1348.

Illumination of Kabul Streets:

In order to prevent traffic accidents and other undesirable incidents the following avenues are expected to be illuminated during the period of the Plan:

1. From Charrahee Ansari up to the Airport at Khoja Rawash.
2. Main Avenue of Share Nau.
3. The main roads of Karte Wali
4. The main roads of Shah Shasheed.
5. The main roads of Jamal Meena.
6. The main roads of Deh Nau.
7. The main roads of Deh Bori.
8. The main roads of Karte Parwan.
9. The main roads of Karte Char.

The total expenditures anticipated in illuminating the above mentioned streets will amount to Afs. 2.053 million and $90,000.

Water Supply Projects for Kabul:

In order to supply adequate quantities of drinking water for the increasing population of Kabul, the Afshar Project, which has alreadv been surveyed and designed, will be completed during the Third Plan. Deep wells will be excavated in Afshar to supply the reservoirs. The expenditures on this project are estimated to be Af. 20 million and $1.150 million.

Completing the Water Supply System for Kabul:

In order to provide drinking water for the following regions, water pipes will be extended during the Third Plan:

1. Karte Char-for a leigth of 10 kms.
2. Karte Seh 13.5 km.
3. Share Nau 20 km.
4. Jamal Meena 8 km.
5. Shah Shasheed 10 km.
6. Deh Bori and Deh Nau 16 km.
7. Karte Parwan 10 km.
8. Karte Wali 5 km.
9. Baghe-Bala Meena 5 km.

To complete this list will require about 89.5 kilometers of pipe at a cost of Afs. 4.361 million and $562 thousand.

Construction of Ten District Management Buildings:

To make for better administration and to substitute for rental payments, ten small buildings will be constructed for district headquarters in ten selected points in Kabul. This is anticipated to cost something like Afs. 10 million during the years 1346 to 1350.

Food Market in Kabul:

Under the Third Plan, in order to protect the health and safety of the people, especially to safeguard them from food poisoning, a number of food markets will be established which will follow sanitary regulations. The anticipated cost is Afs. 8 million.

Construction of a New Cinema in Karte Deh Bori:

To provide public enlightenment and to be responsive to the demand of residents of this area, a cinema will be built at a cost of Afs. 5.5 million and $100 thousand during the years 1348-1349.

City Construction:

Within the low-cost housing construction program, the area of Khairkhana is to be brought within the city proper by road connections, a power grid, telephone lines and canal connections. The area then will be allocated to deserving people at low prices for construction of low-cost houses. Some houses will be constructed for sale and demonstration by the Department of City Construction in the Ministry of Public Works. The plan for Khairkhana will be prepared in four parts, each to contain 4,000 rooms. Each of the four will accommodate about 5,000 people, and will have city district management. It will have trade, cultural and training centers. Included will be a number of four-story apartment houses to accommodate the future demand of the area, and to be constructed by the housing factory. The pay of building construction experts will be covered by the sale of the land. The government will participate in building the basic secondary roads, the water supply systems, the canals and other needed facilities.

Other Cities and Provinces:

Expansion is occuring in other cities and economic activities are becoming more centralized, with the concomitant increasing need for residential and other urban living requirements. To take care of the needs of other municipalities the following programs will be undertaken.

Street Asphalting: A quantity of asphalt will be made available for a few main streets in the cities of Herat, Kandahar, Mazare Sharif, Jalalabad etc., so that asphalting can begin during the year 1346.

Water Supply: For the supply of drinking water in the cities of Kandahar, Herat, Mazare-Sharif and Jalalabad, water supply projects and their associated distributing systems will be completed at an expenditure of Afs. 10 million and $3 million. In a few other towns clean water supply systems will be established. Similarly a water distribution system for the city of Kabul has been undertaken at a cost of Afs 3.3 million.

City Construction Maps: For those cities lacking basic maps these will be prepared by the City Construction Department and will be placed in the hands of the Municipal Governments. On the basis of these maps, cities can be developed and expanded. For this purpose a sum of Afs. 36 million has been allocated during the Third Plan.

MANPOWER

The required rapid rate of socio-economic progress is more dependent upon the existence of personnel with knowledge and technical skills than on any other single factor. This will facilitate the efficient utilization of available resources. In accordance with this principle, the Third Five Year Development Plan gives further consideration to the effective use of the educational and training institutions to upgrade and increase the amount of manpower skills. Likswise the appraisal and estimation of manpower, particularly the recruitment and employment of technical personnel from the view point of supply and demand, forms an important part of the Third Plan.

It should be mentioned that with the completion of a number of infratructure projects during the late years of the Second Plan and during the beginning years of the Third Plan, it will be difficult to find qualified workers for a number of Third Plan projects. Due to the expansion of socio-economic programs, more jobs will be available for workers at various levels. Also, due to the use of a large number of military labor corps personnel in productive fields such as agriculture and animal husbandry, employment opportunities will be provided for trained workers in construction projects. On the other hand, effective results will be obtained by using the military labor corps in those fields. Along with ensuring employment of workers and technical personnel, training and employment procedures will be adopted based on the demands that will exist during the Third Plan for technical and highly educated personnel in the fields of construction, industrial management, various small projects of agriculture and irrigation, hospitals and other establishments.

To attain such a goal, training of technical personnel will be expanded by means of programs of vocational education, and practical training within development projects. Use will also be made of educational scholarships in foreign countries and new educational courses in the public and private sectors will be established. Efforts will be made to overcome the shortage of trained manpower where it exists, because it has such an important role in accelerating economic development.

It has been estimated that the population of Afghanistan during 1345 was 15.4 million. In the year 1350, assuming ten per cent increase, the population will be an estimated 16.9 million persons. Of this total, the nomad population is estimated to be 2.73 million during the period 1345—1350. The increase that would normally occur in the number of nomads is expected to be offset by the settlement of nomads in rehabilitated areas. It is also anticipated that by pursuing the balanced development of underdeveloped areas of the country, particularly in the villages and in the remote areas, development activities will be expanded with the purpose of raising the social and economic level of the people. As a result of the movement and concentration of workers into the twons, the problems of underemployment will be reduced to some extent. Due to the establishment of industrial enterprises and the growth of cities, the number of rural people is expected to increase at a slower rate than that of the cities. In 1345 the rural population was 1.92

million persons. Assuming a 7.3 per cent increase in rural population, the figure will be 14.94 million people by 1350. Many rural people will set out for work and residence in the towns.

With a view to the above mentioned purposes, the different development activities of the Third Plan have been designed in such a way that facilities for employment have been considered. In the industrial field, especially in the chemical and fine industries jobs will be doubled. With the development of handicraft and cottage industries, employment will be expanded for an increased number of workers. Also with the upgrading of skills, the productivity of workers in the important industrial fields will be increased between 5 and 10 per cent. In the same way the establishment of a number of new projects of agriculture and irrigation, power generation other new construction is anticipated. This will not only help in reemployment of a number of workers who will be jobless after the completion of a number of carryover projects, but also will provide employment opportunities for the remaining workers.

Agriculture and animal husbandry, which provide employment for a large number of able-bodied workers are, at this time, at a low level of development and consequently little change will be observed in their employment level. However, in view of the expansion of the area of agricultural lands and more intensive use of the available farmlands, more opportunities for employment in agriculture will be provided during the Third Plan. It is estimated that approximately 160,000 additional persons will be employed as agricultural workers.

Similarly in view of recent social changes especially with regard to the expansion of the activities of women in various socio-economic fields, about 500,000 women are currently working together with men in fields of production, particularly in agriculture. In the coming five years a ten per cent increase will occur in the number of women workers in agriculture. The number of women workers will increase two times in various other fields reducing the vacancies in the employment of teachers and semi-medical workers.

Thus training and supply of vocational, highly educated and middle level educated personnel is one of the important problems of manpower. In order to meet the demands in various economic fields for educated people the necessary steps have been taken. For example, in the fields of industry, the required number of workers is 2,500 persons. Approximately 50 per cent of this total is being met from sources within the country. The larger part of the requirements for experts in industry and other fields are being met by the employment of foreign experts under assistance and project aid programs.

To meet the demand for skilled industrial workers, which is estimated to be 9.1 thousand persons, most such workers (8.4 thousand) will be trained in the technical schools to ensure the progress of development activities in various fields of light industries. However, because it is not possible to meet all the demands in this field by establishing technical schools, in-service training programs will be arranged in specialized fields during the construction of each project undertaken during the Third Plan. In the same manner, use will be made of the primary and secondary training centers of various ministries, such as agriculture and health affairs, to train skilled personnel. Even though the demand for specialists in building construction will be reduced, their required number still amounts to about 1.4 thousand persons.

Effective steps will be taken to train such people within each project.

The following table explains this situation.

Estimated Employment in Selected Economic Fields During the Third Plan.

(figures in thousands)

	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350
Total employment in industry	30.1	33.1	37.6	40.2	50.2
In established industry	28.3	28.4	29.0	29.1	29.2
in new industry[1]	1.8	4.7	8.6	11.1	21.0
Total in construction[2]	84.3	107.5	101.0	96.0	110.6
Ministry of Mines and Industries	12.7	13.1	13.0	14.1	13.0
Ministry of Public Works					
Agricultural projects	20.0	35.6	43.0	48.5	57.7
Other Ministries and enterprises	26.6	26.6	24.5	26.3	31.4

1/ The number of surplus workers required for the newly established institutes has been taken into view in accordance with the lists of project titles of the Third Plan.

2/ Occupancy in the carryover projects and in the existing projects has been anticipated in accordance with the lists of project titles included in the Third Plan.

For the purpose of improving the living conditions of employees and civil servants, and consequently to raise their productive efficiency, payment of suitable salaries and wages and the provision of other facilities has been taken into consideration. To achieve this goal, a sum of Afs. 1,000 million has been allocated from the government budget. Based on this principle and in conformity to the spirit of the Constitution and the improvement of better relations between employers and workers, a new labor code is being prepared and will be enacted.

Also in order to increase work productivity and efficiency, more effective use of the existing personnel for the progress of designed plans will be achieved through improvement of administrative organization and management.

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Construction of administrative buildings:

Construction of administrative buildings which previously were financed from the ordinary budget of the departments, not only will be brought under the development budget, but its coordination is to be organized under a single regular construction program. Accordingly, a complete list of administrative buildings such as the buildings of the Ministry of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior Police and Gendarme has been prepared. The total cost of these buildings is estimated to about Afs. 183 million and $ 20,000 during the Third Plan. Building construction expenditures even in 1346 were taken away from the ordinary budget and included in the development budget as in the cases of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Ministry of Interior, Gendarme and Police and the Ministry of Justice.

Cadastral Survey:

For the purpose of classifying the quality and quantity of agricultural land which is the main economic asset of the country, cadastral survey is necessary. The land survey program in the Third Five Year plan is designed to achieve equitable taxation incentives to owners, guarantee of rights, prevention of disputes, facilitation of settlement, determination of government property and training of needed personnel.

To realize these purposes the cadastral survey will be carried out in the following fields:

1. Land ownership record as a basic target: under this program about two million jeribs of land will be surveyed and recorded.

2. Temporary land records: under this program, urgent statistics concerning land ownership which are needed for the government will be collected. This program is to be complementary to the first in recording unrecorded lands, and in providing a base for economic development. The land which will be classified under this program will amount to six million jeribs.

Training program for the reconaissance cadastral survey:

For the implementation of the reconaissance cadastral survey 480 students will be enrolled in the cadastral survey school. Eventually about 400 students, after three years of training, will be graduated from the school and will start work on the project. This number excludes the previous graduates and present students in the school.

The program of the school has been prepared in such a way that the students in the first year after acquiring basic knowledge will be put to productive work in the field and after tests of capability will come back to the school for the second and third year and get the baccalaureate and become official employees.

Those students who do not finish the school will work under the cadastral employees supervision.

The following table shows the number of students and their annual work in the reconaissance survey school:

Years	Number of students grade				Graduates		Work in million jerib
	10	11	12				
1346	180				30	150	1.10
1347	150	280			20	130	0,9
1348	150	150	180		20	130	0.9
1349	—	150	150	180	30	—	1.1 employees 150
1350	—	—	150	150	50	—	2.0 employees 280

Because of the urgent need for land records, the reconnaissance survey program was started from the beginning of the year 1346. There are 150 students in the school which after some months of study (around September 1967) will be sent into field work. The students will be divided into groups of three persons' and each group will work in a specified area of 20,000 jeribs.

3. Establishment of offices for land records:

For the purpose of recording lands and carrying out related programs, eight offices in different provinces will be established as follows:

Headquarters	Area of activity
Kabul	Kabul, Logar, Wardak, Parwan and Kapisa
Kandahar	Kandahar, Zabul, Helmand, Urozgan
Ghazni	Ghazni, Pakthia
Kunduz	Kunduz, Baghlan, Takhar, Badakhshan
Nangarhar	Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar
Herat	Herat, Badghis, Ghor, Fariab
Mazare Sharif	Mazar, Balkh, Samangan, Jozjan
Farah	Farah, Chakansoor

Headquarters building for Land and Settlement Department:

The headquarters building with proper offices and required facilities will be completed in the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan.

Development expenditures of the land survey will be Afs. 104.5 thousand and $ 1000 during the Third Plan.

Silos:

Greater efforts to increase food production and marketing and balancing of supplies to prevent price fluctuations require adequate storage and silo facilities. For this purpose a second silo will be constructed in Kabul with the capacity of 200 tons along with a number of hangers and silos. Bakeries will be constructed for Kandahar, Herat, Mazare Sharif and Pakthia. The cost of these projects has been estimated at about $ 6.45 million and Afs. 151.6 million.

Others:

Engraving and printing:

For the purpose of speeding the preparation of printed materials for the departments of government; purchase of modern printing machinery with a cost of $ 50,000 has been envisaged in the Plan.

Horse raising:

For moving military equipment in rugged areas and mobilizing the horse-riding units of the army a project for raising horses at a total cost of $ 50,000 has been included in the Plan.

Highlights & Plan Implementation

Main Thrust And Expected Results Of The Plan

The Third Five Year Plan has been prepared with due attention to the experience gained from the First and Second Five Year Plans. The Third Plan could be considered an important phase of the change in emphasis from investment in infrastructure to more quickly productive projects. The first plans of necessity placed emphasis on transportation and communications, controlling and harnessing water resources for power and irrigation, and exploring the water, mineral and soil resources. During the Third Plan, with the completion of projects carried over from the Second Plan and with the establishment of new enterprises and activities, emphasis will shift toward increased production and the expansion of productive capacity.

An increased proportion of development expenditures will be financed from domestic sources in the Third Five Year Plan. Foreign assistance will continue to be an essential part of the program, but the ratio of domestic resources in the total will increase as compared to the First and Second Plan periods. The share of domestic resources in development project financing will increase to 30 per cent during the Third Plan, as compared to 25 and 25 per cent, respectively, for the First and Second Plans. Deficit financing during the Third Plan will decrease to only 60 per cent of the Second Plan level. These changes will constitute important steps toward self reliance during the Third Plan.

The pace of investment will increase steadily during the Third Five Year Plan. By the year 1350, the level of investment is expected to increase by about 40 per cent over the 1345 level. Of this increase, the private sector should account for nearly 40 per cent, with the remainder being the result of public sector activities (including estimated private-sector investment outside the projects listed in the plan). This increase in investment will make possible an increase of 25 per cent in output. The increased investment level will also contribute to increase in consumption which will amount to slightly over 20 per cent in total, or about 11 per cent per capita.

Public revenue in Afghanistan from purely domestic sources increased 21 per cent in Afghanis of constant purchasing power from 1340 to 1345. From 1345 to 1350, it is estimated the annual revenue collections will increase by about 85 per cent. Revenue from commodity assistance increased by some 100 per cent between the years 1340 and 1345; between 1345 and 1350, such assistance is expected to decline by about 35 per cent from the 1345 level. Ordinary budget expenditures increased eight per cent in real terms between 1340 and 1345, and should increase another 35 per cent between 1345 and 1350. This more rapid increase in ordinary expenditures will, in part, be a result of increased maintenance requirements of completed projects. Payment on foreign loans did not increase between 1340 and 1345, but will increase up to three-fold between 1345-1350. Despite these increases in ordinary expenditures, the surplus available for development during the Third Plan is estimated at almost double that of the Second.

Raising the incomes and standards of living of the people is one of the basic targets of the Third Plan. To help in achieving this goal, Plan projects are made up so as to reach into all parts of the country. In the two previous Plan periods, the necessary concentration of development efforts on big projects caused the benefits to be correspondingly restricted primarily to those people located in or near the project areas. In the Third Plan, agriculture improvement and extension work will stretch over the entire country, along with a number of projects both small and large. Industrial enterprises will be established in the areas where economically and technically feasible.

Investment in the public as well as the private sector will increase considerably during the Third Five Year Plan. Total investment during the Plan period will reach Afs. 49 billion, including Afs. 33 billion in the development plan and an estimated Afs. 16 billion in agriculture, industries and transportation not included in the list of Plan projects. From this total of Afs. 49 billion, it estimated that about Afs. 28 billion, or 57 per cent, will be within the public sector, and about Afs. 21 billion, or 43 per cent will be carried out by the private sector[1] Total investment during the Third Plan will represent an expenditure increase of 23 per cent over the Second Plan. Government investment during the Third Plan will be up by Afs. 28 billion, or 14 per cent, over the Second Plan period. The Afs. 21 billion expected in private investment during the Third Plan will represent an increase of 69 per cent over the previous plan. This increase in anticipated private investment is largely due to the completion of important elements of the economic infrastructure and to improvements in the climate for the growth of private investment.

The Third Five Year program for the development of health and education facilities is based upon balanced development within those sectors and coordination with other programs. With the establishment and operation of new economic institutions, there will be an increasing need for qualified technical personnel. Accordingly, greater attention will be given to improving the quality and extending the availability of both higher and vocational education.

Little change is expected in total employment from Second Plan levels, although the composition of employment will undergo considerable change. Opportunities for employment in agricultural projects and industrial enterprises will expand, while employment in transportation will decline.

One of the important basic steps in economic and social development will be the improvement in population and agricultural statistics. In this endeavor, a long-term 25-year improvement program is now envisaged. Useful results are anticipated from this program within the period of the Third Five Year Plan, although expectations fall far short of international standards for such statistics. Attaining these international standards will require a longer-term program going well beyond the Third Plan period. In accordance with the magnitude of this problem and the importance of agricultural and population statistics, a study will be undertaken and a plan formulated for a 25-year program for improvement in these data. This program will

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1/ Afs 2 billion in Afghanis and another Afs. 3 billion in U.S. Dollars, or a total of Afs. 5 billion is expected within the Plan from private investment. The foreign currency component of this investment is expected to be in the form of foreign loans and investments.

be prepared in accordance with, and to help in the attainment of targets set forth in the Constitution. For example, two of these long-term targets are the expansion of education to reach all parts of the country and the attainment of proper utilization of soil and mineral resources. Both of these objectives require a great deal of planning and effort which go beyond the scope of a single five-year plan. Keeping in mind the importance of these objectives and the problems encountered in achieving them the preparation of the 25-year plan for improving agricultural and population statistics during Third Plan and its implementation must be considered important steps in the future development of Afghanistan.

RESULTS EXPECTED FROM THE THIRD PLAN

Rough estimates have been prepared to illustrate the overall impact of the Third Five Year Plan on levels of production, showing income and investment. Primary effort has been directed to showing important sectoral changes, particularly within the private sector, in order to improve the basis for Government policy decisions. These estimates are summarized as follows:

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT IN 1340, 1345 and 1350

	1340	1345	1350	Per Cent Increase 1340-1345	Per Cent Increase 1345-1350
Production (Net of intermediate products and depreciation)					
Agriculture and Livestock	27,750	28,200	32,800	1.6	16
Manufacturing	550	1,150	2,700	109	135
Handicrafts and Workshops	3,600	4,400	5,550	22	26
Gas and Minerals	50	100	700	100	600
Electric Power	150	250	650	67	160
Construction	600	950	1,450	58	53
Transport and Communications	750	1,100	1,550	47	41
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	5,800	6,700	9,100	16	36
Other Personal Services	1,850	2,100	2,500	14	19
Housing	4,000	4,550	5,450	14	20
Total	45,100	49,500	62,450	10	26
Plus Depreciation Allowance	2,500	2,750	3,400	10	24
Minus Exports	3,750	5,400	7,650	44	42
Plus Commercial Imports	3,450	5,400	7,200	57	33
Plus Govt. Current Operation	2,650	2,850	3,850	8	35
Sub-Total	49,950	55,100	69,250	10	25
Plus Commodity Assistance	400	850	550	112	–35
Plus Project Assistance	2,700	3,200	4,200	19	31

Total Goods and Services Available for Consumption and Investment	53,050	39,150	74,000	11	25
Minus Investment	7,650	7,850	10,950	3	39
Domestic public	2,650	1,850	2,750	– 30	49
Domestic private	2,300	2,800	4,000	22	43
Foreign	2,700	3,200	4,200	19	31
Consumption	45,400	51,300	63,050	13	23
Government	2,650	2,850	3,850	8	35
Private	42,750	48,450	59,200	13	22
Population (millions)	14.0	15.4	16.9	10	10
Consumption per Capita (Afs.)	3,054	3,146	3,703	3	11

Method:

The agricultural value estimates have been adjusted to reflect the latest Ministry of Agriculture production estimates, and manufacturing output has been adjusted to take account of the revised estimates of agricultural raw materials available for processing. Estimates for "other personal services" and housing have been added. Production estimates are not of depreciation, so this is added back in order to conform with international practice by assuming that the depreciation allowance averaged 50 per cent of gross production. Export estimates are from the Ministry of Commerce with projections for 1350, based on later production estimates. Import estimates are from the Ministry of Commerce. The ordinary budget is taken to represent Government consumption. Private investment is a rough and arbitary estimate.

Agriculture and livestock production is expected to increase 16 per cent from 1345 to 1350. The 1345-1350 increases in industrial production are estimated at 135 per cent. Other increases during the same period are estimated at 25 per cent in handicrafts, 600 per cent in mineral products, 160 per cent in electric power, 53 per cent in construction, 41 per cent in transportation and communication, 36 per cent in trade, hotels and restaurants, 14 per cent in other services, and 20 per cent in housing.

Agriculture. It is in agriculture that the largest increase in public investment will take place during the Third Plan—to Afs. 9.7 billion from Afs. 4.4 billion during the Second Plan. These investments will include small and large irrigation projects and the improvement of irrigation systems already existing, and will make available 161,000 hectares of new irrigated land. Productivity will be increased by the introduction and use of better seed, the expanded use of fertilizer, and improvements in agricultural methods. In wheat, for example, productivity per unit of land is expected to increase by 14 per cent. Total agricultural production is expected to increase 16 per cent between 1345 and 1350, as compared with the estimated increase of only 1.6 per cent between 1340 and 1345. The production of wheat—one of the important food commodities in Afghanistan—is projected to increase by 500,000 tons to a total of 2.56 million tons in 1350. When placed on a per capita basis, this increase in wheat production will amount to an increase from 140 kilos to 151 kilos between 1345 and 1350. The following table presents some of the important expected results of the Third Plan in agriculture:

	1340	1345	1350	Per cent increase 1340-1345	Per cent increase 1345-1350
***Totals*:**					
Population in millions	14.1	15.4	16.9	9	10
Total wheat production in 1,000 tons[1]	2,279	2,158	2,562	-5	19
***Per capital production*:**					
Wheat (kilo)	162	140	151	-14	8
Barley (kilo)	50	47	46	-6	2
Rice (kilo)	23	22	20	-5	10
Raw cotton (kilo)	3.8	3.8	7.7	–	103
Meat (kilo)	11.1	11.2	11.7	1	4

1/ Because of the exceptionally poor harvest of 1345 the wheat figure is besed on average production of 1341-1345.

The projected increase in wheat production will still leave per capita production less in 1350 than in 1340. The increases in production, however, will contribute significantly to alleviating the shortages in domestic grain production and will reduce the amount of grain that must be imported. One of the important past reasons for continuing grain shortages was the extent to which production of grain was unable to keep pace with population increase. During the Third Plan it is estimated that the increases in wheat production will amount to about [illegible] per cent annually. Along with limited imports, this should be sufficient to meet increased demand arising from population growth and expanded incomes, and to prevent undue increases in domestic wheat prices.

Production of grains other than wheat will also be increased during the Third Plan period. By 1350, barley production is expected to increase to 65,000 tons and rice to 10,000 tons. Primary attention in the plan will be devoted to the development of wheat production, since the increases in outputs of other grains, while significant, will not be sufficient to achieve increases on a per capita basis.

There will be a considerable increase during the Third Plan in the production of agricultural raw materials for industry. Cotton production is expected to more than recover the production declines of recent years and amount to 130,000 tons in 1350. This will represent a doubling of the per capita production of cotton. The production of sugar beets also will double, and the production of oils will triple during the Plan period. The increases planned in the production of these agricultural raw materials will correspond to the increases in demand for such materials that will be forthcoming during the period from new industrial activities.

Industry. The relative share of total outlay for industry will not be significantly changed during the Third Plan, but the allocations within the industrial sector will differ in important respects from the Second Plan. Most of the expenditure during the Third Plan will be devoted to goods-producing industries, mineral exploitation, and electricity distribution networks. New industrial enterprises will be established in areas where economically and technically feasible. The capacity of existing establishments will be increased and productivity improved.

Industrial development has as two of its important objectives the use of domestic materials to produce goods which substitute for imports, and the improvement and processing of materials for export. Private investment has an important role in the development of industry in Afghanistan. Most of the investment in manufacturing and processing industries will be done by the private sector. The climate for attracting private investment will therefore be very important to the development of the manufacturing sector. Factory output is expected to increase by two and one half times during the 1345-1350 period, compared to a two-fold increase during the Second Plan. New industrial establishments during the Third Plan will include a fertilizer plant, cement factories, new capacity in textiles, sugar, oil production, minerals, and electric power. The impact of the industrial development plan is summarized in the following:

	1340	1345	1350	Per cent increase 1340-1345	Per cent increase 1345-1350
Totals:					
Salt (kilo)	1.6	3.2	3.3	100	83
Populations in millions	14.1	15.4	16.9	9	10
Per capita Production:					
Sugar (kilo)	0.34	0.46	1.41	35	707
Textiles (meter)	1.9	3.9	7.0	105	79
Cement (kilo)	2.8	11.0	15.4	293	40
Fertilizer (kilo)	—	—	6.2	—	—
Electric Power (kwh)	9	14	23	56	129
Coal (kilo)	4.7	9.9	18.3	111	85

Increases in production and income will permit increased consumption of industrial goods. At the same time, the substitution of domestic production for imports will make available foreign exchange savings that can be utilized in capital formation.

Other Sectors: With the completion of main highways, the length of asphalt and concrete roads in Afghanistan will increase from 2,000 to 2,600 kilometers during the Third Plan. In addition, a number of important secondary and tertiary roads and bridges will be constructed. The expansion of the system of modern highways and bridges will gradually reduce the inefficiences caused by high transportation costs. It is estimated that the cost of transporting the goods which use the highway system will be reduced by about 30 per cent. Other developments in the fields of communication and transportation, such as the expansion of the telephone system, channel systems, telegraph network, small airports, and increased use of air transportation will have positive effects on production in agriculture and industry in addition to their more direct effects on social mobility.

The expansion of educational facilities will permit an increase in enrollment during the Third Plan amounting to 41 per cent in the primary levels, 60 per cent in secondary, 64 per cent in technical institutions, and 94 per cent for higher education The number of graduates from technical and higher educational institutions is expected to increase by 90 per cent. In addition to the greater numbers, quality improvements in education should begin to help increase the productivity in industrial and other undertakings.

Third Plan acceleration will be somewhat greater in the working force than in the total population, bringing the rates into approximate parity. During the period 1345-1350, the increase in the population is expected to be 10 per cent, up from 9 per cent for the period 1340-1345; the employed working force is also expected to increase 10 per cent during the Third Plan, up from 8 per cent during the Second Plan period.

The five years of the Third Plan are expected to see a substantial increase in the number of hospitals, laboratories, X-ray centers, and doctors and other medical personnel. The relationship of these expected changes to those expected in population is summarized in the following table:

	1340 (000)	1345 (000)	1350 (000)
Persons per hospital	239	252	252
Persons per hospital bed	—	1.14	0.83
Persons per doctor	58.4	38.0	17.7
Persons per health technician	15.1	7.2	4.2

Afghanistan's foreign trade will develop apace with other sectors of economic activity. During the period 134-1350, exports are expected to increase by 42 per cent, while the increase in imports should approximate 33 per cent. The somewhat more rapid increase in exports will strengthen the payments position of the country, and facilitate service payments on foreign debts.

It is estimated that total consumption and investment in Afghanistan will reach Afs. 74 billion in 1350, an increase of about 25 per cent from the estimated 1345 level of Afs. 59.1 billion. From this 1350 estimated total, Afs. 11 billion are expected to go into investment, an increase of 39 per cent from the estimated for 1345. Total expenditures in the public and private sectors are expected to reach Afs. 63 billion, an increase of 23 per cent over the 1345 level of Afs. 51.3 billion. Private sector expenditures, estimated at Afs. 48.5 billion for 1345, are expected to increase about 22 per cent to some Afs. 59.2 billion. Accordingly, consumption expenditures are expected to increase 11 per cent while population is increased by 10 per cent, allowing per capita expenditures to increase from a 1345 level of Afs. 3,146 to Afs. 3,503 in 1350. The annual investment level is expected to increase by 9 per cent during the 1345-1350 period, as compared to 7 per cent for the 5-year period ending in 1345.

Administrative Management And Plan Implementation

Preparation and successful implementation of the targets of a general plan depend heavily on improvement in the administrative machinery and on the existence of the proper organization.

Although some improvement in the administrative machinery was undertaken in the two preceding plans, increased development activities and the change of economic efforts from infrastructure to quickly productive projects and the increasing dependence on private investment requires basic improvement of the public as well as private organization. In view of consideration, in the Third Five Year Plan consideration is given to the improvement of public administration and assistance for the improvement of private establishments. For realising this object the Department of Civil Service will continuously work with other departments of the government and seek ways to solve their problems. The main problems which will be tackled by the Civil Service Department on a regular basis are as follows:

1. Analysis of administrative conditions regarding work specifications and requirements for personnel.
2. Better pattern of work distribution.
3. Job specification close to international standards.
4. Collection of information concerning the personnel required in all departments with the help of the Manpower Department of the Ministry of Planning.
5. Specifications of classification of each employee's job and responsibilities.
6. Specification of the skills and capability of an employee for each proposed job.

In order to strengthen the efficiency of the Civil Service Department in the drafting and implementation of development plans, in addition to the above mentioned efforts, further improvements will take place. The establishment of planning-departments in the ministries and agencies not now having them is essential. The organization of the Ministry of Planning, as the center for the general coordination of the plan, will also be revised parallel to economic and social charges.

Due to the shifting character of development plans from the standpoint of effective plan implementation, plan goals will be studied at the time of annual budget preparation and the drafting and preparation of specific project plans will be based on the general principles already laid down.

Planning requires continuous review due to emerging economic and social changes. Therefore the goals of the development plans will be studied carefully during the plan years. Efforts will be made to make required modifications and maximate the utilization of available resources to increase the national product. Development plans will be modified according to the progress made and the implementation problems faced.

Development expenditures will be studied each year from the view point of quality, quantity and interrelationships.

Parallel to the study of development budgets, ordinary budgets will also be studied. The purpose of studying the ordinary budget is to determine the effects of development budgets on ordinary budgets and vice versa.

Closer linkage and unity of action is under consideration in the preparation of ordinary budgets. If required, both budgets will be made by one department. To supervise the progress of the projects and maintain a balance of the expected Plan goals, regulations concerning the activities of the Ministry of Planning and its relation to other departments, with respect to the implementation and progress of developmental policies, will be available as a guide. Basic records for the assessment and analysis of developmental expenditures for work in progress will be included in these regulations. In order to determine the relation between project costs and returns and project priorities, and to prevent problems, it has been decided that prior technical and economic studies should be carried out for each project. The result can be incorporated in the annual plans. Accordingly, the construction expenditures and administrative activities of each project will be arranged in a detailed plan.

To achieve these goals systematic charts for work in progress and actual expenditures will be made each year. These charts will be used to anticipate the needs for manpower and expenditures of projects in the same and following years, and will provide a means to maintain a balance between expenditures and output. The activities involved, divided into four quarters in each Plan year, will be executed so that at the end of each quarter expenditures and completed work are checked and estimates for the expenditure and work volume of the second quarter are made. For better implementation, in addition to the information obtained from concerned departments, the progress of each project will also be checked at the site.

Project monitoring does not include accounting control or auditing, but is designed to investigate the factors impeding the work progress of the projects.

To achieve these aims the planning departments included in the plan and the Ministry of Planning will be provided with required personnel. Also efforts will be made to assign capable personnel for project analysis and assessment from the technical and economic point of view.

On the basis of mentioned goals, programs fall into the following categories:

1. *Private Sector*

The implementation of the development program in the private sector requires the cooperation and assistance of the private investors. This requires incentives to encourage investors. Accordingly, financial and technical assistance, supplying of technical personnel, improvement in administration, and incentives based on private investment are under consideration for investors. This will provide a favorable climate for personal profit and consequently for the national interest.

2. *Agriculture*

To achieve fully the goals in the agricultural sector a favorable investment climate is a first condition. Incentives such as stable prices for agricultural products and favorable agricultural credits which can have an important role in increasing the productivity of agriculture are to be provided. The supply and training of technical and skilled personnel to implement agricultural goals will be further expanded. Efforts will be made to achieve the goals of this sector using the vocational educational programs of the Ministry of Education and those of agricultural training institutions.

Similarly, by disseminating information about better production methods, such as the use of chemical fertilizers, improved seed and small tools and equipment, agricultural production can be raised. Changes also will be effected by demonstration of the handling of these inputs at the experimental farms. This has an important role in the implementation of development activities.

3. *Industries*

The accomplishment of development goals in the field of industry through creation of additional projects is more than anything else dependent on the supply and training of technical and skilled personnel and on the effectiveness of and confidence placed in the administration. Accordingly in the Third Plan an advisory consultative industrial development institute is to be formed for the purpose of industrial project evaluation and advisory services, improvement of administration of developmental projects and provision of personnel training in specialized fields. Also under consideration is the training of skilled personnel parallel to the period of specific projects. To reach these goals will require acceleration of economic development, especially in the private sector and in the small productive industries. Steps will be taken to mobilize private capital to establish industrial institutes. Encouragement will be given and assistance rendered by the Government.

a. *Industrial Policy*: To encourage private investors, an industrial policy was drafted in the First Volume of the Plan in which the sphere of investment and prorities was mentioned. In addition to this, if possible, existing and new industrial firms owned by the government will be placed on sale to private investors. While mechanized industries are being encouraged by the creation of industrial firms, the strengthening of small and handicraft industries will also be undertaken. This encouragement should enable handicraft production to compete with mechanized production.

b. *Private Investment Law*: The Private Investment Law enacted in 1337 for the encouragement of private investment contained equal regulations for domestic and foreign investors. But in the new law that has been drafted and submitted for enactment to the naional assembly, the encouragements that existed in the previous law have been developed and expanded.

This law contains some financial incentives including income tax exemption for five years from the sale of the first product and exemption from tax on private income for the first profits. Similarly interest on foreign loans is exempt from taxes.

Capital goods, spare parts and industrial raw material which is not available within the country will be exempt from customs duties for five years. Products will be exempt from export fees for ten years.

c. *Industrial Development Bank*: The Industrial Development Bank, which has been established, has begun to organize and will be strengthened by government loans and foreign assistance. This Bank will provide favourable mid-term and long-term loans to private capital investors. Further details are contained in the chapter relatting to the banks.

d. *Technical assistance and administrative advice*:

The concerned departments of the Ministry of Mines and Industry and the Industrial Development Bank will give technical and administrative advice to private capital investors. Preliminary steps for the establishment of an Industrial Guidance Center to take over these functions have been finalised. This center will be opened by the Ministry of Mines and Industries during the Third Plan.

In addition to encouraging private capital investors to establish industrial projects, a new mines law encouraging the participation of private establishments in the survey and exploitation of mines will be forthcoming.

The successful accomplishment of the goals of the Third Plan needs the improvement and arrangement of other matters which are given in short below:

1. *Financial Affairs*: To expedite financial affairs and to avoid waste of financial resources, the improvement of financial administrative affairs, particularly the income-tax law, has been given additional consideration during the Third Plan.

Similarly ,the improvement of administrative affairs concerning tax on land and livestock will also be considered during the Third Plan.

2. *Improvement of Customs Administration*

To increase government revenues from customs duties and to provide more convenient customs facilities for private investors, reorganization and administrative improvements will be made in the service. Regulations will be clarified and procedures expedited toward the objective of greater revenue and administrative efficiency.

3. *Improvement of Existing Statistics and Collection of Basic Statistics*:

To draft a comprehensive plan, evaluate and analyse economic conditions, collection of basic statistics in the following fields has been provided for during the Third Plan.

a. Population Census:

Since an accurate population census, one of the principal indicators in economic analysis, has not been available, output and distribution of domestic resources has not been analysed on a scientific basis.

Therefore, the Third Plan undertakes a program for a population census. Sample surveys will be carried out and efforts will be made for a preliminary survey of population very soon.

b. National Income Statistics:

Utilization of national income statistics is one of the basic steps in measuring the extent of general economic activity. Such statistics provide data on the volume of production and earned income. Then the Government can analyse the factors responsible for the increase of production and determine the relationships existing among the production processes of the various economic sectors. On the basis of these data appropriate economic production and planning decisions can be reached.

c. Production and Distribution Statistics:

These statistics provide information relating to the extent of production and its distribution in various sectors such as mines and industries, agriculture, domestic and foreign trade, communications, etc.

d. Social Statistics:

These statistics are useful in classifying the population groups and their qualities, and in determining residence and migration trends.

e. Fiscal Statistics:

These data are related to the problems of banking, monetary and fiscal matters.

6. Labor Statistics:

These statistics provide the necessary information on the mobility of labor, manpower, and hours and wages in construction and other industries.

Administrative reforms in the statistical bureaus are to take place parallel with the development of a system for the collection of statistics. Statistical programs and manuals should also be prepared and furnished to the respective offices. Furthermore, the possibility of establishing a control administration of statistics in order to coordinate the collection of the statistical data and to minimize possible confusion and disorderliness will be a matter for study, and if appropriate, for implementation.

Reaching the above goals is not possible solely with the financial, material, and human resources of the government. The enthusiastic cooperation of the people is also needed. Also, investment of any size will not serve the desired ends unless the people make a conscious effort to attain the goals of the Plan.

Hence the government, prior to preparing the Third Plan, invited people of all strata to express their views about it.

Some economic seminars were also conducted on this matter, and the governors were asked to give their views on the socio-economic needs of their provinces.

Now the Third Plan has been prepared and will be put out for public view. It is worth mentioning nevertheless that its progress does not end with its presentation. In the course of implementing the Third Plan, there will be annual revisions and modifications. In this regard, those members of the academic and administrative organizations engaged in education or the performance of public service will be consulted.

Appendix Tables

Table 1

MAIN INDICATORS OF THE THIRD PLAN

Descriptions	Unit	1340	1345	1350	Percent Increase 1345-40	Percent Increase 1350-45	Total Second Plan	Total Third Plan	Percentage Increase Third Plan Compared to Second Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Govt. Total Revenue	Million Afs.	2,300	4,950	8,370	115	69	18,700	35,200	88
Of which:									
Domestic Revenue	"	1,900	4,100	7,800	116	90	15,800	31,000	16
Commodity Assistance	"	400	850	570	112	33	2,900	4,200	45
Govt. Ordinary Expenditures	"	1,500	2,800	4,510	87	61	11,400	19,800	74
Foreign Loans	"	200	300	1,180	50	293	1,700	5,350	215
Foreign Project Grants	"	2,700	3,200	4,200	19	31	15,900	19,000	19
Govt. Investment Expenditures *	"	4,200	5,100	6,000	21	18	24,600	28,000	14
Main Industrial Output									
Vegetable Oil	000 tons	—	3,6	11	—	206	14,5	36,8	153
Sugar	"	4,8	7,1	23,8	48	235	33,4	66,9	100
Cotton	Million tons	27,2	56,0	110,0	106	97	235	438	86
Rayon Textile	000 meters	266	1,000	4,500	275	350	3,200	10,500	228
Wool Textile	"	157	500	500	218	—	1,400	2,500	79
Skin	000 square feet	—	460	1,200	—	161	460	4,420	861
Shoes	000 pairs	—	100	900	—	800	510	3,050	498
Paper	tons	—	—	1,700	—	—	—	1,700	—
Cement	000 tons	40,1	170	260	324	53	640	1,000	54
Plate Glass	"	—	—	1,5	—	—	—	1,5	—
Coal (Briquette)	"	—	—	40	—	—	—	185	—
Fertiliser	"	—	—	105	—	—	—	105	—
Power Energy	Million cubic meter per hour	126	222	540	76	143	1,003	1,765	76
Natural Gas	Million cub.meter	—	—	3,500	—	—	—	10,625	—
Coal Lump	000 tons	66,5	152	310	129	104	596	1,120	88
Salt	"	22,0	49,8	55,4	11,8	11	179	241	35
Lapis Lazuli	000 kilos	3,0	10,3	10	243	—	42,5	48	13
Sulphur	tons	—	—	2,500	-	—	—	6,800	—
Barite	"	—	—	5,600	-	—	—	19,000	—
Gold	"	—	—	40	-	—	—	100	—
Beryl	"	—	—	36	-	—	—	200	—
Lead and Zinc	"	—	—	4,000	-	—	—	10,000	—

* Investment during Third Plan would be 33 billion Afs., in which is included the 2 billion Afs. domestic private participation. But total cost of these private projects, presently included in the Plan as 2 billion, would be about 5 billion Afs. Thus Government sector net investment would be 28 billion Afs.

ble 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Main Agricultural Products									
Wheat	000 tons	2,279	2,158	7,582	- 11	22	10,791	11,620	8
Corn	"	700	720	7,741	30	8	3,870	3,747	5
Barley	"	378	375	378	- 1	-	1,747	1,887	8
Rice	"	319	337	344	6	2	1,[illegible]5	1,705	5
Raw cotton	"	54	59	138	9	120	401	510	27
Beet-root	"	44	56	159	7	184	280	448	72
Fruits	"	305	372	425	22	14	1,747	2,022	16
Oil seeds	"	50	55	57	10	4	259	279	8
Vegetables	"	500	590	651	18	7	2,780	3,051	10
Sheep, ordinary	Per" Head	13,000	15,000	18,000	9	-	-	-	-
Karakul Sheep	"	5,500	5,600	6,000	2	7	-	-	-
Cattle	"	2,900	[illegible]600	4,127	24	14	-	-	-
Wool	000 tons	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karakul skin	000 piece	-	-	2,205	-	-	-	9,850	-
Meat	000 tons	156.1	172.3	198.4	10	15	-	-	-
Transportation and communication:									
Asphalted roads	Kilometers	412	2,000	2,650	385	33	-	-	-
Number of telephones	Each	6,158	7,500	22,500	22	200	-	-	-
Social Services:									
Population census	Million	4,1	15,4	16,9	9	10	-	-	-
Of which:									
Working age	"	3,8	4.1	4.5	8	10	-	-	-
Of which:									
Engaged in economic fields	"	3,6	3.9	4.3	8	10	-	-	-
Number of students	000 Head	235,3	481,4	662,0	98	45	-	-	-
Of which:									
Rural & Primary	000 head	213,1	400,5	565,0	88	41	-	-	-
Intermediary	"	14,1	45,7	70,0	220	60	-	-	-
Vocational	"	6,1	15,8	22,4	190	64	-	-	-
Institutional schools (vocational)	"	2,0	3,4	6,6	70	94	-	-	-
Vocational graduates	"	0,9	2,4	4,6	167	90	-	-	-
High school graduates	"	0,2	0,5	0,9	150	90	-	-	-
Number of Hospitals	Unit	59,0	61,0	67,0	3	10	-	-	-
Number of Beds	Each	Not Available	1,349,0	2,054.0	-	51	-	-	-
Number of doctors	"	250	405	585	68	135	-	-	-
Number of para-medical	"	956	2,149	4,028	130	87	-	-	-
Rural Development, number of projects	"	8	47	97	487	106	-	-	-
Population under Rural projects	000	907,0	2,980,0	6,150,0	480	106	-	-	-

Table 1

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Commerce									
Foreign Trade	$ Mill.	107,9	132,1	204,4	22	55	645,5	845,3	31
Of which:									
Exports	"	58,3	72,0	118,3	33	64	340,3	491,0	44
Imports	"	49,6	60,1	86,1	21	43	305,2	354,3	16

Table 2

Financial Resources of the Third Plan

Afs. billion

Titles	Second Plan Operation	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Total	Percentage increase compared to 2nd Plan	Annual average increase per cent
1. Government current income	15.8	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.5	6.1	25.5	61.3	9%
of which:									
Direct raxes	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	3.7	60.8	13%
Indirect taxes	8.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.8	12.3	38.2	7%
Income from Government enterprises	3.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	5.4	80.0	7%
Other incomes	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	4.1	156.2	17%
2. New income	-	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	3.5	-	
3. Commodity Assistance	2.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	4.2	44.9	
4. Private investment participation	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	2.0	400	69%
5. Project Assistance	15.9	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.2	19.0	20.0	5.9%
6. Technical and Managerial Assistance	2.3	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	2.3	-	-
7. Deficit and loan from Central Bank	3.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	60	
8. New Revenues from livestock tax, land purchase tax and other new sources (1)		0.2					2.0		

(1) These incomes have not been distributed in the years of the Third Plan

Table 3

TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF THE THIRD PLAN

No.	Titles	Second plan operations	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Five years Total	Percentage increase 3rd Plan compared to Second P.	Average increase per year
1.	Ordinary expenditure of Government Agencies	10.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	14.7	34.8	3.8%
2.	Managerial and supervisory expenditures of the projects	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	-	-
3.	payment of foreign loans	1.7	0.76	1.37	0.98	1.06	1.18	5.35	214.0	-
4.	Payment of Domestic loans	0.5	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.80	60	-
5.	Subsidy and Reserve	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	-	-
6.	Government loans to industrial and Agriculture Banks	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.25	0.25	1.0	-	-
7.	Investment expenditures	25.0	5.3	5.8	6.8	7.2	8.0	33.0	32	9.8%
8.	Managerial expenditures of Government agencies and industries from Technical assistance	2.3	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	2.3	-	
9.	Wage Increase or establishment of cooperatives. (Income from livestock tax, land tax and other taxes *	-	-					1.0	-	
		40.4	9.78	11.19	12.00	12.73	13.85	60.55	50	9.25%

* At present not distributed to years.

Table 4

FINANCING RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES OF THE THIRD PLAN

Billion Afs.

	Second plan operations		1346		1347		1348		1349		1350		Total 5 years		Percent increase compared to Second Plan
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
Development Expenditures	25.0	100	3 5.4	100	5.8	100	6.8	100	7.2	100	7.8	100	33.0	100	32
Financing Resources:															
Foreign Loan	15.9	63.6	3.2	61.1	3.6	61.0	3.9	57.4	4.0 40	55.6	4.2	53.8	19.0	57.6	20
From Surplus domestic income	2.8	11.2	0.7	13.0	0.3	5.1	1.2 9.2	17.6	1.5	20.8	2.0	25.6	5.7	17.3	47 104
From Surplus of commodity assistance	2.9	11.6	1.0	18.5	1.0	16.9	0.9	13.2	0.7	9.7	0.6	7.7	4.2	12.7	46
From private investment and industrial and Agriculture Bank loans	0.4	1.6	0.1	1.9	0.2	3.4	0.4	5.9	0.6	8.3	0.7	9.0	2.0	6.0	400
Deficit and loan of Central Bank to be procured from new sources	3.0	12.0	0.2	3.7	0.5	8.5	0.2	3.0	0.2	2.8	0.1	1.3	1.2	3.7	60
Livestock tax, additional land tax and other incomes.	-	-	0.1	1.8	0.2	5.1	0.2	2.9	0.2	2.8	0.2	2.6	0.9	2.7	-

Table 5

ESTIMATED REVENUES FROM EXISTING RESOURCES DURING THIRD PLAN AND ACTUAL REVENUES DURING SECOND PLAN.

million Afs.

Code	Title	Actual 1341	Actual 1342	Actual 1343	Actual 1344	Actual 1345	Five years	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Five years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
100	Direct taxes	320.0	375.1	447.8	574.9	565	2,282.8	520.0	596	723	874	1,061	3,764
110	Individual incometax	113.6	157.1	238.4	324.3	360.0	1,193.4	300	349	429	523	642	2,243
120	Company income tax	77.1	78.7	80.6	81.1	120	437.5	130	137	144	151	159	721
130	Land tax	46.4	49.0	44.3	81.9	85	306.6	90	110	150	200	250	800
140	Livestock tax	82.9	90.3	84.5	87.6	-	345.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	Government enterprises tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	Other direct taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200	Indirect taxes	1,127.1	1,712.3	1,917.5	2,154.7	2,022	8,933.6	2,130	2,268	2,435	2,672	2,853	12,357
210	Import duties	883.6	944.6	1,095.1	1,129.2	1,300	5,352.5	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,650	1,750	7,600
220	Export duties	74.7	76.5	80.1	139.3	140	510.6	150	155	170	185	195	855
230	Sale tax on consumer goods	71.6	90.3	197.6	71.5	70	501.0	70	75	80	100	125	450
240	Commercial taxes	89.0	592.4	529.5	804.3	500	2,515.2	500	520	560	600	640	2,820
250	Monopoly taxes	8.2	8.5	15.2	10.4	12	54.3	10	10	10	10	10	50
260	Import taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	83	88	97	102	448
270	Fixed export taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	25	27	30	31	137
290	Other direct taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
300	Revenue from sale of property and services	115.6	150.6	197.2	208.6	273	955.0	285	318	345	377	413	1,735
310	From sale of land and property	44.7	58.9	105.8	101.9	178	489.3	100	110	121	133	146	610
320	From natural resources (mines and forest)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
330	From mineral and agricultural products	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	110	121	133	146	610
340	From sale of privileges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
350	From auction of used items	34.5	45.1	42.6	60.3	40	222.5	20	22	24	26	28	120
360	From printing services & tax	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.4	2	13.2	2	2	2	2	2	10
370	From communications (telephone, radiotelegraph)	31.5	41.3	42.5	48.8	50	214.1	55	63	68	74	81	341
380	From health services and medicine	1.8	1.9	2.4	4.7	3	13.8	8	8	9	9	10	44

ESTIMATED REVENUES, (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
390	Other sales	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.5	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
400	Revenue from sale of licenses and Fines	76.7	90.1	110.8	114.0	120	511.6	110	121	133	146	160	670
410	From sale of vehicle licenses	1.8	1.8	-	-	2	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
420	From sale of identity cards	0.8	0.8	1.6	5.4	6	14.7	3	3	3	3	3	15
430	From sale of court documents	26.7	27.8	38.3	45.3	45	183.1	50	55	61	67	74	307
440	From Financial fines	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.7	3	14.1	2	2	2	2	2	10
450	From customs fines	8.4	23.8	10.5	10.3	12	65.0	5	7	10	13	15	50
460	From marriage and divorce documents	1.2	0.9	12.2	11.1	12	37.4	10	11	12	13	14	60
470	From transport commission and Traffic fines	35.3	32.5	45.8	38.2	40	191.8	40	43	45	48	52	228
480	Professional licenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
490	Other licenses and fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	Revenue from use of property and money	29.7	79.5	86.1	71.2	75	341.5	168	180	195	210	230	980
510	From rent of real estates	7.1	6.7	17.5	11.5	12	54.8	12	15	18	20	25	90
520	From other properties	13.9	22.7	8.4	9.9	8	62.9	3	3	3	3	3	15
530	From interest on savings	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
540	From interest on loans	0	1.0	0.2	3.3	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
550	From investment	6.5	48.2	59.4	24.9	30	169.0	100	105	110	115	120	550
560	From Road tolls	-	-	-	21.2	25	46.2	50	57	64	72	82	325
590	Other revenues	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
600	Revenues from Government enterprises	388.8	570.0	547.2	788.5	900	2,994.5	926	988	1,149	1,159	1,287	5,489
610	From Government Monopoly	367.3	393.7	156.3	630.1	775	2,322.4	719	762	885	867	929	4,162
620	From cooperative	-	-	-	8.7	5	13.7	4	-	-	-	-	4
630	From slaughter house	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
640	From Government factories	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
650	From public institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
660	From Prison handicrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
670	From supply and Silo Departments	0.1	50.1	20.6	0.1	20	90.9	32	33	36	69	69	239

Table 5

ESTIMATED REVENUES, (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
690	Other enterprises	21.1	126.2	170.3	149.6	100	567.2	171	193	228	223	239	1,054
700	Miscellaneous Revenues	93.2	75.1	64.7	67.7	80	380.7	60	65	70	75	80	350
710	Delinquent tax collections	39.9	39.1	49.8	44.7	50	223.5	50	55	60	65	70	300
720	Assistances	6.9	4.3	4.5	4.8	5	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
790	Other revenues	46.4	31.7	10.4	18.2	25	131.7	10	10	10	10	10	50
800	Non-Revenue incomes	29.9	56.2	59.9	151.1	40	337.1	35	35	35	35	45	185
810	From Refunds of over payments	7.3	9.8	6.5	6.1	6.0	35.7	7	7	7	7	7	35
820	From debt payment of Government employees	3.4	3.6	3.6	41.3	4.0	55.9	3	3	3	3	13	25
830	Advance cash payments	19.2	34.7	43.6	90.5	20.0	208	25	25	25	25	25	125
840	For Transfer from other Agencies	0	8.1	6.2	13.2	10.0	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	2,181.0	3,108.9	3,231.2	4,140.7	4,075.0	16,736.8	4,2[illegible]	4,567	5,085	5,548	6,089	25,500
	From new Revenues:												
100	Direct taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	50					
140	Livestock tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	50					
200	Indirect taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	100					
210	Import duties	-	-	-	-	-	-	100					
600	Revenues from Government enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	50					
610	Government Monopoly	-	-	-	-	-	-	50					
	Total New Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	200					2,000
	Grand total	2,181.0	3,108.9	3,231.2	4,140.7	4,075.0	16,736.8*	4,431					27,500

* Revenue from sales of some Commodity Assistance is included in this total, but revenues of the Third Plan is from net domestic sources.

Table 6

Estimated New Revenues Third Plan

Million Afs.

Codes	Titles	Unit of measures	Permit Price in Afs.	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Total
330	Sale of new lands from Nangarhar, Helmand valley Sardeh dam and other irrigation projects.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	30	60	82	182
340	Gross revenue from Minerals.													
	1. Export Natural gas.	Mill. cubic meter	270,000	1,000	1,500	2,200	2,500	2,900	270	405	594	675	783	2,727
	2. Sulphur	ton	5,600	-	1,000	1,300	2,000	2,500	-	5.6	7.5	11.2	14	38.1
	3. Beryl	"	19,000	-	60	70	75	75	-	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.0
	4. Lead and Zinc	"	4,050	-	2	2	2	2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5. Berite	"	1,935	2	3	4	5	5)	-	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.2	5.5
	6. Gold	Kg.	54,000	-	10	20	30	40)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7. Revenue from government farms (Nangarhar & Helmand Valley)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	24	27	32	40	143
	8. Other Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4	20	25	30	81.4
370	Revenue from Communication (new projects)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16	20	21	68
680	Revenue from Naghlu, Mahepar, Ghori hydraulic power and Kandahar dam diesel power.		-	-	-	-	-	-	10	30	50	60	100	250
	Total								300	493.7	745.7	886.1	1073.5	3,500

Table 7

ESTIMATED COMMODITY ASSISTANCE
During Third Plan

Commodities	Unit of measure	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Total five years
Wheat	000 tons	150	125	100	75	50	500
	000 $	12,000	10,000	8,000	6,000	4,000	40,000
Vegetable oil	ton	3,000	500	-	-	-	3,500
	000 $	900	150	-	-	-	1,050
Sugar	ton	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	2,000	140,000
	000 $	3,348	3,348	3,348	3,348	2,232	15,624
Tea	ton	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
	000 $	700	700	700	700	700	3,500
Fuels	ton	60,000	65,000	70,000	75,000	80,000	35,000
	000 $	2,400	2,600	2,800	3,000	3,200	14,000
Medicines and chemicals	000$	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Tyres and Tubes	000 $	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
Metals and artificial metals	000 $	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Machinery	000 $	400	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,400
Vehicles including Tractors	vehicles	100	100	100	100	100	500
	000 $	300	300	300	300	300	1,500
Fertilizer	ton	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	-	70,000
	000 $	800	1,200	1,600	2,000	-	5,600
Total	000 $	22,048	20,498	18,948	17,548	12,632	91,674
Total in Afs.	million Afs	978.7	928.6	858.3	794.9	572.2	4152.8

Table 8

Estimated Ordinary Expenditures of Government Agencies

Third Plan

Titles	Second Plan	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Total Five Years	Percentage Increase Third Plan Compared to Second Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. In the fields of Security and administration Ministries	6,905.3	1,626	1,664	1,710	1,755	1,812	8,567	84.0
1. Court	143.4	42	43	45	45	55	235	60.8
2. Parliament	85.1	30	31	32	33	34	160	88.0
3. Senate	11.5	5	5	5	5	5	25	117.3
4. Prime Ministry	123.2	30	31	32	33	34	160	29.8
5. National Defence	4,004.0	1,060	1,080	1,100	1,120	1,140	5,500	37.5
6. Foreign Affairs	377.8	80	80	85	90	95	430	13.8
7. Interior (Civil)	219.0	45	47	49	51	55	247	12.7
8. Interior (Security)	655.5	140	150	160	170	180	800	22.0
9. Finance	898.3	94	96	100	105	110	505	0.44
10. Justice	164.2	50	50	50	50	50	250	52.2
11. Planning	99.7	25	26	27	28	29	135	35.4
12. Tribal Affairs	123.6	25	25	25	25	25	125	1.1
B. In fields of Social Services and Educations	2,476.5	694	756.5	828	906.5	997	4,182	68.8
13. Education	1,452.8	440	484	32	585	644	2,635	84.9
14. Health	349.9	88	97	106	117	129	537	53.4
15. Information and Culture	162.7	36	38	40	42	44	200	22.9
16. Kabul University	294.9	80	85	95	105	120	485	64.4

Estimated Ordinary Expenditures (Continued) Page - 2 - Table 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17. Health Institutes	147.5	33	34	35	36	37	175	18.6
18. Faculty of Medicine	56.2	14	15	16	17	18	80	42.3
19. Olympic Department	12.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	20	36.0
C. In Economic fields	1,540.9	358	388.5	390	403.5	420	1,953	26.2
20. Communication	193.5	45	48	50	53	55	251	29.7
21. Public Works	411.0	105	110	116	122	128	581	61.3
22. Agriculture and Irrigation	239.2	52	54	56	58	60	280	17.0
23. Mines and Industries	242.8	50	52	54	56	60	272	12.0
24. Afghan Air Authority	153.7	45	50	50	50	55	250	62.6
25. Commerce	61.0	13	13.5	14	14.5	15	70	14.7
26. Helmand Valley	160.7	35	35	35	35	35	175	8.8
27. Cartography Department	32.0	7	7	7	7	7	35	9.3
28. General Transport Department	38.4	7	7	8	8	9	39	1.5
29. Survey of Soil and Water Department	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	10,942.1	2,679	2,797	2,920	3,085	3,233	14,708	34.5

The subsidies and assistances to institutions as well as all expenditure items are included in the Ministry of Finance's total expenditures during Second Plan . The estimated expenditures of the Finance Ministry for the years of the Third Plan are the administrative expenditures of that Ministry only .

Table 9

Managerial and Supervisory Expenditures of New Projects

Third Plan

Million Afs.

Titles	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Total 5 Years
1/ Ministry of Education of which :	43	79	110	160	228	620
Primary Schools	15	32	50	80	123	300
Secondary Schools	8	12	20	40	60	140
Vocational Schools	20	35	40	40	45	180
2/ Poly - Technic	15	20	25	25	25	110
3/ Mines & Industries of which :	30	35	45	55	75	240
A. Gas Export	30	30	30	30	30	150
B. Jangalak Technicum	-	5	10	15	20	50
C. Oils and Mines Technicum	-	-	5	10	15	30
D. Fertilizer Factory	-	-	-	-	10.0	10.0
4/ Health	3	7	14	20	30	74
5/ Public Works	10	10	15	20	25	80
A. Doshi-SherKhan Bunder Road	10	10	10	10	10	50
B. PuliKhumri-SherKhan Road	-	-	-	5	10	15
C. Herat-Islam Qala Road	-	-	5	5	5	15
6/ Information & Culture	5	5	5	5	5	25
7/ Communications	20	23	16	16	16	91
Miscellaneous	4	6	9	14	20	53
	130	185	239	315	424	1,293

Table 10

Debt Service

Third Plan

Millions $

	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Total Five years
A: From Governmet Budget						
To U.S.S.R.	12.66	16.86	11.18	11.73	13.47	65.90
Of which: Natural Gas loan	(6.41)	(9.13)	(1.39)	(—)	(--)	(16.93)
To U.S.A.	3.62	3.66	3.67	3.65	3.69	18.29
To F. Cerman R.	0.68	0.71	2.11	3.13	3.19	9 .82
To Czechoslovakia	1.35	1.11	0.87	--	--	3.33
To England	--	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06
To Other Barter areas *	3.20	2.90	3.06	3.05	3.00	15.23
To Other Free areas **	—	0.23	0.60	1.85	2.63	5.31
Total -	21.51	25.48	21.52	23.43	26.00	117.94
Alteration in 1346 (Transfer of a portion of loan) (U.S.S.R. from 1346 Budget to 1347 Budget)	4.73 -	4.73 -	—	—	—	--
	16.78	30.21	21.52	23.43	26.00	117.94
B: Payment of debts to foreign Private & Govt. enterprises	1.68	2.5	3.32	4.14	5.00	16.64
Total	18.46	32.71	24.34	27.57	31.00	134.58

* Some of the U.S.S.R. long term and commercial loans are included in this payment, approximately $ 7 million is included in the above figure as a reserve for new loans.

** Is reserved for payment of new loans.

Table 11

Balance of Payments
Third Plan

$ Million

	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Total
Goods & Services						
Exports	+78.2	+88.4	+98.0	+108.1	+118.3	+491.0
Imports	-62.1	-64.1	-68.9	-73.1	-86.1	-354.3
Non-Revenue expenditure and Incomes	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+5.0
Foreign Aid in form of Commodity & Services (1)	-104.8	-110.5	-115.1	-115.8	-114.2	-560.4
Payment of Foreign Debts (2)	-18.5	-32.7	-24.8	-27.6	-31.0	-134.6
Balance of Goods and Services.	-106.2	-117.9	-109.8	-107.4	-112.0	-553.3
Capital and Transfers						
Development aid & loans (3)	+82.8	+89.5	+96.1	+98.3	+102.7	+469.4
Commodity assistance and loans	+22.0	+21.0	+19.0	+17.5	+11.5	+91.0
Balance of Capital Goods	+104.8	+110.5	+115.1	+115.8	+114.2	+560.4
Miscellaneous including correction and change in foreign exchange reserves	-1.4	-7.4	+5.3	+8.4	+2.2	+7.1

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(1) The main figures are included in the table, but other figures concerned with Balance of Payment such as Transfer of Private capital etc, are not included because of non-availability of statistics.

(2) It includes loan and interest, payable by Government and private institutions.

(3) Including Technical Assistance, estimated at approximately $ 10 million per annum.

Table 12

Major Exports

Third Plan

	Unit of Measure	1431	1342	1343	1344	1345	Total	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Total	Increase Third Plan Compared to 2 nd Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Casings	000 Rings	2,121	2,770	2,548	2,774	2,787	13,000	2,900	3,125	3,250	3,500	3,900	16,675	% 28
Fresh Fruits	Metric ton	11,593	20,093	45,027	26,787	28,500	132,000	30,000	33,000	36,000	38,000	41,000	178,000	33
Dried Fruits	Metric ton	38,018	26,906	30,000	29,000	28,076	152,000	30,000	31,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	163,000	7
Oil Seeds	Metric ton	14,350	23,427	19,333	23,520	25,480	106,110	23,500	23,500	23,500	22,500	22,500	114,000	8
Raw Skin	000 Skin	1,452	2,232	1,940	2,070	2,200	9,894	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,500	11,900	20
Karakul	000 Skin	1,727	2,211	1,540	1,600	1,700	8,778	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000	9,700	11
Wool,	Metric ton	6,364	5,720	4,573	1,517	6,000	24,174	4,962	5,065	5,228	5,341	5,500	26,146	8
Cotton,	Mertic ton	11,371	17,119	21,042	15,903	24,000	89,441	16,000	20,000	24,000	26,000	30,000	116,000	30
Carpet,	000 S.Q. meter	440	396	532	547	444	2,359	550	550	600	600	650	2,950	25
Natural Gas	Million Cubic Meter	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,500	1,900	2,500	3,000	9,900	—
Fertiliser,	Metric ton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	25,000	—

Table 13

Imports

Third Plan

Million $

	Second Plan						Third Plan						Percentage Increase Third Plan to Second Plan.
	1341 Actual	1342 Actual	1343 Actual	1344 Actual	1345 Estimated	Total	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sugar	2.4	1.2	5.7	3.0	7.5	19.8	8.1	8.7	9.3	8.9	8.9	43.9	121.7
Tea	3.7	3.7	4.2	2.9	3.2	17.7	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.0	22.6	27.6
Other food staffs	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	3.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	4.4	29.6
Tobacco products	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.8	2.0
Oil products	5.7	6.5	7.5	4.3	4.0	28.0	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.8	8.8	36.9	31.7
Medical products and medicines*	1.7	2.1	2.6	1.5	2.0	9.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	12.2	23.1
Chemical products	0.6	2.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	7.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.5	3.0	10.7	37.1
Tyres and tubes	2.5	2.9	1.1	2.1	2.2	10.8	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	14.4	33.3
Cotton textile	5.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	20.8	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.6	18.3	- 13
Non - cotton textile	6.1	5.6	5.8	4.3	5.0	26.8	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	29.9	11.5
Other non - metal minerals	1.3	5.2	4.4	3.5	3.5	17.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	20.0	11.7
Metal and metal works	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	9.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	12.0	23.6
Electric machinery	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.0	8.5	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	5.0	18.0	11.7
Non - Electric machinery	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.0	4.3	1.3	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	11.8	74.4
Vehicles	1.2	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.5	8.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	9.0	5.8
Other vehicles	0.9	1.8	1.1	2.6	2.0	8.4	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.5	13.9	65.4
Bicycles	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.9	35.7
Other transport means	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	5.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	7.4	34.5
Electric appliances and central heating	0.7	0.8	3.1	1.1	1.0	6.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.4	-5
Used clothings	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.5	7.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	10.0	31.5
Foot wear	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.0	8.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	14.7	77.1
Other factory products	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.0	19.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	22.0	15.7
Other items	17.1	9.7	8.1	10.3	7.7	52.9	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.7	12.9	52.1	—
Wheat, vegetable oil and fertiliser	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	12.0	9.0	7.5	7.5	51.0	—
Project assistance	70.0	63.1	71.4	77.3	70.6	352.5	72.8	79.5	86.1	88.3	92.7	419.4	19.1
Commodity Assistance	2.4	14.2	11.4	15.0	17.7	60.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand total	132.3	139.1	149.7	148.7	148.4	718.4	156.9	164.6	174.0	178.9	190.3	864.7	20.0
Of which:													
Imports through grant and credit	72.4	77.3	82.8	92.3	88.3	413.2	94.8	100.5	105.1	105.8	104.2	510.4	23.5
Ordinary imports	59.9	61.8	66.9	56.4	60.1	305.2	62.1	64.1	68.9	73.1	86.1	354.3	16.0

* Import of perishable items during Second Plan is not included in the above figures, but it is shown as an independent figure. In the Third Plan however, all items estimated under Commodity Assistance are included in the imports, with the exception of wheat, vegetable oil and fertiliser.

Table 14

Export Revenues

Third Plan

$ Million

	Year 1344	Year 1345	Total Second Plan 1341 - 1345	Year 1346	year 1347	Year 1348	Year 1349	Year 1350	Total Third Plan	Percentage Increase Third Plan compared to Second Plan
1. Cotton	11.13	13.00	60.1	10.96	12.66	15.44	16.81	18.18	74.05	23.2
2. Wool	1.98	6.00	29.1	6.59	6.76	6.92	7.09	7.26	34.62	19.0
3. Karakul	16.08	16.00	73.2	14.40	15.20	16.00	16.00	16.00	77.60	6.0
4. Oil Seeds	4.49	4.50	18.1	3.56	4.20	4.49	4.52	4.45	21.22	17.2
5. Raw Skins	1.36	2.00	9.0	2.57	3.17	3.40	3.75	4.43	17.32	92.4
6. Other Skins	0.12	0.20	1.3	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50	15.5
7. Medical Plants	0.10	100.00	3.0	1.25	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	6.65	121.6
8. Carpet	8.84	8.00	39.6	10.10	10.10	11.80	12.40	13.40	57.80	46.0
9. Fresh Fruits	6.13	6.00	22.4	5.00	5.70	6.40	7.00	7.70	31.80	42.0
10. Dry Fruits	17.87	14.00	71.7	14.00	15.00	16.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	13.0
11. Legumes	0.17	0.20	1.0	0.20	0.63	0.63	0.70.	1.06	3.22	222.0
12. Casings	1.16	1.83	7.5	1.87	2.52	2.62	2.82	3.78	13.61	81.5
13. Natural Gas	-	-	-	6.00	9.00	10.20	15.00	18.00	58.20	58.2
14. Other Goods	0.30	0.26	4.3	1.40	1.80	2.40	2.40	4.40	12.40	28.8
Total :	69.92	72.00	340.3	78.20	88.39	97.95	108.14	118.31	490.99	44.3

Table 15

Distribution of Development Expenditures by Main Economic and Social Sectors

Afs 000
$ 000

Sectors	Carryover project		New projects		Total		Total after conversion	Percentage	Remarks
	$	Afs	$	Afs	$	Afs	Rate 45/30		
1. Sector of Mines & Industries	69,689	1,260,331	99,625	1,803,548	169,314	3,063,879	10,733,801	32.5	
A. Power	10,898	186,300	38,887	645,060	49,785	831,360	3,086,620	28.8	From the total of Mines & Industry's Sector
Of which:									
Ministry of Mines and Industries	8,950	154,000	21,987	352,000	30,937	506,000	1,907,446	-	
Kabul Municipality	100	1,600	-	-	100	1,600	6,130	-	
Helmand Valley	1,848	30,700	16,900	293,060	18,748	323,760	1,173,044	-	
B. Mines	33,410	658,000	5,120	238,118	38,530	896,118	2,641,521	24.6	. . .
Of which:									
Ministry of Mines and Industries	33,410	658,000	5,020	228,118	38,430	886,118	2,626,997	-	
Cartography	-	-	100	10,000	100	10,000	14,530	-	
C. Manufacturing Industries	25,381	416,031	55,618	920,370	80,999	1,336,401	5,005,656	46.6	. . .
Of which:									
Ministry of Mines and Industries	24,221	392,331	46,493	727,134	70,714	1,119,465	4,322,809	-	
Helmand Valley	-	-	1,410	20,000	1,410	20,000	83,873	-	

Table 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Commerce	60	2,800	1,015	8,500	1,075	11,300	59,998	-	
Silo Department	1,100	20,900	5,350	130,736	6,450	151,636	443,821	-	
Paktia	-	-	1,350	34,000	1,350	34,000	95,155	-	
2. Sector of Agriculture and Irrigation	17,314	1,091,294	86,042	3,873,524	103,356	4,964,818	9,646,845	29.2	
A. Irrigation	16,334	927,520	50,630	1,722,588	66,964	2,650,108	5,683,577	58.9	From the total of Agriculture and Irrigation sector
Of which:									
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	10,559	660,320	40,190	1,255,088	50,749	1,915,408	4,214,338	-	•
Helmand Valley	5,775	267,200	10,440	464,000	16,215	731,200	1,465,740	-	•
Kharwar Dam	-	-	-	3,500	-	3,500	3,500	-	•
B. Agriculture	980	163,774	35,412	2,150,936	36,392	2,314,710	3,963,267	41.1	From the total of Investment by Agricultural and Irrigation Sector
Of which:									
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	844	148,774	17,641	660,792	18,485	809,566	1,646,936	-	
Helmand Valley	136	15,000	4,377	120,500	4,513	135,500	339,938	-	

Table 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Paktia	-	-	3,950	169,644	3,950	169,644	348,579	-	
Nangarhar	-	-	9,444	1,200,000	9,444	1,200,000	1,627,814	-	
3. Social Services Sector	6,876	608,781	37,889	2,873,921	44,765	3,482,702	5,510,557	16.7	
A. Education	2,760	140,000	11,055	1,308,155		1,448,155	2,073,975	37.6	From the total of Social Services sector
Of which:									
Ministry of Education	-	-	6,865	991,000	6,865	991,000	1,301,985	-	
Kabul University	-	-	1,590	172,905	1,590	172,905	244,932	-	
Polytechnic	-	-	2,600	123,000	2,600	123,000	240,780	-	
Helmand Valley	-	-	-	21,250	-	21,250	21,250	-	
Mines and Industries	2,760	140,000	-	-	2,760	140,000	265,028	-	
D. Health	2,328	111,981	6,985	374,640	9,313	486,621	908,500	16.5	. . . .
Of which:									
Ministry of Health	2,328	111,981	2,925	219,875	5,253	331,856	569,817	-	
Ministry of Defence	-	-	3,000	70,000	3,000	70,000	205,900	-	
Health Institutes Ali Abad	-	-	804	23,900	804	23,900	60,321	-	
Faculty of Medicine	-	-	250	45,865	250	45,865	57,190	-	
Helmand Valley	-	-	6	15,000	6	15,000	15,272	-	

Table 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C. Other Social Services	1,788	356,800	19,849	1,191,126	[illegible]	154,726	2,528,082	45.9	. . .
Of which:									
Ministry of Information and Culture	-	-	4,894	283,380	4,894	283,380	505,078	-	
Ministry of Justice	-	-	20	33,100	20	33,100	34,006	-	
Ministry of Interior	-	-	-	135,000	-	135,000	135,000	-	
Rural Development	1,644	268,000	2,000	[illegible]	3,644	466,000	631,073	-	
Helmand Valley	-	15,000	2,341	95,000	2,341	110,000	216,047	-	
Kabul Municipality	82	800	1,850	82,640	1,932	83,440	170,959	-	
Sia Sang House Construction	-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	25,000	-	
Zinda Banan House Construction	-	35,000	-	-	-	35,000	35,000	-	
Population Census	-	-	530	87,150	530	87,150	111,159		
Paktia	-	-	1,214	72,356	1,214	72,356	127,350	-	
Government Monopoly	-	-	2,950	45,000	2,950	45,000	178,635	-	
Government Engraving Department			50	-	50	-	2,265	-	
Cadastral Survey	-	-	1,000	104,500	1,000	104,500	149,800		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	5,000		

Table 15

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	62	13,000	3,000	40,000	3,062	53,000	191,709		
	Gendarme and Police Department	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	10,000		
4.	Sector of Transport and Communication	34,810	834,665	22,588	666,681	57,432	1,500,346	4,102,015	12.5	From the total of Third Plan Investment
A.	Motorable Roads	28,425	730,098	5,580	336,766	34,005	1,066,864	2,607,290	63.6	From the total of communication sector
	Of which:									
	Ministry of public works	27,425	694,098	5,210	283,600	32,635	977,698	2,456,063	-	
	General Transport Dept.	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-	
	Helmand Valley	-	-	370	40,166	370	40,166	56,927	-	
	Kabul Municipality	1,000	30,000	-	3,000	1,000	33,000	78,300	-	
	Ministry of Mines and Industries	-	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	6,000	-	
B	Airports, ports and purchase of Aeroplanes (Air Authority)	5,000	72,000	8,800	112,971	13,834	[illegible]	811,651	19.7	. . .
C.	Communications	1,385	32,567	8,208	215,944	9,593	248,511	683,074	16.7	. . .
5.	Reserve funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	9.1	

Table 16

Summary of Development Expenditures

Third Plan

Afs. 000
$ 000

No.	Description of Agencies	Volume of Investment Third Plan		Volume of Investment in 1346		Volume of Investment in 1347		Volume of Investment in 1348		Volume of Investment in 1349		Volume of Investment in 1350	
		Afs.	Dollar	From Government Budget	From Foreign Assist.	From Government Budget	From Foreign Assist.	From Government Budget	From Foreign Assist.	From Government Budget	From Foreign Assist.	From Government Budget	From Foreign Assist.
1	Mines and Industry	2,657,583	142,841	- 476,981	25,584 -	- 492,982	26,077 -	- 509,348	33,881 -	- 572,781	34,599 -	- 605,540	22,700 -
2	Agriculture & Irrigation	4,000,620	81,240	- 526,460	16,996 -	- 626,726	9,096 -	- 794,611	14,540 -	- 907,887	18,507 -	- 1,144,969	22,101 -
3	Public Works	992,523	32,385	- 260,025	10,935 8,000	- 334,898	9,300 -	- 220,000	8,250 -	- 76,500	1,920 -	- 93,100	1,980 -
4	Communication	248,511	9,593	- 21,227	1,150 -	- 39,115	1,508 -	- 42,880	1,710 -	- 68,222	2,426 -	- 77,067	2,799 -
5	Health	354,894	5,140	- 48,070	1,125 -	- 58,230	623 -	- 76,195	1,040 -	- 85,599	1,246 -	- 86,800	1,106 -
6	Information & Culture	288,046	4,791	- 50,951	1,035 -	- 55,240	1,259 -	- 67,266	1,224 -	- 67,490	1,007 -	- 47,099	266
7	Commerce	11,300	1,075	- 2,100	37 -	- 700	138 -	- 2,000	320 -	- 3,000	350 -	- 3,500	230 -
8	Interior	135,000	-	- 5,500	- -	- 14,500	- -	- 30,000	- -	- 40,000	- -	- 45,000	- -
9.	Justice	33,100	20	- 5,000	- -	- 5,000	4 -	- 6,800	5 -	- 8,000	5 -	- 8,300	6 -
10	National Defence	70,000	3,000	- 7,500	- -	- 10,000	600 -	- 15,600	700 -	- 15,650	750 -	- 21,250	950 -
11	Education	991,000	6,865	- 160,000	1,634 -	- 171,632	1,624 -	- 172,115	1,122 -	- 195,514	1,373 -	- 231,738	1,112 -
12	Kabul University	172,905	1,590	- 8,738	190 -	- 44,395	366 -	- 37,725	346 -	- 37,726	312 -	- 44,321	377 -
13	Health Institutes	24,580	789	- 3,280	- -	- 7,100	174 -	- 8,599	315 -	- 3,201	275 -	- 2,400	25 -
14	Faculty of Medicine	46,998	225	- 4,133	- -	- 10,000	80 -	- 9,800	45 -	- 10,832	28 -	- 12,233	62 -
15	Polytechnic	123,000	2,600	- 87,792	2,000 -	- 35,208	600 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
16	Kabul Municipality	123,929	2,902	- 27,889	875 -	- 19,978	355 -	- 24,728	795 -	- 23,756	447 -	- 27,578	430 -

Table 16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17	Rural Development	466,000	3,644	- 60,000	720 -	- 93,750	740 -	- 101,750	728 -	- 102,250	728 -	- 108,250	728 -
18	Helmand Valley	1,396,876	-43,603	- 70,213	-5,058 -	- 309,423	8,806 -	- 316,980	10,399 -	- 344,630	9,670 -	- 355,630	9,670 -
19	Silo Department	151,636	6,458	- 10,700	500 -	- 51,000	1,900 -	- 56,336	2,800 -	- 24,600	800 -	- 9,000	450 -
20	Land and Settlement	104,500	1,000	- 30,625	- -	- 12,000	- -	- 15,600	- -	- 21,275	500 -	- 25,000	500 -
21	Paktia Development	276,000	6,514	- 54,000	2,069 -	- 52,804	1,305 -	- 53,451	1,180 -	- 54,056	1,160 -	- 61,689	800 -
22	Air Authority	184,971	13,834	- 16,000	300 -	- 19,200	8,258 -	- 27,400	1,668 -	- 49,571	1,758 -	- 72,800	1,840 -
23	Engraving Department		50	- -	- -	- -	50 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
24	General Transport	10,000		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 5,000	- -	- 5,000	- -
25	Sia Sang House Construction	25,000		- 10,000	- -	- 15,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
26	Zinda Banan House Construction	35,000		- 35,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
27	Cartography	10,000	100	- 7,000	90 -	- 3,000	30 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
28	Government Monopoly	45,800	2,950	- 16,875	2,655 5,625	- 16,875	295 5,625	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
29	Foreign Affairs	5,000	-	- 5,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
30	Population Census	87,150	530	- -	4,300 -	- 80,000	60 -	- 29,050	80 -	- 38,100	90 -	- -	- -
31	Gendarme and Police	10,000	-	- 10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Total	13,065,925	373,671	- 2,020,999	73,253 13,625	- 2,512,757	73,212 5,625	- 2,612,235	81,123 -	- 2,752,640	77,946 -	- 3,148,044	68,137 -
	General Reserve	3,000.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

In the total of Private Sector investment $ 4,470,000 is included in the 76 billion Afs.

Table 17

MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES, MINES SECTOR.

Table of Distribution of Development and Investment Expenditures During Third Plan

$ 000
Afs. 000

No.	Description of Project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project	Expend during Second Plan	Volume of Private investment sector during 3rd Plan.		1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg	Forgn Assist.	Govt. Budg	Forgn Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist.	Govt. Budg	Forgn Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A.	CARRY-OVER PROJECT OF MINES:																
1.	Pipeline from mines to USSR border.	42-46	97.5 Km	8,400	7,400	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			4 bill.m 3/ year.	72,000	65,000	7,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Gas purification of collection center.	45-47	71 bill m 3/	7,100	3,000	4,100	-	-	3,100	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
				171,000	70,000	101,000	-	70,000	-	31,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Geological exploratory work in search of oil & explortation drilling in northern provinces.	46 -50	140,000	83,500	58,500	25,000	-	-	5,572	-	4,428	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000
			tons.	863 ,100	428,100	435,000	-	70,000	-	70,000	-	75,000	-	90,000	-	150,000	-
4.	Mazar Oil technicum.	43-47	500 students.	4,700	3,500	1,200	-	-	1,111	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
				90,000	20,000	70,000	-	6,000	-	64,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Geological Survey of mines.	40-50	-	7,000	4,000	3,000	-	-	1,300	-	700	-	500	-	500	-	-
				170,000	70,000	100,000	-	20,350	-	15,000	-	15,500	- 7,000	16,000	-	33,150	-
6.	Chemical fertiliser factory in Marar-Sharif.	44-49	-	30,500	6,300	24,200	-	-	3,000	-	6,000	-	7,200	-	8,200	-	-
				400,000	20,000	380,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	-	65,000	-	195,000	-	-	-
7.	Construction of workshop for transport section.	44-47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				14,000	8,000	6,000	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Dare Souf coal mines.	45-50	60,000	310	-	310	-	-	-	-	40	-	50	-	160	-	160
			tons.	18,000	3,000	15,000	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,000	-
9.	Maghlu hydraulic dam and pipes for the fourth turbine of Maghlu.	40-46	67.5 Thousand Kw.	28,200	27,500	700	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				1,304,000	1,242,000	62,000	-	62,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Mahipar Hydraulic dam.	42-46	44,000 Kw	24,350	22,900	1,450	-	-	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				97,000	8[illegible]	12,000	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 17

Afs: 000 000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
11.	Mazar thermal power station.	45,48	36,000 Kw.	7,500 70,000	1,000 5,000	6,500 65,000	- -	- 10,000	1,000 -	- 20,000	2,500 -	- 35,000	3,000 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
12.	Janjalak Tecnicum & land condemnation	43-47	700 students.	4,060 110,000	2,500 40,000	1,560 70,000	- -	- 12,000	1,560 -	- 58,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	TOTAL carry-over			205,620 3,374,100	136,600 2,046,100	69,020 1,328,000	-	- 335,350	19,793 -	- 324,000	14,757 -	- 193,500	15,550 -	- 304,000	13,760 -	- 166,150	5,160 -
B.	**NEW PROJECTS:**																
13.	Lapislazuli mines in Badakhshan.	47-50	480 ton	60 - The afghani portion will be financed from the total of geological survey department.	- -	60 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	~~10~~ -	- -	10 -	- -	20 -	- -	20 -
14.	Exploitation of Berite mines.	46-50	19,000 ton	60 1,900	- -	60 1,900	- -	- 200	60 -	- 300	- -	- 350	- -	- 400	- -	- 650	- -
15.	The expansion of Karkar and Ishpushta, mines.	46-50	1030 ton	1,830 170,000	- -	1,830 170,000	- -	- 38,000	- -	- 30,000	430 -	- 31,000	440 -	- 32,000	460 -	- 39,000	500 -
16,	Salt mines in Talaqan, Balkh, Andkhoi and Kilifghan.	46-48	240,000 ton.	20 3,018	- -	20 3,018	- -	- 1,000	- -	- 1,000	10 -	- 1,018	10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
17.	Gas pipline from gas mines to the chemical fertilizer and thermal power factories.	48-48	88 Km	3,800 55,000	- -	3,800 55,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 55,000	3,800 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
18.	Lead and Copper mines in Ghorband.	46-50	10,000 tons.	160 1,450	- -	160 1,450	- -	- 50	40 -	- 200	40 -	- 200	40 -	- 300	40 -	- 700	- -
19.	Beryl mines in Konor.	46-50	280 ton	70 6,650	- -	70 6,650	- -	- 100	40 -	- 300	30 -	- 500	- -	- 800	- -	- 4,950	- -
20.	Exploitation of Sulpher mines in Chamtal.	46-50	6,800 ton	20 800	- -	20 800	- -	- 100	20 -	- 100	- -	- 130	- -	- 200	- -	- 270	- -

Table 17

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Afs 000

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
21.	Gold mines in Badakhshan.	46-50	100 Kg	70 1,300	- -	70 1,300	- -	- 200	40 -	- 210	30 -	- 220	- -	- 800	- -	- 370	- -
22.	Coal mines in in Herat.	48-50	30,000 tons.	230 12,000	- -	230 12,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1,000	50 -	- 1,500	80 -	- 9,500	100 -
23.	Exploratory works for gas and drilling in Southern parts.	48-50	-	2,000 30,000	- -	2,000 30,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 5,000	300 -	- 8,000	400 -	- 17,000	1,300 -
24.	Survey of Gas transfer to the iron mill.	47-48	-	500 1, 000	- -	500 1,000	- -	- -	- -	- 500	250 -	- 500	250 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	TOTAL of the new Projects.			8,820 283,118	- -	8,820 283,118	- -	- 39,650	200 -	- 32,610	800 -	- 94,916	4,900 -	- 43,500	1,000 -	- 72,440	1,920 -
	TOTAL of the new and carry-over project.			214,340 3,662,218	136,600 2,056,100	77,840 1,606,118	- -	- 375,000	19,993 -	- 356,610	15,557 -	- 288,418	20,450 -	- 347,500	14,760 -	- 238,590	7,080 -

Table 17

MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES, POWER SECTOR

Table of Distribution of Development and Investment Expenditures During Third Plan

$ 000
Afs. 000

No.	Description of Project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project	Expendit during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private sector	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg	Forgn. Assist.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A.	**Electric Power Carry-over Project:**																
1.	Transfer line, Pole Khumri, Baghlan Kunduz,	45-47	92 Km	800 21,000	500 6,000	300 15,000	- -	- 10,000	100 -	- 5,000	200 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	TOTAL			800 21,000	500 6,000	300 15,000	- -	- 10,000	100 -	- 5,000	200 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
B.	**NEW PROJECTS, POWER:**																
1.	Power distribution network of Jalalabad city.	46-47	9,000 Km	596 10,000	- -	596 10,000	- -	- 8,000	- -	- 2,000	596 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2.	Power distribution network of Ghazni city.	47-48	3,000 Km	35 6,000	- -	35 6,000	- -	- -	- -	- 2,000	15 -	- 4,000	20 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3.	Power transfer line of Kabul-Ghazni.	48-50	50,000 "	1,200 27,000	- -	1,200 27,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 7,000	200 -	- 9,000	300 -	- 11,000	700 -
4.	Power station in six cities.	47-50	7,000 "	1,500 20,000	- -	1,500 20,000	- -	- -	- -	- 2,000	300 -	- 3,000	300 -	- 4,000	300 -	- 11,000	600 -
5.	Power distribution in 6 developed cities: Herat, Kandahar, Mazar & provice distribution in Wardak & Gulbahar.	46-47	12,000 "	1,000 20,000	- -	1,000 20,000	- -	- 18,600	- -	- 1,400	1,000 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
6.	Diesel Power Plant in Herat.	47-48	3,000 "	500 5,000	- -	500 5,000	- -	- -	- -	- 2,500	250 -	- 2,500	260 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
7.	Thermal power plant in Herat.	47-50	12,000 "	4,000 80,000	- -	4,000 80,000	- -	- -	- -	- 6,000	800 -	- 12,000	800 -	- 18,000	1,000 -	- 44,000	1,400 -
8.	Third power distribution network of	46-48	50,000 "	5,000 40,000	- -	5,000 40,000	- -	- 18,000	2,000 -	- 11,000	1,500 -	- 11,000	1,500 -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Table 17

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Afs. 000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9.	Power transfer line of Birishna Kout Station.	49-50	45,000 Kw	300 15,000	- -	300 15,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 5,000	100 -	- 10,000	200 -
10.	Transfer line of 110,000 Kw.	48-50	30,000 "	2,000 25,000	- -	2,000 25,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 6,000	300 -	- 7,000	500 -	- 12,000	1,200 -
11.	Power transfer line of Sorobi Jalalabad.	49-50	50,000 "	1,700 20,000	- -	1,700 20,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 8,000	700 -	- 12,000	1,000 -
12.	Pule Khumri 3rd hydraulic plant .	47-50	1,500 "	700 14,000	- -	700 14,000	- -	- -	- -	- 2,000	100 -	- 3,000	100 -	- 3,500	150 -	- 5,500	350 -
13.	Repair of Sorobi & Wardak Stations.	47-48	-	1,300 10,000	- -	1,300 10,000	- -	- -	- -	- 5,000	650 -	- 5,000	650 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
14.	Transfer line & distribution network of Kajaki power.	49-50	-	2,156 60,000	- -	2,156 60,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 20,000	1,000 -	- 40,000	1.156 -
		TOTAL		21,987 352,000	- -	21,957 352,000	- -	- 44,600	2,000 -	- 33,900	5,211 -	- 53,500	4,120 -	- 74,500	4,050 -	- 145,500	6,606 -
	Total Energy: Carry-over and new.			22,787 373,000	500 6,000	22.287 367,000	- -	- 54,600	2,100 -	- 38,900	3,411 -	- 53,500	4,120 -	- 74,500	4,050 -	- 145,500	6,606 -
A.	**INDUSTRY: CARRY,OVER PROJECT:**																
1.	Chaga Serai project.	45-46		21 3,950	- 3,000	21 950	- -	- 950	21 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2.	Pola Charkhi project.	42-46		3,150 458,880	3,150 447,499	- 11,381	- -	- 11,381	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Total Industry, Carry-Over projects.			3,171 462,830	3,150 450,499	21 12,331	- -	- 12,331	21 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Table 17

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Afs. 000

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
B. FOOD INDUSTRIES: NEW PROJECTS																
1. Masar vegetable oil factory.	47-49	300 ton	1,194 10,894	- -	1,194 10,894	1,194 10,894	- -	- -	- 2,632	300 -	- 3,631	597 -	- 4,631	497 -	- -	- -
2. Equipment for Bakhter Factory	47-49	-	271 4, 300	- -	271 4,300	271 4,300	- -	- -	- 1,000	71 -	- 1,500	100 -	- 1,800	100 -	- -	- -
3. Herat vegetable oil factory.	46-47	900 ton	40 2,150	- -	40 2,150	40 2,150	- -1,000	20 -	- 1,150	20 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4. Alcoholic distillery plant.	49-50	3 ml liter	600 8,000	- -	600 8,000	600 8,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3,000	300 -	- 5,000	300 -
5. Beer and fruit juice plant.	48-49	300,000 liter	100 5,000	- -	100 5,000	300 5,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2,500	50 -	- 2,500	50 -	- -	- -
6. Slaughter House and protection plant.	49-50	150,000 animal	600 15,000	- -	600 15,000	600 15,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 5,000	300 -	- 15,000	300 -
7. Slaughter house and protection plant.	49-50	150,000 animal	600 15,000	- -	600 15,000	600 15,000	- -	- -	- -	- -			- 5,000	300 -	- 10,000	300 -
8. Slaughter house and protection plant.	48-49	150,000 animal	600 15 ,000	- -	600 15,000	600 15,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 7,000	300 -	- 8,000	300 -	- -	- -
C. CONSUMER INDUSTRIES:																
9. Balkh Cotton textile factory.	46-48	10 ml meter in 3 shifts.	5,000 55,000	- -	5,000 55,000	5,000 55,000	- 10,000	1,500 -	- 15,000	1,500 -	30,000	2,000 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
10. Kabul cotton textile factory	46-48	12 million meter.	5,000 50,000	- -	5,000 50,000	5,000 50,000	- 15,000	1,500 -	- 15,000	1,500 -	- 20,000	2,000 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
11. Herat Cotton textile factory.	48-50	10 million meter.	5,000 50,000	- -	5,000 50,000	5,000 50,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 10,000	1,000 -	- 10,000	2,500 -	- 30,000	1,500 -
12. Artificial Silk factory Kabul.	48-50	1 million meter	1,608 5,000	- -	1,608 5,000	1,608 5,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1,000	300 -	- 1,800	736 -	- 2,800	572 -
13. Artificial Silk factory Kabul	48-50	1 million meter	1,608 5,000	- -	1,608 5,000	1,608 5,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1,000	300 -	- [illegible]	736 -	- [illegible]	- [illegible]

$ 000
Afs. 000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
14.	Artificial Silk factory Kandahar.	48-50	2 million meter	2,900 10,000	- -	2,900 10,000	2,900 10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2,500	700 -	- 2,500	1,200 -	- 5,000	1,000 -
15.	Kandahar Artificial textile factory.	49-50	2 million meter	2,900 10,000	- -	2,900 10,000	2,900 10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3,000	1,900 -	- 7,000	1,000 -
16.	Nangarhar textile factory.	48-50	10 million meter	4,000 40,000	- -	4,000 40,000	4,000 40,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 10,000	500 -	- 10,000	2,500 -	- 20,000	1,000 -
17.	Herat Carpet yarn factory	47-48	-	100 2,250	- -	100 2,250	100 2,250	- -	- -	- 1,000	50 -	- 1,250	50 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
18.	Shabergan Carpet yarn factory.	48-49	-	100 2,250	- -	100 2,250	100 2,250	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1,000	50 -	- 1,250	50 -	- -	- -
19.	Shoe manufacturing and tanning factory.	46-50	700,000 pair shoes.	707 17,100	- -	707 17,100	707 17,100	- 3,000	100 -	- 3,200	107 -	- 3,300	110 -	- 3,700	170 -	- 3,900	220 -
20.	Balkh tanning plant.	49-50	500,000 skins.	420 13,000	- -	420 13,000	420 13,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 4,000	200 -	- 9,000	220 -
21.	Kandahar tanning plant.	47-48	500,000 skins.	420 13,000	- -	420 13,000	420 13,000	- -	- -	- 6,500	200 -	- 6,500	220 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
22.	Ghazni tanning plant.	49-50	500,000 skins.	420 13,000	- -	420 13,000	420 13,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,000	200 -	- 10,000	220 -
23.	Herat tanning plant	49-50	500,000 skins.	420 13,000	- -	420 13,000	420 13,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3,000	200 -	- 10,000	220 -
24.	Paper manufacturing factory.	49-50	-	1,400 45,000	- -	1,400 45,000	1,400 45,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 10,000	1,000 -	- 35,000	400 -
D.	CONSTRUCTIONAL INDUSTRY:																
25.	Herat Cement factory;	47-49	120,000 ton	2,800 90,000	- -	2,800 90,000	2,800 90,000	- -	- -	- 30,000	800 -	- 30,000	1,000 -	- 30,000	1,000 -	- -	- -
26.	Cement factory.	47-48	108 ton	154 3,465	- -	154 3,465	154 3,465	- -	- -	- 1,965	70 -	- 1,500	84 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
27.	Glass manufacturing factory.	49-50	-	910 29,250	- -	910 29,250	910 29,250	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 10,000	410 -	- 19,250	500 -

Table 17
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
28.	Bottle manufacturing factory.	49-50	200 tons for year	690 11,000	- -	690 11,000	690 11,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 4,000	300 -	- 7,000	390 -
29.	Wood Scraps manufacturing factory in Herat.	49-50	4,600 S.M.	350 11,900	- -	350 11,900	350 11,900	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 5,000	250 -	- 6,900	100 -
30.	Wood Scraps manufacturing plant in Kandahar.	49-50	4,300 S.M.	350 11,900	- -	350 11,900	350 11,900	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3,000	250 -	- 8,900	200 -
31.	Wood scraps manufacturing plant in Masar.	49-50	4,500 S.M.	350 11,900	- -	350 11,900	350 11,900	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3,000	250 -	- 8,900	100 -
E.	RECONSTRUCTIONS:																
32.	Shaker ceramic factory	46-47	150 ton complete	116 6, 375	- -	116 6,375	116 6,375	- 3,000	50 -	- 3,375	66 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
33.	Match factory	48-49	-	140 4,500	- -	140 4.500	140 4,500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1,800	50 -	- 3,000	90 -	- -	- -
34.	Jangalak agricultural tools project.	47-47	-	25 2,500	- -	25 2,500	25 2,500	- -	- -	- 2,500	25 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
35.	Equipment for fruit conserve factory Kandahar.	46-47	-	600 6,750	- -	600 6,750	600 6,750	- 3,000	300 -	- 3,750	300 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
F.	HANDICRAFTS:																
36.	Kabul handicrafts center.	47-48	-	200 5,250	- -	200 5,250	200 5,250	- -	- -	- 2,000	100 -	- 3,250	100 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
37.	Ghazni handicraft center.	47-48	-	- 18,400	- -	- 18,400	- 18400	- -	- -	- 8,400	- -	- 10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
38.	Herat handicraft center	49-50	-	- 20,000	- -	- 20,000	- 20,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 10,000	- -	- 10,000	- -

Table 17

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
39.	Badakhshan handicrafts center.	48-48	-	- 20,000	- -	- 20,000	- 20,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 20,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	TOTAL NEW PROJECTS INDUSTRY:			42,693 672,134	- -	42,693 672,134	42,693 672,134	- 35,000	3,470 -	- 97,472	5,109 -	- 167,431	9,311 -	- 150,781	15,789 -	- 221,450	9,014 -
	TOTAL INDUSTRIES: (New and Carry-over)			45,864 1,134,964	3,150 450,499	42,714 684,465	42,693 672,134	- 47,331	3,491 -	- 97,472	5,109 -	- 167,431	9,311 -	- 150,781	15,789 -	- 221,450	9,014 -
	GRAND TOTAL carry-over and new Projects, Mines-Energy and Industries:			285,091 5,170,182	140,250 2,512,599	142,841 2,657,583	- -	- 476,931	25,584 -	- 492,982	26,037 -	- 509,349	33,881 -	- 572,781	34,599 -	- 605,540	22,700 -

Over $ 3,470,000 and Afs 35,000,000 are included in the total of the year 1346 from private sector.

Table 18

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Table of distribution of Development and Investment expenditures during Third Plan

No.	Description of Project	Year of start & of end	Capacity of pro - ject.	Total cost of project	Expend during Second Plan.	Volume of Private investment Sector. during 3rd Plan.		1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist.	Govt. Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A.	CARRY-OVER PROJECTS:																
1.	Animal protection	41-50	-	276 69,343	104 17,893	172 51,450	- -	- 10,519	- -	- 9,377	40 -	- 10,518	42 -	- 10,518	43 -	- 15,018	47 -
2.	Vaterinary school	41-50	Personnel training	155 28, 093	105 14,549	50 13,544	- -	- 3,144	- -	- 2,400	12 -	- 2,500	12 -	- 2,600	12 -	- 2,900	14 -
3.	Karakul breed improvement.	46-50	-	45 13,227	- -	45 13,227	- -	- 4,227	- -	- 1,500	10 -	- 2,000	10 -	- 2,500	10 -	- 3,000	15 -
4.	Artificial forests project	41-50	-	72 41,002	12 13,728	60 27,274	- -	- 5,945	20 -	- 3,494	10 -	- 5,945	10 -	- 5,945	10 -	- 5,945	10 -
5.	Apiculture project	45-47	increase in number of hives	5 3,726	- -	5 3,726	- -	- 1,976	- -	- 1,750	5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
6.	Sericulture project	46-50	-	304 31,725	- -	304 31,725	- -	- 6,785	72 -	- 6,000	80 -	- 6,000	50 -	- 6,000	65 -	- 6,990	67 -
7.	General statistics project.	46-50	collecting agriculture & livestock informations	185 29,495	5 4,587	180 24,906	- -	- 3,965	- -	- 5,100	30 -	- 5,200	40 -	- 5,300	50 -	- 5,341	60 -
	TOTAL Carry-Over projects			1,042 216,609	226 50,757	816 165,[illegible]	- -	- 36,811	92 -	- 29,621	157 -	- 32,163	164 -	- 32,863	190 -	- 34,684	213 -
B.	NEW PROJECTS:																
1.	Wheat and other crops project.	46 -50	Wheat production increase	10,375 230,245	- -	10,375 230,245	- -	- 47,944	3,540 -	- 41,944	1,060 -	- 41,944	1,260 -	41,944	1,645 -	- 58,469	2,870 -
2.	Project for cotton production development.	46 -50	Production increase	190 40, 453	- -	190 40,453	- -	- 8,078	- -	- 8,000	30 -	- 8,000	40 -	- 8,000	60 -	- 8,375	80 -
3.	Project for sugarbeet production development.	46 -50	Sugarbeet production increase	123 16,794	- -	123 16,794	- -	- 5,106	- -	- 2,500	30 -	- 3,000	30 -	- 3,000	30 -	- 3,168	33 -

Table 1?
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4.	Fruit and vegetable multiplication project.	46-50	production increase by 50%	79 35,951	- -	79 35,951	- -	- 7,491	- -	- 6,800	16 -	- 7,000	20 -	- 7,200	21 -	- 7,400	22 -
5.	Plant production & quarantine project.	46-50	10 stations in various parts.	306 27,171	- -	306 27,171	- -	- 7,995	- -	- 4,715	80 -	- 4,815	85 -	- 4,822	90 -	- 4,884	131 -
6.	Project for utilisation of tractors and waterpumps.	47-50	2,000 water pump and 500 tractor.	2,000 -	- -	2,000 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	200 -	- -	300 -	- -	500 -	- -	1,000 -
7.	Project for testing small agricultural tools and equipment.	46-50	research on simple machines & tools.	304 48,769	- -	304 48,769	- -	- 10,500	- -	- 9,000	70 -	- 9,000	70 -	- 10,000	82 -	- 10,769	82 -
8.	Project for the improvement of olive and pistachio.	46-50	-	60 9,928	- -	60 9,928	- -	- 4,423	- -	- 1,000	12 -	- 1,500	15 -	- 1,500	15 -	- 1,505	18 -
9.	Project for forests survey and personnel training .	46-50	-	828 21,653	- -	828 21,653	- -	- 2,453	- -	- 3,500	100 -	- 4,900	150 -	- 5,900	200 -	- 5,700	378 -
10.	Beautification project.	46-50	-	- 40,000	- -	- 40,000	- -	- 8,000	- -	- 7,000	- -	- 8,000	- -	- 8,300	- -	- 8,730	- -
11.	Project for the improvement and the survey of pastures.	46-50	Revival of pastures for 400,000 livestock.	1,383 85,242	- -	1,383 85,242	- -	- 3,302	125	- 10,000	200 -	- 15,000	250 -	- 20,000	300 -	- 36,960	508 -
12.	Project for the improvement of sheep breed.	46-50	-	- 7,000	- -	- 7,500	- -	- 1,500	- -	- 1,500	- -	- 1,500	- -	- 1,500	- -	- 1,500	- -
13.	Project for the improvement of dairy cows	46-50	-	- 25,000	- -	- 25,000	- -	- 5,752	- -	- 4,000	- -	- 5,000	- -	- 5,000	- -	- 5,268	- -
14.	Artificial insemination project.	46-50	9 fixed breeding stations 15 moving breeding stations.	39 35,498	- -	39 35,498	- -	- 8,335	- -	- 6,500	8 -	- 6,500	9 -	- 7,000	10 -	- 7,163	12 -

Table 15

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Afs 000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
15.	Dairy project	46-48	-	300 16,500	- -	300 16,500	- -	- 9,000	250 -	- 3,500	50 -	- 4,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
16.	Poultry project	46-50	15,000 hens 17,000 meat chicken 10,000 eggs.	1,000 18,000	- -	1,000 18,000	- -	- 5,107	690 -	- 3,000	75 -	- 3,000	75 -	- 3,000	80 -	- 3,893	80 -
17.	Fish multiplication and research project.	46-50	-	300 15,266	5 540	295 14,726	- -	- 6,051	60 -	- 1,675	45 -	- 2,000	45 -	- 2,000	50 -	- 3,000	95 -
	TOTAL new agriculture projects:			17,367 673,970	5 540	17,362 673,430	- -	- 141,037	4,665 -	- 114,634	1,976 -	- 124,759	2,349 -	- 128,766	3,083 -	- 164,234	5,289 -
A.	IRRIGATION SECTOR:																
	Carry-over projects.																
1.	Detailed survey project for irrigation upper Kabul and Harirod River.	43-47	-	1,592 43,317	1,200 31,000	392 12,317	- -	- 8,317	258 -	- 4,000	134 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2.	Underground water research.	43-48	research in an area of 88,000 Km.	1,889 52,373	1,300 31,600	589 20,773	- -	- 8,453	215 -	- 6,000	154 -	- 6,320	220 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3.	Survey of Amu and Panj rivers	44-47	utilization of available ground waters	1,000 32,000	1,000 25,500	- 6,500	- -	- 3,500	- -	- 3,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4.	Development of Hydrological affairs.	42,50	-	1,061 28,224	500 6,724	561 21,500	- -	- 5,000	241 -	- 3,500	80 -	- 4,000	80 -	- 4,500	80 -	- 4,500	90 -
5.	Kockcha Valley irrigation.	45-50	irrigation of 17,000 hectare.	9,000 601,000	- 1,000	9,000 600,000	- -	- 20,000	2,000 -	- 80,000	1,500 -	- 140,000	1,500 -	- 160,000	1,500 -	- 200,000	2,500 -
	TOTAL carry-over projects			14,542 756,914	4,000 95,824	10,542 661,090	- -	- 45,270	2,714 -	- 96,500	1,868 -	- 150,320	1,800 -	- 164,500	1,590 -	- 204,500	2,580 -
B.	NEW PROJECTS:																
1.	Small irrigation projects.	46-50	-	1,757 217,164	- -	1,757 217,164	- -	- 49,134	- -	- 40,970	400 -	- 40,970	400 -	- 41,970	400 -	- 44,120	557 -

Afs 000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2.	Detailed survey of Chakhansour area.	47-49	-	1,000 20,000	- -	1,000 20,000	- -	- -	- -	- 5,000	250 -	- 6,500	250 -	- 7,500	400 -	- -	- -
3.	Detailed survey and project making for Farah Rod valley's irrigation.	47-49	-	800 18,000	- -	800 18,000	- -	- -	- -	- 4,000	150 -	- 6,000	250 -	- 8,000	400 -	- -	- -
4.	Survey of some small dams.	47-50	-	45 17,000	- -	45 17,000	- -	- -	- -	- 3,500	10 -	- 4,000	10 -	- 4,500	10 -	- 5,000	15 -
5.	Construction of Harirod Valley	48-50	-	16,392 300,000	- -	16,392 300,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 50,000	4,000 -	- 80,000	5,000 -	- 170,000	7,392 -
6.	Utilization of underground water by deep wells.	48-49	-	500 7,500	- -	500 7,500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3,500	200 -	- 4,000	300 -	- -	- -
7.	Irrigation of Parwan area.	46-50	-	8,000 193,000	- -	8,000 193,000	- -	- 23,000	2,000 -	- 24,000	1,000 -	- 36,000	1,000 -	- 50,000	1,500 -	- 60,000	2,500 -
8.	Sardeh irrigation.	46-50	27,000 hectare	5,500 314,088	- -	5,500 314,088	- -	- 30,000	2,500 -	- 60,000	300 -	- 60,699	500 -	- 75,288	700 -	- 88,101	1,300 -
9.	Construction of Khisht Pul dam.	46-49	-	1,787 100,000	- -	1,787 100,000	- -	- 1,500	25 -	- 26,000	575 -	- 34,500	587 -	- 38,000	600 -	- -	- -
10.	Digging of drinking wells.	47-50	-	3,000 40,000	- -	3,000 40,000	- -	- -	- -	- 5,000	200 -	- 7,000	300 -	- 10,000	500 -	- 18,000	2,000 -
11.	Soil testing.	47-50	-	200 10,000	- -	200 10,000	- -	- -	- -	- 1,500	30 -	- 2,000	40 -	- 3,000	50 -	- 3,500	80 -
12.	Detailed survey for project making of northern parts of the country.	47-49	-	2,000 32,000	- -	2,000 32,000	- -	- -	- -	- 10,000	500 -	- 10,000	600 -	- 12,000	900 -	- -	- -
13.	Establishing the office for water management and regulations.	47-50	-	1,500 25,000	- -	1,500 25,000	- -	- -	- -	- 4,000	350 -	- 5,000	450 -	- 6,000	700 -	- 10,000	-
14.	Detailed survey of Kunduz-Khanabad area.	45-50	-	1,095 11,200	500 4,700	595 6,500	- -	- -	- -	- 1,000	130 -	- 1,200	140 -	- 1,500	150 -	- 2,800	175 -

Table 18

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
15.	Nangarhar Canal	-	-	11,144 2,243,000	1,700 1,043,000	9,444 1,200,000	-	- 209,000	5,000	- 200,000	1,000 -	- 220,000	1,400 -	- 240,000	2,644 -	- 340,000	- -
	TOTAL new Irrigation projects:			54,720 3,547,952	2,200 1,047,700	52,520 2,500,252	- -	- 303,634	9,525 -	- 385,970	5,095 -	- 487,369	10,227 -	- 581,758	13,654 -	- 741,521	14,019 -
	TOTAL Agriculture projects:			18,409 890,579	231 51,297	18,178 339,28[illegible]	- -	- 177,548	4,757 -	- 144,258	2,133 -	- 156,922	2,513 -	- 161,629	3,273 -	- 198,928	5,502 -
	TOTAL Irrigation project (New carry-over project)			69,262 4,304,866	6,200 1,143,524	63,062 3,161,342	- -	- 348,904	12,239 -	- 482,470	6,963 -	- 637,689	12,027 -	- 746,258	15,234 -	- 945,021	16,599 -
	GRAND TOTAL (Agricultural and Irrigation)			87,671 5,195,445	6,431 1,194,821	81,240 4,000,624	- -	- 526,452	*16,996 -	- 626,728	9,096 -	- 794,611	14,540 -	- 907,887	18,507 -	- 1,144,949	22,101 -

* In 1346 total, there is 140 million Afs included for the purchase of chemical fertilizer which is not included in the total of third plan.

The difference between net Afghani and foreign currency total of a number of projects in the text and in Table of development expenditures is because of the deduction of foreign currency expenditure from Government Budget and its additim to the total of net Afghani expenditures of such projects.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

Table of Distribution of Development and Investment Expenditures During Third Plan

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project.	Expend during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd plan.	Private Sector.										
								Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Construction of Road: Puli-khumri Mazar, Sheberghan.	42-48	581 Km.	25,250 581,000	9,500 131,000	15,750 450,000	- -	- 10[illegible]	6,000 -	- 250,000	5,000 -	- 95,000	4,750 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2.	Herat-Islam Kala Road:	42-47	124 "	9,800 71,300	4,800 31,300	5,000 40,000	- -	- 40,000	3,000 -	- -	2,000 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3.	Survey of Gardiz Khost Road:	44-50	118,5 "	450 45,500	- 20,500	450 20,500	- -	- 8,000	- -	- 2,000	80 -	- 4,000	100 -	- 5,000	120 -	- 6,000	180 -
4.	Construction of Kabul Pole Alam Works.	44-50	127 "	4,500 119,000	- 19,000	4,500 100,000	- -	- 22,000	500 -	- 16,000	500 -	- 16,000	1000 -	- 20,000	1,000 -	- 26,000	1,500 -
5.	Bagram Airport, Second Stage .	42-47	Buildings	3,900 104,598	3,300 50,000	600 54,598	- -	- 35,200	350 -	- 19,398	250 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
6.	Survey of Kabul Herat via Hazarajat	44-50	526 Km.	1,100 11,000	600 6,000	500 5,000	- -	- -	- -	- 800	100 -	- 1,000	100 -	- 1,500	150 -	- 2,000	150 -
7.	Survey of Hessarak Konar Road:	46-	100 "	- 10,700	- 9,700	- 1,000	- -	- 1,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
8.	Spin Boldak Spur	45-47	8,9 "	625 15,000	- 2,000	625 13,000	- -	- 10,000	625 -	- 3,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
9.	Liquidation of accounts:	46-	-	- 9,000	- -	- 9,000	- -	- 9,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	TOTAL Carry-over project:			45,625 987,098	18,200 289,500	27,425 697,598	- -	- 230,200	10,475 -	- 290,898	7,900 -	- 118,000	5,950 -	- 38,500	1,270 -	- 34,000	1,930 -

Table 19

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
NEW PROJECTS:																	
1.	Mazar-Tashgazar Road:	46-48	69 km	3,500 110,000	- -	3,500 110,000	- -	- 1,000	200 -	- 30,000	1,300 -	- 79,000	2,000 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2.	Survey & Construction & Asphalting of Jabulsraj & Gulbahar Roads:	46	8.8 "	260 8,000	- -	260 8,000	- -	- -	260 8,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3.	Surkhaken-Laghman Road:	46	18 " 1 Bridge	- 21,325	- -	- 21,325	- -	- 21,325	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4.	Survey of Sheberghan Maimana & Herat Roads:	48-49	825 km	700 20,000	- -	700 20,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 4,000	200 -	- 16,000	500 -	- -	- -
5.	Farah Road, Farah Chakhansoor Road:	47-50	240 "	- 10,000	- -	- 10,000	- -	- -	- -	- 1,000	- -	- 1,000	- -	- 3,000	- -	- 5,000	- -
6.	Repair of Kundus Talukan, Faizabad Road.	47-50	262 "	500 17,000	- -	500 17,000	- -	- -	- -	- 2,000	100 -	- 2,000	100 -	- 5,000	150 -	- 8,000	150 -
7.	Repair of Gardan-Dewar Panjab Road:	47-50	210 "	- 20,000	- -	- 20,000	- -	- -	- -	- 2,000	- -	- 4,000	- -	- 5,000	- -	- 9,000	- -
8.	Completion of Kharwar Dam:	46	-	- 3,500	- -	- 3,500	- -	- 3,500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
9.	Construction of bridges in Kabul and other provinces.	46-50	11 bridges	- 85,100	- -	- 85,100	- -	- 4,000	- -	- 9,000	- -	- 14,000	- -	- 21,000	- -	- 37,100	- -
	Total of New Projects:			4,960 294,925	- -	4,960 294,925	- -	- 29,825	460 8,000	- 44,000	1,400 -	- 104,000	2,300 -	- 50,000	650 -	- 59,100	150 -
	Grand Total:			50,585 1,262,023	18,200 269,500	32,385 992,523	- -	- 260,025	10,935 8,000	- 334,898	9,300 -	- 220,000	8,250 -	- 76,500	1,920 -	- 93,100	1,980 -

The difference between net afghani and foreign currency total of a number of projects in the text and in table of development expenditures is because of the deduction of foreign currency expenditurefrom Government Budget and its addition to the total of net Afghani expenditures of such projects.

Table 20

$ 000
Afs. 000

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Table of distribution of Development and Investment expenditures during Third Plan

NO.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end	Capacity of project	Total cost of project	Expend during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	A. CARRY-OVER PROJECTS:																
1.	Kabul Automat	41-47	13,000 lines	2,620 16,240	2,120 10,340	500 5,900	- -	- 4,500	400 -	- 1,400	100 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2.	Mazar Automat	41-47	1,500 lines	677 12,780	530 10,830	147 1,950	- -	- 1,824	100 -	- 126	47 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3.	Herat Automat	41-47	1,500 lines	675 12,540	520 10,530	156 2,010	- -	- 1,724	100 -	- 286	56 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4.	Cable digging Kabul city	45-47	11 Km	183 7,000	90 3,000	93 4,000	- -	- 3,200	93 -	- 800	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5.	Channel system of Farah,Herat Pule Khumri,Kunduz	41-47	470 Km & installation of 3 & 12 channels plants.	987 11,380	970 8,540	17 2,840	- -	- 2,800	17 -	- 40	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
6.	Training center	43-48	training of 90 technical personnals.	803 27,470	380 15,130	423 12,340	- -	- 3,786	154 -	- 4,554	154 -	- 4,000	115 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
7.	Channel system Kandahar, Farah	41-47	260 Km line installation 3 channel plants.	389 9,397	340 5,870	49 3,527	- -	- 3,000	- -	- 527	49 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	TOTAL carry-over			6,335 96,807	4,950 64,240	1,385 32,567	- -	- 20,834	864 -	- 7,733	406 -	- 4,000	115 -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Table 20

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	NEW PROJECTS:																
1.	Kabul, Khost channel system	47-60	3 channel	464 8,661	- -	464 8,661	- -	- -	- -	- 1,200	60 -	- 1,200	74 -	- 2,761	110 -	- 3,500	220 -
2.	Puli Khumri, Talukan channel system	46-48	3 "	141 2,776	- -	141 2,776	- -	- 171	30 -	- 200	35 -	- 500	35 -	- 805	41 -	- 1,100	- -
3.	Extension of Salang line	47-49	-	197 3,387	- -	197 3,387	- -	- -	- -	- 843	55 -	- 900	65 -	- 1,644	77 -	- -	- -
4.	Maimana, Herat channel system	47-60	3 channel	831 16,087	- -	831 16,087	- -	- -	- -	- 1,500	71 -	- 2,000	150 -	- 5,587	220 -	- 7,000	390 -
5.	Monitoring project wireless plant.	47-60	3 plants	161 2,315	- -	161 2,315	- -	- -	- -	- 153	6 -	- 180	14 -	- 574	64 -	- 1,408	77 -
6.	Puli Khumri Automat.	47-49	1,000 lines	245 4,896	- -	245 4,896	- -	- -	- -	- 782	28 -	- 800	61 -	- 3,314	156 -	- -	- -
7.	Bost Automat	47-49	1,000 "	245 4,896	- -	245 4,896	- -	- -	- -	- 782	28 -	- 800	61 -	- 3,314	156 -	- -	- -
8.	Central workshop for repair of communication equipment.	47-60	-	100 4,438	- -	100 4,438	- -	- -	- -	- 500	5 -	- 550	10 -	- 988	25 -	- 2,400	60 -
9.	Jallalabad Automat.	46-49	1,000 "	240 3,590	- -	240 3,590	- -	- 7	43 -	- 683	57 -	- 700	65 -	- 2,200	75 -	- -	- -
10.	Kunduz Automat.	46-49	1,000 "	240 3,900	- -	240 3,900	- -	- 7	43 -	- 693	57 -	- 750	65 -	- 2,450	75 -	- -	- -
11.	Mazar, Maimana channel system	47-60	3 channel	600 11,797	- -	600 11,797	- -	- -	- -	- 1,290	52 -	- 1,350	100 -	- 3,554	150 -	- 5,603	298 -
12.	Puli Khumri, Mazar channel system	46-49	-	97 1,707	- -	97 1,707	- -	- 60	52 -	- 300	15 -	- 400	15 -	- 947	15 -	- -	- -

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13.	Kandahar,Herat channel system	48-50	12 new channel	160 2,841	- -	160 2,841	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 150	10 -	- 365	43 -	- 2,326	108 -
14.	Expansion of Kandahar Automat	46-48	500 new lines.	110 1,880	- -	110 1,880	- -	- 10	36 -	- 970	37 -	- 1,000	37 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
15.	Communication workshops in provinces.	47-50	-	246 6,807	- -	246 6,807	- -	- -	- -	- 586	35 -	- 600	55 -	- 1,340	70 -	- 4,281	86 -
16.	Building construction for Posts and telegraph.	47-50	-	138 52,819	- -	138 52,819	- -	- -	- -	- 9,000	40 -	- 10,000	48 -	- 13,819	50 -	- 20,000	- -
17.	Telegraph plant	47-50	7 receiving & transmitting plants.	2,372 52,187	- -	2,372 52,187	- -	- -	- -	- 8,000	400 -	- 12,000	500 -	- 14,000	600 -	- 18,187	572 -
18.	Provincial requirements	46-50	-	1,621 30,960	- -	1,621 30,960	- -	- 138	82 -	- 4,000	121 -	- 5,000	230 -	- 10,560	500 -	- 11,262	688 -
	TOTAL new projects			8,208 215,944	- -	8,208 215,944	- -	- 395	286 -	- 32	1,102 -	- 38,880	1,596 -	- 68,222	2,426 -	- 77,067	2,799 -
	GRAND TOTAL			14,543 312,751	4,950 64,240	9,593 248,511	- -	- 21,227	1,150 -	- 39,115	1,508 -	- 42,880	1,710 -	- 68,222	2,426 -	- 77,067	2,799 -

Table 21

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Table of distribution of Development and Investment expenditures during Third Plan

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Afs. 000

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project	Total cost of project	Expend during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Baghlan Hospital.	41-46	-	- 9,184	- 8,684	- 500	- -	- 500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2.	Badakhshan Hospital	41-46	-	- 4,755	- 4,253	- 500	- -	- 500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3.	Sheberghan Hospital.	41-46	-	- 4,092	- 3,692	- 400	- -	- 400	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4.	Gardiz, Zurmat, Jaji Hospital.	42-46	-	- 13,364	- 12,364	- 1,000	- -	- 1,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5.	Urgun Hospital	43-46	-	- 1,911	- 1,261	- 650	- -	- 650	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
6.	Pule Khumri Hospital.	43-48	-	3 3,896	- 1,756	3 2,140	- -	- 836	- -	- 600	1 -	- 704	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
7.	Takhar Hospital	43-48	-	3 3,975	- 969	3 3,006	- -	- 736	- -	- 1,000	1 -	- 1,270	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
8.	Chakansour Hospital.	43-48	-	3 3,906	- 600	3 3,306	- -	- 736	- -	- 1,000	1 -	- 1,570	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
9.	Badghis Hospital.	43-48	-	3 4,056	- 635	3 3,421	- -	- 736	- -	- 1,000	1 -	- 1,685	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
10.	Ghorat Hospital	43-48	-	3 4,406	- 850	3 3,556	- -	- 736	- -	- 1,000	1 -	- 1,820	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
11.	Uruzgan Hospital	43-48	-	3 4,123	- 552	3 3,571	- -	- 736	- -	- 1,000	1 -	- 1,835	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
12.	Zabul Hospital	43-48	-	3 4,305	- 520	3 3,785	- -	- 535	- -	- 1,250	1 -	- 2,000	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
13.	Laghman Hospital	44-48	-	3 3,806	- 435	3 3,371	- -	- 836	- -	- 1,000	1 -	- 1,535	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Table 21

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Afs. 000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
14.	Konar Hospital	42-48	-	3 3,906	- 635	3 3,271	- -	- 836	- -	- 1,000	1 -	- 1,435	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
15.	Samangan Hospital	44-48	-	3 4,506	- 400	3 4,106	- -	- 736	- -	- 1,370	1 -	- 2,000	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
16.	Capisa Hospital	44-48	-	3 4,306	- 400	3 3,906	- -	- 536	- -	- 1,370	1 -	- 2,000	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
17.	Khanabad Hospital	44-48	-	3 3,902	- 521	3 3,381	- -	- 736	- -	- 1,000	1 -	- 1,645	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
18.	Wardak Hospital	43-48	-	3 4,206	- 400	3 3,806	- -	- 236	- -	- 1,570	2 -	- 2,000	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
19.	Yakowlang Hospital	45-48	-	6 4,420	- 1,090	6 3,330	- -	- 500	- -	- 1,000	3 -	- 1,830	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
20.	Lepre Hospital Baiman.	46-48	-	6 3,570	- -	6 3,570	- -	- 400	- -	- 1,170	3 -	- 2,000	4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
21.	Dental clinics & Maternity hospital.	43-50	-	2,175 73,201	- 5,694	2,175 67,507	- -	- 15,700	1,125 -	- 10,000	200 -	- 13,000	260 -	- 13,102	266 -	- 16,105	324 -
	TOTAL carry-over			2,226 167,798	- 45,711	2,226 122,083	- -	- 28,216	1,125 -	- 26,330	219 -	- 38,329	292 -	- 13,102	266 -	- 16,105	324 -
	NEW PROJECT:																
22.	Children Hospital 100 beds	46-49	-	840 30,000	- -	840 30,000	- -	- 1,000	- -	- 6,000	200 -	- 6,666	280 -	- 16,334	360 -	- -	- -
23.	Vaccine Supply station, Kabul	46-50	-	528 40,000	- -	528 40,000	- -	- 2,000	- -	- 9,000	100 -	- 9,000	130 -	- 9,600	134 -	- 10,400	164 -
24.	Establishment of sub-Health center in provinces of Engil Shahristan, Jurm, Char burgak, Kama, Sarapul, Nahur, Maqur, Musaqala Behsaud, Murgab, Urusgan, Sangcharak, Chardara.	46-50		- 28,000	- -	- 28,000	- -	- 3,300	- -	- 4,000	- -	- 5,100	- -	- 7,250	- -	- 8,350	- -
25.	Running water facilities for hospital	46-50	-	30 5,141	- -	30 5,141	- -	- 2,617	- -	- 300	5 -	- 430	8 -	- 832	8 -	- 962	9 -

Table 21

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Afs. 000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
26.	Eye Institute	46-50	-	109 11,050	- -	109 11,050	- -	- 1,000	- -	- 1,500	21 -	- 2,000	25 -	- 3,024	29 -	- 3826	34 -
27.	Child and Mother Care Center Kabul.	46-50	-	- 13,500	- -	- 13,500	- -	- 1,000	- -	- 2,000	- -	- 2,100	- -	- 4,150	- -	- 4,250	- -
28.	X-Ray equipment for Kabul & provinces.	46-48	-	26 860	- -	26 860	- -	- 860	- -	- -	10 -	- -	16 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
29.	Moving Health Caraven for Ghorat, Urusgan.	46-47	-	20 1,277	- -	20 1,277	- -	- 1,277	- -	- -	20 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
30.	Antituberculosis sub-centers in provinces.	46-50	-	20 1,102	- -	20 1,102	- -	- 402	- -	- 100	3 -	- 170	4 -	- 180	6 -	- 250	7 -
31.	Kabul X-Rays Center.	46-49	-	75 15,397	- -	75 15,397	- -	- 6,397	- -	- 3,000	30 -	- 3,000	45 -	- 3,000	- -	- -	- -
32.	Construction of new hospital in Herat	49-50	-	- 12,000	- -	- 12,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 4,000	- -	- 8,000	- -
33.	Elevation of provincial sideroom clinic in Herat, Kandahar, Mazar, Faryab, Paktia, Baghlan, Ghorat, Badakhshan, Jouzjan, Chakhansour, Bamian.	49-50		17 680	- -	17 680	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 200	8 -	- 480	12 -
34.	Anti Malaria Center	47-50	-	60 24,000	- -	60 24,000	- -	- -	- -	- 6,000	15 -	- 6,000	15 -	- 6,000	15 -	- 6,000	15 -
35.	Disinfection project.	49-50	-	55 3,000	- -	55 3,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1,000	18 -	- 2,000	37 -
36.	Expansion of Central Laboratory	49-50		34 2,300	- -	34 2,300	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1,150	15 -	- 1,150	19 -
37.	Living Quarters for provincial Medical officers.	49-50	-	- 7,200	- -	- 7,200	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2,800	- -	- 4,400	- -

Table 21

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Afs 000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
38.	Laboratory for evaluating medicines and medical equipment-Medical Depot.	48-60	-	700 16,504	- -	700 16,504	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3,100	175 -	- 4,152	250 -	- 9,252	275 -
39.	Purchase of Ambulances.	48-60	-	240 1,200	- -	240 1,200	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 300	50 -	- 325	70 -	- 575	120 -
40.	Equipment for existing health institutes throughout the country.	49-60	-	160 19,600	- -	160 19,600	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 8,500	70 -	- 11,100	90 -
	GRAND TOTAL			5,140 400,604	- 45,711	5,140 354,893	- -	- 48,070	1,125 -	- 58,230	623 -	- 76,195	1,040 -	- [illegible] *	1,246 -	- 86,800	1,106 -

The difference between net afghani and foreign currency total of a number of projects in the text and in table of development expenditures is because of the deduction of foreign currency expenditures from Government Budget and its addition to the total of net Afghani expenditures of such projects.

Table 22

$ 000
Afs. 000

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE

Table of distribution of Development and Investment expenditures during Third Plan

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project	Total cost of project	Expend during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector.	1346 Govt. Budg.	1346 Forgn Assist	1347 Govt. Budg.	1347 Forgn Assist	1348 Govt. Budg	1348 Forgn Assist	1349 Govt. Budg.	1349 Forgn Assist	1350 Govt. Budg.	1350 Forgn Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Repair and extension of 20 Kilowatt station.	46	-	30 -	- -	30 -	- -	- -	30 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2.	Construction of road and bridge in Pulecharkhi new Station.	46	-	- 2,000	- -	- 2,000	- -	- 2,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3.	Construction of Museum in Kabul & in 4 provinces	46-50	-	200 78,000	- -	200 78,000	- -	- 2,185	- -	- 10,000	35 -	- 18,900	45 -	- 19,006	50 -	- 27,909	70 -
4.	Provision of audio-visual equipment	46-50	- -	61 1,242	- -	61 1,242	- -	- 1,142	- -	- 40	10 -	- 60	19 -	- -	32 -	- -	- -
5.	Purchase of supplies & equipment for Government printing House.	46-50	-	352 3,624	- -	352 3,624	- -	- 3,624	- -	- -	60 -	- -	82 -	- -	90 -	- -	120 -
6.	Purchase of 10 cars 4 buses for Tourist department	47	-	100 -	- -	100 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
7.	Purchase of 10 Taperecorders & 4 Volkswagon cars	47-50	-	41 1,180	- -	41 1,180	- -	- -	- -	- 200	7 -	- 290	9 -	- 300	12 -	- 390	13 -
8.	Equipment for Museums.	48-50	-	24 750	- -	24 750	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 200	5 -	- 250	9 -	- 300	10 -
9.	Construction of a small film studio.	47-48	-	50 4,250	- -	50 4,250	- -	- -	- -	- 1,000	10 -	- 1,416	15 -	- 1,834	25 -	- -	- -

Table 22

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Afs 000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10.	Building for Bakhter Agency and equipment for seven provinces.	47-50	-	35 14,000	- -	35 14,000	- -	- -	- -	- 3,000	5 -	- 3,400	8 -	- 3,600	10 -	- 4,000	12 -
11.	Public Library	47-50	-	135 50,000	- -	135 50,000	- -	- 1,000	- -	- 10,000	25 -	- 12,000	33 -	- 12,500	36 -	- 14,500	41 * -
12.	Band Amir new H otel 12 rooms	48-50	-	20 3,000	- -	20 3,000	20 3,000	- 1,000	5 -	- 1,000	7 -	- 1,000	8 -	- -	- -	- -	- ** -
13.	International Hotel Kabul	46-48	-	3,743 130,000	- -	3,743 130,000	3,743 130,000	- 40,000	1,000 -	- 30,000	1,000 -	- 30,000	1,000 -	- 30,000	743 -	- -	- *** -
	GRAND TOTAL:			4,791 288,046	- -	4,791 288,046	3,763 133,000	- 50,951	1,035 -	- 55,240	1,259 -	- 67,266	1,224 -	- 67,490	1,007 -	- 47,099	266 -

(1) In the total expenditures of this project Afs. 15.2 and $60 thousands are estimated more than the total cost of the project.

Table 23

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Table of Distribution of Development and Investment Expenditures during Third Plan

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Afs 000

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project	Expend during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A.	CARRY-OVER PROJECTS;																
1.	Weights and Measures.	45-47	Unification of weight in the country.	60 2,700	- 1,000	60 1,700	- -	- 1,000	37 -	- 700	23 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2.	Economic Analysis.	45-46	-	- 600	- 300	- 300	- -	- 300	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3.	Kara kul Institute	45-46	-	- 3,800	- 3,000	- 800	- -	- 800	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	TOTAL (carry-over)			60 7,100	- 4,300	60 2,800	- -	- 2,100	37 -	- 700	23 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
B.	NEW PROJECTS; (COMMERCE)																
4.	Five plants for Raisin, Sorting & packing. (2 in Kabul 2 in Balkh and 1 in Kandahar)	48-49	-	240 4,000	- -	240 4,000	240 4,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2,000	120 -	- 2,000	120 -	- -	- -
5.	Casing-Sorting and packing plant.	49-50	-	60 4,500	- -	60 4,500	60 4,500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1,000	30 -	- 3,500	30 -
6.	Purchase of Moving freezer vehicles.	47-50	-	715 -	- -	715 -	715 -	- -	- -	- -	115 -	- -	200 -	- -	200 -	- -	200 -
	Total new projects;			1,015 8,500	- -	1,015 8,500	1,015 8,500	- -	- -	- -	115 -	- 2,000	320 -	- 3,000	350 -	- 3,500	230 -
	GRAND TOTAL			1,075 15,600	- 4,300	1,075 11,300	1,015 8,500	- 2,100	37 -	- 700	138 -	- 2,000	320 -	- 3,000	350 -	- 3,500	230 -

Table 24

$ 000
Afs 000

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

Table of distribution of Development and Investment expenditures during Third Plan

No.	Description of projects;	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project.	Expend. during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist.	Govt. Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg	Forgn Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Construction for the Ministry	46-50	-	- 135,000	- -	- 135,000	- -	- 5,500	- -	- 14,500	- -	- 30,000	- -	- 40,000	- -	- 45,000	- -
	TOTAL:			- 135,000	- -	- 135,000	- -	- 5,500	- -	- 14,500	- -	- 30,000	- -	- 40,000	- -	- 45,000	- -

Table 25

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Table of distribution of Development and Investment expenditures during Third Plan

$ 000
Afs. 000

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project.	Expend during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Construction of Judiciary Court	46-47	1 Building	- 7,000	- -	- 7,000	- -	- 5,000	- -	- 2,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2.	Construction of Provincial courts	47-50	8 "	- 16,000	- -	- 16,000	- -	- -	- -	- 2,000	- -	- 4,000	- -	- 4,500	- -	- 5,500	- -
3.	Security and Commercial courts in Kabul.	48-49	2 "	- 2,000	- -	- 2,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 700	- -	- 1,300	- -	- -	- -
4.	Purchase of Transport Vehicles and laboratory equipment	47-50	-	20 8,100	- -	20 8,100	- -	- -	- -	- 1,000	4 -	- 2,100	5 -	- 2,200	5 -	- 2,800	6 -
	Total			20 33,100	- -	20 33,100	- -	- 5,000	- -	- 5,000	4 -	- 6,800	5 -	- 8,000	5 -	- 8,300	6 -

Note:

The sum of 1,215,000 Afs. of the Government Budget during 1346 will be financed from Reserve Funds.

Table 26

$ 000
Afs 000

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Table of distribution of Development and Investment expenditures during Third Plan

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project	Expendi during second Plan	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sectorl	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Construction of Military Hospital	46-50	400 Beds	3,000 67,500	- -	3,000 67,500	- -	- 5,000	- -	- 10,000	600 -	- 15,600	700 -	- 15,650	750 -	- 21,250	950 -
2.	Horse Raising	46	-	- 2,500	- -	- 2,500	- -	- 2,500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	TOTAL			3,000 70,000	- -	3,000 70,000	- -	- 7,500	- -	- 10,000	600 -	- 15,600	700 -	- 15,650	750 -	- 21,250	950 -

Translated and Typed by: TRANSCO:

Table 27

$ 000
Afs 000

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Table of distribution of Development and Investment expenditures during Third Plan

No.	Description of projects.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project.	Exped during second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg.	Forgn Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Primary Schools	46-50	-	15 368,262	- -	15 368,262	- -	- 30,000	3 -	- 83,065	3 -	- 84,065	3 -	- 85,065	3 -	- 86,067	3 -
2.	Vocational "	46-50	-	6,209 368,405	- -	6,209 368,405	- -	- 99,000	1,486 -	- 41,601	1,482 -	- 36,602	1,000 -	- 51,601	1,241 -	- 139,601	1,000 -
3.	Secondary "	46-50	-	349 211,920	- -	349 211,920	- -	- 20,370	73 -	- 44,381	69 -	- 48,706	69 -	- 49,167	69 -	- 49,296	69 -
4.	Women Institute	46-50	-	202 7,630	- -	202 7,630	- -	- 1,630	50 -	- 700	45 -	- 800	35 -	- 1,750	42 -	- 2,750	30 -
5.	Center of the Ministry.	46-50	-	90 34,783	- -	90 34,783	- -	- 9,000	22 -	- 1,886	25 -	- 1,942	15 -	- 7,931	18 -	- 14,024	10 -
	TOTAL			6,865 991,000	- -	6,865 991,000	- -	- 160,000	1,634 -	- 171,633	1,624 -	- 172,115	1,122 -	- 195,514	1,373 -	- 291,738	1,112 -

NOTE:

The sum of 20 million Afs. from Government Budget will be financed in 1346 from Reserve Funds.

Table 88

KABUL UNIVERSITY

Table of Distribution of Development and Investment Expenditures During Third Plan.

$ 000
Afs. 000

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project	Total cost of project	Expend during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A.	**CARRY-OVER PROJECTS:**																
1.	Construction of Class rooms.	45-50	40-Class-rooms	200 40,000	- 9,360	200 30,640	- -	- 100	- -	- 6,000	30 -	- 7,635	40 -	- 8,270	55 -	- 8,635	75 -
2.	Construction of Dorm and Class-rooms at Nangarhar University.	44-47	for 200 students	304 846	204 -	100 846	- -	- 822	20 -	- 24	80 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3.	Mosque and Islamic center.	45-50	A Mosque & 10 class rooms.	31 15,000	- 400	31 14,600	- -	- 1,096	31 -	- 3,000	- -	- 3,300	- -	- 3,452	- -	- 3,752	- -
4.	Tomb of Sayed Jamalludin Afghan.	42-46	-	- 1,508	- 100	- 1,408	- -	- 1,408	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5.	Agricultural farms, Faculty of Agriculture.	45-46	Construction of a farm 100 jeribs.	35 250	35 -	- 250	- -	- 250	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Total carry-over projects:			570 75,604	239 9,860	331 47,744	- -	- 3,676	51 -	- 9,024	110 -	- 10,935	40 -	- 11,722	55 -	- 12,387	75 -
6.	Annexes to the Faculty of Engineering.	46-47	Classroom labratories for 200 students.	150 8,205	- -	150 8,205	- -	- 15	99 -	- 8,190	51 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
7.	Girls' Dormitory	48-50	for 200 student	200 10,940	- -	200 10,940	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3,000	50 -	- 3,646	70 -	- 4,294	80 -

Table 28

$ 000
Afs. 000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8.	Radio Chemical Laboratory Faculty of Sciences.	47-48	for 300 student	- 5,000	- -	- 5,000	- -	- -	- -	- 2,500	- -	- 2,500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
9.	Astronomy room, Faculty of Sciences.	45-48	-	100 2,376	- -	100 2,376	- -	- 94	20 -	- 1,000	40 -	- 1,282	40 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
10.	Annexes to Nangarhar Faculty of Medicine.	49-50	120 beds	140 4,000	- -	140 4,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1,000	30 -	- 1,363	45 -	- 1,637	65 -
11.	Increasing Capacity of boys Dormitory.	47-47	for 200 students	30 427	- -	30 427	- -	- -	- -	- 427	30 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
12.	Flower house Faculty of Agriculture.	48-48	-	40 188	- -	40 188	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-		- -	- -	- -	- -
13.	Atomic Center Faculty of Sciences.	48-50	-	- 20,000	- -	- 20,000	- -	- -	- -	- -				- 6,000	- -	- 20,000	- -
14.	Zoo Garden	45-47	-	- 10,000	- -	- 10,000	- -	- 514	- -	- 9,486				- -	- -	- -	- -
15.	Chemical Laboratory Faculty of Sciences.	45-50	-	- 44,000	- -	- 44,000	- -	- 100	- -	- 10,000	- -	- 10,900	- -	- 11,050	- -	- 11,050	- -
16.	Construction & completion of main buildings.	45-50	-	100 5,350	- -	100 5,350	- -	- 2,339	20 -	- 600	10 -	- 782	15 -	- 607	30 -	- 612	25 -
17.	Equipment for Faculties and University.	45-50	-	480 14,675	- -	480 14,675	- -	- 2,000	- -	- 1,350	214 -	- 3,150	122 -	- 3,350	112 -	- 5,171	122 -
		Total		1,829 182,765	238 9,860	1,590 172,905	- -	- 8,730	180 -	- 44,385	385 -	- 27,725	345 -	- 37,735	312 -	- 44,321	377 -

4 HEALTH INSTITUTES KABUL UNIVERSITY

$ 000

Table of Distribution of Development and Investment Expenditures During Third Plan

Afs 000

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project	Expend.during Second Plan	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Running Water for Nadir Shah hospital & Women hospital.	46-48	-	4 2,500	- -	4 2,500	- -	- 600	- -	- 600	1 -	- 633	3 -	- 667	- -	- -	- -
2.	Completion of disinfection Centerv in Nadir Shah hospital.	46-49	-	150 8,453	- -	150 8,453	- -	- 953	- -	- 3,000	50 -	- 4,500	100 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3.	Increase of 200 beds to Nadir Shah hospital.	46-49	-	300 3,000	- -	300 3,000	- -	- 1,000	- -	- 600	70 -	- 666	100 -	- 734	130 -	- -	- -
4.	Central Heating for Medical laboratories.	46-47	-	25 2,226	- -	25 2,226	- -	- 726	- -	- 1,500	25 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5.	Vaccine & injection projects:	47-48	-	20 1,000	- -	20 1,000	- -	- -	- -	- 400	8 -	- 600	12 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
6.	Central Heating for Surgery & gynechology.	47-48	-	50 2,500	- -	50 2,500	- -	- -	- -	- 1,000	20 -	- 1,500	30 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
7.	X-Ray equipment for Nadir Shah Hospitals.	48-49	-	200 1,700	- -	200 1,700	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 700	70 -	- 1,000	130 -	- -	- -
8.	Completion of laboratories.	49-50	-	40 1,700	- -	40 1,700	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 800	15 -	- 900	25 -
9.	Asphalting of Nadir Shah Hospital roadways.	50	-	- 1,500	- -	- 1,500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1,500	- -
	TOTAL			789 24,579	- -	789 24,579	- -	- 3,279	- -	- 7,100	174 -	- 8,599	315 -	- 3,201	275 -	- 2,400	25 -

The difference between net Afghani and Foreign currency total of a number of projects in the text and in table of development expenditures is because of the deduction of foreign currency expenditure from Government Budget and its addition to the total of net Afghani expenditures of such projects.

Table 30

$ 000
Afs 000

KABUL FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Table of distribution of Development and Investment expenditures during Third Plan

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & end.	Capacity of project	Total cost of project	Expendi during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A.	CARRY-OVER PROJECT.																
	Male Nursing School.	41-50	1 building.	- 4,510	- 110	- 4,400	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2,000	- -	- 2,400	- -
	TOTAL CARRY-OVER			- 4,510	- 110	- 4,400	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2,000	- -	- 2,400	-
2.	Construction of organic chemistry and microbiology laboratoy storerooms, offices and classrooms.	46-50	3 building and central heating for surgery department.	25 31,397	- -	25 31,397	- -	- 4,132	- -	- 4,000	- -	- 7,800	5 -	- 7,832	8 -	- 7,633	12 -
3.	Pharmacy laboratory.	49-50	1 laboratory building.	80 3,200	- -	80 3,200	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1,000	30 -	- 2,200	50 -
4.	Pilot survey project	47-48	-	120 8,000	- -	120 8,000	- -	- -	- -	- 6,000	80 -	- 2,000	40 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	TOTAL			225 47,107	- 110	225 46,997	- -	- 4,132	- -	- 10,000	80 -	- 9,800	45 -	- 10,832	38 -	- 12,233	62 -

Table 31

$ 000
Afs. 000

POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT

Table of Distribution of Development and Investment Expenditures During Third Plan

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project	Total cost of project	Expend during second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Polytechnic Department.	42-47	-	6,900 240,000	4,300 117,000	2,600 123,000	- -	- 87,792	2,000 -	- 35,208	600 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	TOTAL			6,900 240,000	4,300 117,000	2,600 123,000	- -	- 87,792	2,000 -	- 35,208	600 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Table 32

KABUL MUNICIPALITY

Table of distribution of development and investment expenditures during Third Plan

$ 000
Afs 000

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project	Expend. during second Pla n.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budget	Forgn. Assist	Govt. Budget	Forgn. Assist	Govt. Budget	Forgn. Assist	Govt. Budget	Forgn. Assist	Govt. Budget	Forgn. Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A.	CARRY-OVER PROJECTS:																
1.	Asphalt of Kabul Streets.	41-50	-	1,000 59,210	- 29,210	1,000 30,000	- -	- 9,000	300 -	- 4,000	60 -	- 3,000	160 -	- 6,000	200 -	- 8,000	300 -
2.	Illumination of Kabul City.	41-50	-	300 4,593	210 2,540	90 2,053	- -	- 653	- -	- 250	15 -	- 300	25 -	- 400	25 -	- 450	25 -
3.	Survey of Kabul City.	42-50	-	90 60,203	90 58,950	- 1,253	- -	- 1,253	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4.	Drinking water for Kabul.	41-45	-	266 4,372	266 1,110	- 3,262	- -	- 3,262	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Total carry-over			1,656 128,378	566 91,810	1,090 36,568	- -	- 14,168	300 -	- 4,250	55 -	- 3,300	185 -	- 6,400	225 -	- 8,450	325 -
B.	NEW PROJECTS:																
5.	Afshar project German aid.	45-48	-	1,150 20,000	- -	1,150 20,000	- -	- 2,500	575 -	- 7,500	200 -	- 10,000	375 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
6.	Running water to sub-streets.	46-50	-	562 4,361	- -	562 4,361	- -	- 2,221	- -	- 428	100 -	- 528	200 -	- 556	162 -	- 628	100 -
7.	Provincial municipalities.	47-50	-	- 36,000	- -	- 36,000	- -	- 7,300	- -	- 5,200	- -	- 5,000	- -	- 8,000	- -	- 11,000	- -
8.	Cinema in Karte-DaBuri.	48-49	-	100 5,500	- -	100 5,500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2,000	40 -	- 3,500	60 -	- -	- -
9.	Survey of Transit road.	48-48	-	- 500	- -	- 500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
10.	Construction of municipal branches in Kabul City.	46-50	-	- 10,000	- -	- 10,000	- -	- 1,000	- -	- 2,000	- -	- 2,200	- -	- 2,300	- -	- 2,500	- -

Table 32

$ 000
Afs 000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
11.	Concrete bridges over Kabul river	46-48	-	- 3,000	- -	- 3,000	- -	- 1,000	- -	- 800	- -	- 1,200	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
12.	Four food markets around town in Kabul.	49-50	-	- 8,000	- -	- 8,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 8,000	- -	- 5,000	- -
	TOTAL			3,468 215,739	566 91,810	2,902 123,929	- -	- 27,889	875 -	- 19,978	355 -	- 24,728	795 -	- 23,756	447 -	- 27,578	430 -

The difference between net Afghani and Foreign currency total of a number of projects in the text and in table of development expenditures is because of the deduction of foreign currency expenditure from Government Budget and its addition to the total of net Afghani expenditures of such projects.

[illegible] Development [illegible]

$ [illegible]
Afs [illegible]

No.	Description of project.	Year started [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] cost of project	[illegible] end [illegible] plan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19[illegible] Govt. [illegible]	 Forgn Assist	19[illegible] Govt. [illegible]	 Forgn Assist	[illegible] 19[illegible] Govt. [illegible]	 Forgn Assist
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	47 rural projects	[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]ects	1,644 44[illegible],010	- 17[illegible]	[illegible]	- -	- [illegible]	[illegible] -	- [illegible]	[illegible]	- [illegible],750	32[illegible] -	- 5[illegible],750	[illegible] -	- 61,7[illegible]	[illegible] -
2.	[illegible] new projects	[illegible]	5[illegible] [illegible]ects	[illegible] 19[illegible]	- -	[illegible] 1[illegible]	- -	- [illegible]	[illegible] -	- 40,[illegible]	[illegible] -	- 4[illegible]	[illegible] -	- 4[illegible]	400 -	- 4[illegible]	[illegible] -
	TOTAL			3,644 634,01[illegible]	- 17[illegible]	[illegible]	- -	- [illegible]	7[illegible] -	- [illegible]	7[illegible] -	- 101,7[illegible]0	72[illegible] -	- 10[illegible]	7[illegible] -	- 10[illegible],2[illegible]0	728 -

Table 34

HELMAND VALLEY

Table of distribution of Development and Investment expenditures during Third Plan

$ 000
Afs 000

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project	Expendi during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Extension of power network Kandahar and Girishk.	45-48	-	1,848 30,700	- -	1,848 30,700	- -	- 6,000	1,409 -	- 12,700	239 -	- 12,000	200 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2.	Completion of unfinished lands.	43-48	-	- 15,000	- -	- 15,000	- -	- 2,000	- -	- 6,500	- -	- 6,500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3.	Development of Shamalan lands.	45-50	11,200 hectare land.	4,970 221,000	- -	4,970 221,000	- -	- 6,565	900 -	- 53,608	1,294 -	- 53,609	1,292 -	- 53,609	1,017 -	- 53,609	467 -
4.	Construction of drainage system for Marja and Nadali	45-50	-	24 12,200	- -	24 12,200	- -	- 3,000	12 -	- 2,600	6 -	- 2,600	6 -	- 2,000	- -	- 2,000	- -
5.	Animal protection	45-50	-	136 15,000	- -	136 15,000	- -	- 2,000	33 -	- 3,500	28 -	- 3,500	25 -	- 3,000	25 -	- 3,000	25 -
6.	The establishing of Kandahar diesel Power plant	46-47	3,000 Kw	900 3,060	- -	900 3,060	- -	- 2,213	600 -	- 847	300 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
7.	Boghra Dam repairing	46-47	-	781 34,000	- -	781 34,000	- -	- 3,269	390 -	- 30,731	391 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
8.	Development of agricultural affairs	46-50	-	309 70,000	- -	309 70,000	- -	- 12,000	61 -	- 15,000	61 -	- 15,000	65 -	- 14,000	61 -	- 14,800	61 -
9.	Planning team for land improvement	46-50	-	4,038 32,000	- -	4,038 32,000	- -	- 3,000	807 -	- 7,000	807 -	- 7,000	810 -	- 7,000	807 -	- 8,000	807 -
10.	Alabaster factory	46-46	-	40 -	- -	40 -	- -	- -	40 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
11.	Maintenance	46-48	-	1,860 60,000	- -	1,860 60,000	- -	- 5,000	600 -	- 27,000	660 -	- 28,000	600 -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Table 34

$ 000
Afs 000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12.	Sewage System	46-48	-	481 25,000	- -	481 25,000	- -	- 1,000	200 -	- 12,000	100 -	- 12,000	181 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
13.	Sugar Factory	49-60	-	1,370 20,000	- -	1,370 20,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 10,000	685 -	- 10,000	685 -
14.	Green force	46-60	-	- 17,000	- -	- 17,000	- -	- 3,000	- -	- 4,000	- -	- 4,000	- -	- 3,000	- -	- 3,000	- -
15.	Construction of Darweshan-Misho road 75 Km.	47-60	-	370 40,166	- -	370 40,166	- -	- -	- -	- 10,166	95 -	- 10,000	95 -	- 10,000	90 -	- 10,000	90 -
16.	Kabul Hydro-electric station project	47-60	50,000 Kw	16,000 290,000	- -	16,000 290,000	- -	- -	- -	- 80,000	4,000 -	- 70,000	4,000 -	- 70,000	4,000 -	- 70,000	4,000 -
17.	Dairy Factory expansion	47-48	4.5 ton in one shift	30 1,500	- -	30 1,500	- -	- -	- -	- 750	15 -	- 750	15 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
18.	Immigrants Settlement	46-60	-	- 10,000	- -	- 10,000	- -	- 1,000	- -	- 3,000	- -	- 2,000	- -	- 2,000	- -	- 2,000	- -
19.	Tarnak irrigation system	49-60	4,000 hectare land	1,800 80,000	- -	1,800 40,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 20,000	600 -	- 60,000	1,200 -
20.	Darweshan irrigation system	46-60	7,200 hectare	3,240 144,000	- -	3,240 144,000	- -	- 16,436	- -	- 31,891	810 -	- 31,891	810 -	- 31,891	810 -	- 31,891	810 -
21.	Arghandab irrigation system	48-60	12,000 hectare	5,400 240,000	- -	5,400 240,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 50,000	2,300 -	- 110,000	1,575 -	- 80,000	1,525 -
22.	Development of Health affairs	46-60	-	6 15,000	- -	6 15,000	- -	- 1,200	6 -	- 3,450	- -	- 3,450	- -	- 3,450	- -	- 3,450	- -
23.	Development of educational affairs	46-60	-	- 21,250	- -	- 21,250	- -	- 2,530	- -	- 4,680	- -	- 4,680	- -	- 4,680	- -	- 4,680	- -
	TOTAL			43,603 1,396,876	- -	43,603 1,396,376	- -	- 70,213	5,058 -	- 309,423	8,806 -	- 316,980	10,399 -	- 344,630	9,670 -	- 355,630	9,670 -

NOTES: Due to unavailability of the actual expenditures of the projects during the Second Five Year Plan, the estimated expenditures of the carry-over projects during the Third Five Year Plan has been taken as the cost of the projects.

1. The remaining foreign currency of Sugar Factory, about $3 million, will be financed from the total of 33 billion Afghani.
2. The entire expenditures of Jute Factory will be financed from the total of 33 billion Afs.
3. In Kajakai Power project, the 40.8 million Afs. which forms 30% of the Kajakai Dam foreign currency expenditures, is included in the foreign currency expenditures of the above project.

Table 35

$ 000
Afs. 000

SILO DEPARTMENT

Table of Distribution of Development and Investment expenditures during Third Plan

Serial No	Description of projects	Year of start and of end	Capacity of project	Total cost of project	Expenditures during Second Plan	Volume of investment during Third Plan	Private Sector	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budget	Foreign Assist.	Govt. Budget	Foreign Assist.	Govt. Budget	Foreign Assist.	Govt. Budget	Foreign Assist.	Govt. Budget	Foreign Assist.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A.	CARRY-OVER PROJECTS:																
1.	Second Mill in Kabul	44-50	200 tons per day	2,160 49,000	410 12,100	1,750 36,900	- -	- 5,000	500 -	- 8,000	400 -	- 8,000	200 -	- 6,900	200 -	- 9,000	450 -
2.	Construction of Silos and Flour Mills	45-48	-	3,300 73,036	200 1,000	3,100 72,036	- -	- 5,700	- -	- 33,000	1,100 -	- 33,336	2,000 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Total Carry-Over Projects:			5,460 122,036	610 13,100	4,850 108,936	- -	- 10,700	500 -	- 41,000	1,500 -	- 41,336	2,200 -	- 6,900	200 -	- 9,000	450 -
B.	NEW PROJECTS:																
3.	Provincial Hangers	47-49	72,000 tons	1,600 42,700	- -	1,600 42,700	- -	- -	- -	- 10,000	400 -	- 15,000	600 -	- 17,700	600 -	- -	- -
	GRAND TOTAL (Carry-Over and New)			7,060 164,736	610 13,100	6,450 151,636	- -	- 10,700	500 -	- 51,000	1,900 -	- 56,336	2,800 -	- 24,600	800 -	- 9,000	450 -

Table 36

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND SETTLEMENT

Table of Distribution of Development and Investment Expenditures during Third Plan

$ 000
Afs 000

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project	Expend during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Cadastral survey and determination of agricultural land.	41-50	1 million jerib	2,863 140,900	1,863 36,400	1,000 104,500	-	- 30,625	- -	- 12,000	- -	- 156,000	- -	- 21,275	500 -	- 25,000	500 -
	TOTAL			2,863 140,900	1,863 36,400	1,000 104,500	-	- 30,625	- -	- 12,000	- -	- 156,000	- -	- 21,275	500 -	- 25,000	500 -

The sum of 12.4 million Afghani has been taken from Reserve Funds during 1346.

Table 37

DEVELOPMENT OF PAKTIA PROVINCE

Table of distribution of Development and Investment expenditures during Third Plan.

$ 000
Afs. 000

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project.	Expend. during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Administration	45-54	Branch offices	- 27,383	- 7,383	- 20,000	- -	- 3,959	- -	- 4,000	- -	- 4,010	- -	- 4,015	- -	- 4,036	- -
2.	Forests	44-53	Constru-ction of plots.	1,150 104,822	200 10,000	950 94,822	- -	- 25,945	250 -	- 17,219	250 -	- 17,219	200 -	- 17,219	190 -	- 17,220	100 -
3.	Agriculture	45-54	Demon-stration farms.	3,400 81,322	400 6,500	3,000 74,822	- -	- 19,253	876 -	- 15,892	627 -	- 15,892	531 -	- 15,892	531 -	- 15,895	436 -
4.	Food crop distribution	46-49	-	264 10,358	- -	264 10,358	- -	- 1,726	284 -	- 2,000	- -	- 2,100	- -	- 2,200	- -	- 2,330	- -
5.	Construction	45-54	-	950 44,574	- 2,574	950 42,000	- -	- 3,117	700 -	- 9,695	61 -	- 9,750	62 -	- 9,730	65 -	- 9,730	64 -
6.	Small indus-tries.	47-50	-	1,350 34,000	- -	1,350 34,000	- -	- -	- -	- 6,000	387 -	- 6,500	587 -	- 7,000	376 -	- 14,500	200 -
		TOTAL		7,114 302,457	600 25,457	6,514 276,000	- -	- 54,000	2,069 -	- 52,804	1,305 -	- 55,451	1,180 -	- 54,088	1,180 -	- 61,689	800 -

* In addition to above mentioned total, the sum of $ 806,600 will be provided by the United Nations during the Third Plan for the project of food Crop Distribution.

Table 38

CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT
(Afghan Air Authority)

$ 000
Afs 000

Table of distribution of Development and Investment expenditures during Third Plan

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project	Expend during second plan	Vovlume of investment during 3rd plan	Private sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt budg	Forgn assist	Govt budg	Forgn assist	Govt budg	Forgn assist	Govt budg	Forgn assist	Govt budg	Forgn assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	CARRY-OVER PROJECT																
1.	Local airstrips	45-50	100 strips	5,000 100,000	 5,000	5,000 95,000	- -	- 8,000	100 -	- 12,000	400 -	- 20,000	1,500 -	- 25,000	1,500 -	- 30,000	1,500 -
	NEW PROJECTS:																
1.	Expansion of Kabul Airport	49-50	1,300 m	300 51,971	- -	300 51,971	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 16,971	100 -	- 35,000	200 -
2.	Meteorology	46-50	-	834 26,000	- -	334 26,000	- -	- 6,000	200 -	- 5,000	158 -	- 5,000	158 -	- 5,000	158 -	- 5,000	160 -
3.	Purchase of Jet planes.	47	1 Boeing 727	7,700 -	- -	7,700 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,700 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4.	Drainage system for Kandahar Airport.	46-50	-	- 12,000	- -	- 12,000	- -	- 2,000	- -	- 2,200	- -	- 2,400	- -	- 2,600	- -	- 2,800	- -
	TOTAL New projects			8,834 89,971	- -	8,834 89,971	- -	- 8,000	200 -	 7,200	7,858 -	- 7,400	158 -	- 24,571	258 -	- 42,800	360 -
GRAND TOTAL				13,834 189,971	- 5,000	13,834 184,971	- -	- 16,000	300 -	- 19,200	8,258 -	- 27,400	1,658 -	- 49,571	1,758 -	- 72,800	1,860 -

Table 39

DEPART[illegible]F GENDARME AND POLICE

Table of Distribution of Development and Investment expenditures during Third Plan

$ 000
Afs 000

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project	Expend during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Construction of buildings in Kabul and in the provinces.	46-	-	- 10,000	- -	- 10,000	- -	- 10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	TOTAL	-	-	- 10,000	- -	- 10,000	- -	- 10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Table 40

POPULATION CENSUS PROJECT

Table of Distribution of Development and Investment expenditures during Third Plan

$ 000
Afs 000

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total Cost of project.	Expend during Second Plan.	Volume of Investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Population Census.	46-47	-	530 87,150	- -	530 87,150	- -	- -	300 -	- 20,000	60 -	- 29,050	80 -	- 38,100	90 -	- -	- -
	TOTAL			530 87,150	- -	530 87,150	- -	- -	300 -	- 20,000	60 -	- 29,050	80 -	- 38,100	90 -	- -	- -

Table 41

$ 000
Afs 000

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Table of distribution of Development and Investment expenditures during Third Plan

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project	Expend. during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd plan.	Private Sector	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budget	Forgn. Assist	Govt. Budget	Forgn. Assist	Govt. Budget	Forgn. Assist	Govt. Budget	Forgn. Assist	Govt. Budget	Forgn. Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Purchase of land in Lahore Pindi for Afghan Embassy.	46-46 -	- -	- 5,000	- -	- 5,000	- -	- 5,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	TOTAL	-	-	- 5,000	- -	- 5,000	- -	- 5,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Table 42

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY DEPARTMENT

Table of Distribution of Development and Investment Expenditures during Third Plan

$ 000
Afs 000

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project	Expend during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during Third Plan.	Private Sector	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Construction of three Reserves.	46-47	-	2,950 45,000	- -	2,950 45,000	- -	- 16,875	2,655 5,625	- 16,875	295 5,625	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	TOTAL			2,950 45,000	- -	2,950 45,000	- -	- 16,875	2,655 5,625	- 16,875	295 5,625	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Table 43

$ 000
Afs. 000

CARTOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

Table of Distribution of Development and Investment Expenditures During Third Plan

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project.	Expend: during second plan	Volume of investment during 3rd plan.	Private Sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist	Govt Budg	Forgn Assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Central Projects	41-47	-	273 15,185	173 5,185	100 10,000	- -	- 7,000	90 -	- 3,000	10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	TOTAL			273 15,185	173 5,185	100 10,000	- -	- 7,000	90 -	- 3,000	10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Table 44

ZANDA BANAN HOUSE CONSTRUCTION UNIT

$ 000
Afs. 000

Table of Distribution of Development and Investment Expeditures during Third Plan

no.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project.	Expend during second plan	Volume of investment during 3rd plan.	Private Sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt budg.	Forgn assist	Govt budg	Forgn assist	Govt budg	Forgn assist	Govt budg	Forgn assist	Govt budg	Forgn assist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Completion of remaing work of the project.	44-46	-	1,140 153,600	1,140 118,600	- 35,000	- -	- 35,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
		TOTAL		1,140 153,600	1,140 118,600	- 35,000	- -	- 35,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Table 45

$ 000
Afs. 000

SIA SANG HOUSE CONSTRUCTION UNIT

Table of distribution of development and investment expenditures during Third Plan

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capaity of project	Total cost of project	Expend during second plan	Volume of investment during 3rd plan.	Private Sector	1346		1347		1346		1349		1350	
								Govt budg	Forgn assist	Govt budg	Forgn assist	Govt budg	Forgn assist	Govt budg	Forgn assist	Govt budg	Forgn assist
1.	House Construction factory.	45-47	-	- 42,200	- 17,200	- 25,000	- -	- 10,000	- -	- 15,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	TOTAL			- 42,200	- 17,200	- 25,000	- -	- 10,000	- -	- 15, 000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Table 46

GENERAL TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Table of Distribution of development and investment expenditures during Third Plan

$ 000
Afs. 000

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end.	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project.	Expend during Second Plan.	Volume of investment during 3rd Plan.	Private Sector.	1346		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist	Govt. Budg.	Forgn. Assist
1.	Construction of bus and truck station in Kabul for Northern and Western provinces.	49-50	2 station	- 10,000	- -	- 10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 5,000	- -	- 5,000	- -
			TOTAL	- 10,000	- -	- 10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 5,000	- -	- 5,000	- -

Table 47

$ 000
Afs. 000

GOVERNMENT ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

Table of distribution of development and investment expenditures during Third Plan

No.	Description of project.	Year of start & of end	Capacity of project.	Total cost of project.	Expend during second plan	Volume Of investment during 3rd plan.	Private Sector	134		1347		1348		1349		1350	
								Govt budg	Forgn assist	Govt budg	Forgn assist	Govt budg	Forgn assist	Govt budg	Forgn assist	Govt budg	Forgn assist
1.	Purchase of machinery .	47	-	50 -	- -	50 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	50 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
		TOTAL		50 -	- -	50 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	50 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Translated and Typed by: TRANSCO for RNA.

Table 48

Wheat Requirements during Third Plan

Years	Annual Population '000	Annual average consumptions per person in Kilo,	Annual Need '000 Ton	Average production of Wheat during the 2nd plan	Annual Shortage in 1,000 Tons
1345	15,000	162	2,430	2,158	272
1346	15,262	162	2,473	2,158	315
1347	15,530	162	2,516	2,158	358
1348	15,802	162	2,560	2,158	402
1349	16,079	162	2,605	2,158	447
1350	16,360	162	2,650	2,158	492
Corn					
1345	15,000	48	720	720	-
1346	15,263	48	733	720	13
1347	15,530	48	745	720	25
1348	15,802	48	759	720	39
1349	16,079	48	772	720	52
1350	16,360	48	785	720	65
Rice					
1345	15,000	21	315	337	22
1346	15,263	21	320	337	17
1347	15,530	21	326	337	11
1348	15,802	21	332	337	5
1349	16,079	21	338	337	1
1350	16,360	21	344	337	7

Note; Yearly increase of Population = 1.75%

Table 49

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL AND AGRICULTURAL PLOTS
During Third Plan

PROVINCES	FIRST YEAR			SECOND YEAR			THIRD YEAR			FOURTH YEAR			FIFTH YEAR			TOTAL DURING FIVE YEARS		
	Boss	Personnel	Demonstration P.	Boss	Personnel	Demonstration P.	Boss	Personnel	Demonstration P.	Boss	Personnel	Demonstration P.	Boss	Personnel	Demonstaation P.	Boss	Personnel	Demonstration plan
Balkh	1	6	130	1	12	220	1	17	320	1	15	400	1	30	550	5	90	1,620
Samangan	1	2	65	1	5	120	1	6	150	1	10	200	1	15	300	5	38	835
Baghlan	1	10	160	1	15	185	1	20	250	1	25	400	1	35	550	5	105	1,545
Faryab	1	4	120	1	7	150	1	10	200	1	14	250	1	18	300	5	53	1,020
Herat	1	6	185	1	10	245	1	12	300	1	17	375	1	25	500	5	70	1,605
Farah	1	4	100	1	5	150	1	6	200	1	8	250	1	10	300	5	33	1,000
Kandahar	1	5	100	1	12	170	1	12	220	1	15	320	1	20	400	5	62	1,210
Ghazni	1	4	60	1	5	100	1	7	150	1	8	210	1	10	250	5	34	770
Parwan	1	6	110	1	7	150	1	9	220	1	12	270	1	15	340	5	49	1,090
Logar	1	6	100	1	7	170	1	9	220	1	12	270	1	15	330	5	49	1,090
Bamyan	1	2	50	1	4	100	1	6	150	1	8	200	1	10	250	5	30	750
Kunduz	1	8	150	1	13	270	1	17	350	1	18	420	1	19	500	5	75	1,690
Kabul	1	6	100	1	8	100	1	8	270	1	8	310	1	8	330	5	38	1,110
Nangarhar	1	7	150	1	13	270	1	15	350	1	17	420	1	20	500	5	71	1,690
	14	76	1,580	14	129	2,400	14	154	3,350	14	187	4,295	14	250	5,400	70	797	17,025

Table 50

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS
During Third Plan

Number of Personnel in Years	IRRIGATION SECTION								CONSTRUCTION UNIT							
	FOREIGNERS				AFGHANS				FOREIGNERS			AFGHANS				
	Engineers	Survey Experts	Design Experts	Total	Engineers	Survey Experts	Design Experts	Total	Construction Engineers	Mechanics	Total	Projects Administrators	Construction Engineers	Mechanics	Administrative personnel	Total
1346	5	5	5	15	3	15	5	23	2	3	5	4	9	9	12	34
1347	6	8	7	21	3	23	7	33	2	3	5	7	15	13	15	50
1348	7	11	10	28	7	33	7	47	1	3	4	7	16	15	19	57
1349	7	11	10	28	8	33	7	48	1	3	4	7	24	24	24	79
1350	4	6	5	15	8	33	7	48	1	3	4	7	25	25	24	81
TOTAL	29	41	37	107	29	137	33	199	7	15	22	32	89	86	94	301

$ 520,800 $ 132,000

1. Without technical assistance from friendly countries and FAO.
2. Financing by projects.

Table 31

EFFECT OF VARIOUS FACTORS ON WHEAT INCREASE
During Third Plan

Average yield of present irrigated land, 1,367 kg per hectare, or 36 sairs per Jerib.
Average yield of dry land wheat 420 kg. per hectar or 12 sairs per Jerib. Total volume of present wheat production 2,158,000 tons and area under cultivation 2,346,000 hectares per year.

Factor: ton
Area : hectare
output: ton

eneral heat Pro- uction	Total increase	Area expansion	Dry land wheat		Treatment of seed cleaning	Local irrigated wheat	Improved Kind		1	Details	
		New area	Better Foreign Seed	Local seeds	Treatment of S. C.	Chemical Fertilizer	Better seeds	Chemical Fertilizer	2	Increasing Factor	
		100% 1,267 Kg	20% 84 Kg	13% 55 Kg	3% 38 Kg	20% 253.4 Kg/H.	15% 127 K./H.	20% 253.4 Kg/H.	3	Factor effect Percentage	Factor Effect
		-	70 Kg. hectare	70 Kg. hectare	for each H. 175k. seed will be treated	Urea 70k. Ph. 105 total 175k.	140 k/h	Urea 105k. Ph. 157k. total 262k.	4	Amount of usage per hectare	
-	-	5,722 h.	-	15	12,975	1,750 2,625 4,375	4,225	3,169 4,738 7,907	5	Amount of factor	First Year
-	-	5,722	-	214	74,142	25,000	30,180	30,180	6	Affected area	
185,900	27,900	7,249	-	12	2,817	6,335	3,833	7,647	7	Production increase	
101.29	1.29	0.34	-	-	0.13	0.29	0.18	0.35	8	Income in total production %	
-	-	9,866	-	150	48,500	3,500 5,250 8,750	15,500	11,625 7,250 18,875	9	Amount of factor	Second Year
-	-	9,866	-	2,142	277,142	50,000	110,714	110,714	10	Affected area	
235,900	77,934	12,500	-	118	10,531	12,670	14,060	28,055	11	Increase in production	
103.61	3.61	0.58	-	-	0.49	0.59	0.65	1.30	12	Increase in the total production %	
-	-	23,555	300	750	101,250	5,250 7,875 13,125	34,073	25,555 38,238 63,793	13	Amount of factor	Third Year
-	-	23,555	4,285	10,714	578,571	75,000	243,380	243,380	14	Affected area	
322,400	164,400	29,844	360	589	21,986	19,005	30,909	61,672	15	Increase in production	
107.62	7.62	1.38	0.02	0.03	1.02	0.881	1.43	2.86	16	Increase in total number of production %	
-	-	37,976	1,500	3,700	149,286	7,000 10,500 17,500	50,667	38,000 56,857 94,857	17	Amount of factor	Fourth Year
-	-	37,976	21,428	52,857	853,662	100,000	361,905	361,905	18	Affected area	
96,300	238,249	48,115	1,799	2,907	22,419	25,340	45,962	91,707	19	Increase in production	
111.04	11.04	2.23	0.08	0.13	1.04	1.18	2.13	4.25	20	Increase in total number of production %	
-	-	51,500	7,500	18,480	256,429	7,000 10,500 17,500	67,504	50,625 75,768 126,393	21	Amount of factor	Fifth Year
-	-	51,500	107,142	264,000	893,880	100,000	482,143	482,143	22	Affected area	
79,500	321,500	65,250	9,000	14,520	23,967	25,340	61,232	122,175	23	Increase in production	
14.90	14.90	3.42	0.42	0.67	1.10	1.18	2.84	5.66	24	Increase in total volume of production %	
-	-	162,958	9,300	23,115	468,440	24,500 36,750 61,250	171,969	128,974 175,601 7,250 311,825	25	Amount of factor	TOTAL
-	830,000	162,958	11,159	18,146	81,727	88,690	255,991	311,256	26	Yield increase	

Notes: In columns 4, 5, 13, 17, 21 and 25 as regards the fertilizer the first figures represent urea, the second figures phosphate and the third figures total of the two.

Table 52

EFFECT OF VARIOUS FACTORS ON CORN INCREASE
During Third Plan

Present production 1,440 kilo per hectare or 41 Seirs per Jerib.
Area under cultivation 500,000 hectares.
Total volume of production 720,000 tons.

		Factor effect		FIRST YEAR				SECOND YEAR				THIRD YEAR				FOURTH YEAR				FIFTH YEAR				TOTAL	
NUMBER	PRODUCTION FACTOR	Percentage effect	Amount per hectare	The amount of factor in tons	The affected area in hec.	production increase in tons	Percentage ind. to the total volume	The amount of factor in tons	Affected area in hec.	Production increase in tons	Percentage ind. to the total volume	The amount of factor in tons	Affected area in hectare	Production increase in tons	Percentage ind. to the total volume	The amount of factor in tons	Affected area in hectare	Production increase in tons	Percentage ind. to the total volume	The amount of factor in tons	Affected area in hectare	Production increase in tons	Percentage ind. to the total volume	The amount of factor in tons	Production increase in tons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	AGROTECHNIC	5% or 72 kilo per hectare	better sowing, weeding an extension personnel on 10,000 hectares	-	30,000	2,160	0.30	-	100,000	7,200	1.00	-	200,000	14,400	2.00		250,000	18,000	2.50	-	350,000	25,200	3.50	-	66,960
	CHEMICAL FERTILIZER	20% or 288 kilos per hectare	Urea 105 kilo ph. 157 kilo 262 kilo	525 785 1,310	5,000	1,440	0.20	1,050 1,570 2,620	10,000	2,880	0.40	1,575 2,355 3,930	15,000	4,320	0.60	2,625 3,925 6,550	25,000	7,200	1.00	4,142 6,193 10,335	39,444	11,360	1.58	9,917 14,828 24,745	27,200
	NEW AREA	100% 1,440 kilo	New area hectare	-	1,000	1,440	0.20	-	3,000	4,320	0.60	-	5,000	7,200	1.00	-	8,000	11,520	1.60	-	12,000	17,280	2.40	-	41,760
	TOTAL INCREASE	-	-	-	-	-	5,040	0.70.	-	14,400	2.00	-	-	25,920	3.60	-	-	36,720	5.10	-	-	53,840	7.48	-	136,000
	GENERAL PRODUCTION	-	-	-	-	-	,040	05.70	-	,400	02.0	[illegible]	-	46,000	103,60	-	-	756,720	105.10	-	-	774,000	107.48	-	

Table 53

EFFECT OF VARIOUS FACTORS ON RICE INCREASE
During Third Plan

Present production per Hectare 1,518 Kilo or 43 mairs per Jerib

Total volume of present production 337,000 tons, area under cultivation 222,000 hectares

INCREASING FACTOR	EFFECT OF THE FACTOR		FIRST YEAR				SECOND YEAR				THIRD YEAR				FOURTH YEAR				FIFTH YEAR				TOTAL	
	Affect in %	Amount per hectare	The amount of factor in ton	Affected area in hectare	Production increase in ton	Percentage increase	The amount of factor in ton	Affected area in hectare	Production increase in ton	Percentage increase to the total volume	The amount of factor in ton	Affected area in hectare	Production increase in ton	Percentage increase to the total volume	Amount of factor in ton	Affected area in hectare	production increase in ton	Percentage increase to the total volume	Amount of factor in ton	Affected area in hectare	Production increase in ton	Percentage increase to the total volume	The amount of factor in ton	Production increase in ton
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Chemical fertiliser	25% 380 F.	Urea 70 kilo. Ph. 175 Total 245 k.	Urea 105 263 total 368	1,500	570	0.17	175 438 613	2,500	950	0.28	350 875 1,225	5,000	1,900	0.56	525 1,313 1,838	7,500	2,850	0.84	700 1,750 2,450	10,000	3,800	1,05	1,855 4,639 6,494	10.070
Agrotechnic	5% 76 K.			5,000	380	0,1		10,000	760	0,23		20,000	1,520	0,45		30,000	2,280	0,68		40,000	3,040	0,90		7,980
New area	100% 1,518										50	50	76	0,02	1,210	1,210	184	0,06	1,610	1,610	243	0,07		503
Total increase					950	0,28			1,710	0.51			3,496	1.03			5,314	1.58			7,083	2.02		18,553
General production					337,950	100.28			338,710	100.51			340,496	101.03			342,314	101.58			344,083	102.02		

Effect of Various Factors on Cotton Increase

Third Plan

Average per hectare output at present 1,225 kilo or 35 Saira per Jerib area during 1965, 48,000 hectares, output during same year 59,000 ton cotton

Table 54

					Serial No.	1	
Total	New area	Chemical fertiliser	Agro-Technic	Improved seed	Increasing factor	2	
	100% 1,229	20% 246	15% 184	15% 184 kilo	Percentage effect of factor	3	Effective factor
	-	87 Urea 175 Phosphate 262 Total	-	53	Per hectare amount of usage in kilogram	4	
	7,000 hectare	174 350 524	-	23	Amount of factor in ton	5	First year
	7,000	2,000	6,000	440	Aerea under effect in hectare	6	
10,280	8,603	492	1,104	81	Increase of output in ton	7	
17.42	14.58	0.83	1.87	0.14	Percentage increase total volume of output	8	
	17,000 hectare	522 1,050 1,572	-	325	Amount of factor in ton	9	Second year
	17,000 hectare	6,000	8,000	4,132	Area under effect in hectare	10	
24,969	20,893	1,476	1,472	1,128	Output increase in ton	11	
42.31	35.41	2.50	2.49	1.91	Percentage increase total volume of output	12	
	22,000 hectare	870 1,750 2,620	-	2,170	Amount of factor in ton	13	Third year
	22,000 hectare	10,000	10,500	40,943	Aerea under effect in hectare	14	
38,964	27,038	2,460	1,932	7,534	Output increase in ton	15	
66.04	45.83	4.17	3.27	12.77	Percentage increase total volume of output	16	
	24,000 hectare	1,131 2,275 3,406	-	3,149	Amount of factor in ton	17	Fourth year
	24,000	13,000	13,000	59,412	Aerea under effect in hectare	18	
46,018	29,496	3,198	2,392	10,932	Output increase in ton	19	
77.99	49.99	5.42	4.05	18.53	Percentage increase total volume of output	20	
	29,000 hectare	1,409 2,835 4,244	-	4,081	Amount of factor in ton	21	Fifth year
	29,000	16,000	16,000	77,000	Area under effect in hectare	22	
56,738	35,641	3,985	2,944	14,168	Output increase in ton	23	
96.16	60.41	6.75	4.99	24.01	Percentage increase total volume of output	24	
	29,000 hectare	4,106 8,260 12,366	-	9,748	Amount of factor in ton	25	Total
	121,671	11,611	9,844	33,843	Output increase in ton	26	

Table 56

SUGAR OUTPUT AND REQUIREMENTS
During Third Plan

Year	Population in '000	People's need 3.3 Kilo per capita	Domestic production of sugar				Total Yearly output of sugar in ton	Imported sugar
			BEET-ROOT		SUGAR-CANE			
			Beet-root in ton	Amount of sugar as per 16% per ton	Amount of sugar-cane per ton	Amount of sugar as per 9% per ton		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
First year	15,263	50,368	62,406	9,985	51,038	4,593	14,578	35,790
Second year	15,530	51,249	65,158	10,425	51,280	4,615	15,040	36,209
Third year	15,802	52,147	73,456	11,753	53,161	4,784	16,537	35,610
Fourth year	16,079	53,061	77,098	12,336	67,896	6,110	18,446	34,615
Fifth year	16,360	53,988	88,945	14,231	81,511	7,336	21,567	32,421

Note: Average sugar consumption per year 50,000 tons.
Domestic production 7,200 tons per year from Baghlan Company, and 4,500 ton gur (black sugar) from Nangarhar.
Yearly import of sugar 36,300 ton sugar and 2,000 ton gur.
Average consumption per year per person 3.3 Kilogram.

Table 56

EFFECT OF VARIOUS FACTORS ON SUGAR BEET INCREASE
During Third Plan

Average per hectare output at present 12,173 kilo or 2,434 kilo per jerib
total volume of output at present 56,000 tons, area 4,600 hectares

Serial No.			1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Increasing factor		FERTILIZER	AGRO-TECHNIC	PLANT PROTECTION	MARKETING	NEW AREA	TOTAL
2	percentage effect of factor	EFFECTIVE factor	35% 4,261 kilo	12% 1,461 kilo	5% 14,619 kilo	5% 609	100% 12,173	
3	Per hectare amount of usage in k.gram		Urea 122 kilo Phos. 245 k. Total 367	-	-	-	-	-
4	Amount of factor in ton	First year	112 ton 226 " 338 "	-	-	-	-	-
5	Area under effect in hectare		920	552				
6	increase of output in ton		3,920	806	840	840	-	6,406
7	Percentage increase total volume of output		7.00	1.44	1.50	1,50	-	11,44
8	Amount of factor in ton	Second year	140 283 423	-	-	-	-	-
9	Area under effect in hectare		1,150	1,380	1,840	1,840	-	-
10	Output increase in ton		4,900	2,016	1,121	1,121	-	9,158
11	Percentage increase total volume of output		8.75	3,60	2.00	2.00	-	16.35
12	Amount of factor in ton	Third Year	208 417 625	-	-	-	-	-
13	Area under effect in hectare		1,702	1,775	2,950	2,950	330	-
14	Output increase in ton		7,252	2,593	1,797	1,797	4,017	17,456
15	Percentage increase total volume of output		12.95	4.63	3.21	3.21	7.17	18.22
16	Amount of factor in ton	Fourth year	253 507 760	-	-	-	-	-
17	Area under effect in hectare		2,070	2,366	3,944	3,944	330	-
18	Output increase in ton		8,820	3,457	2,402	2,402	4,017	21,098
19	Percentage increase total volume of output		15.75	6.17	4.29	4.29	7.17	36.67
20	Amount of factor in ton	Fifth year	447 897 1,344	-	-	-	-	-
21	Area under effect in hectare		3,661	3,138	5,230	5,230	630	-
22	Output increase in ton		14,321	4,585	3,185	3,185	7,669	32,945
23	Percentage increase total volume of output		25.57	8.19	5.69	5.69	13.69	58.63
24	Amount of factor in ton	Total	1,160 2,330 3,490	-	-	-	-	-
25	Output increase in ton		39,213	14,357	9,345	9,345	15,703	

EFFECT OF VARIOUS FACTORS ON THE INCREASE OF GRAPES, ALMOND AND OTHER FRUITS

During Third Plan

Output per grape tree 7 kilo, per almond tree 10.5 kilo
Present output of grapes 175,000 tons from 25 million trees
Total output of almond 31,000 tons from 3 million trees
Grand total output of fruits 372,000 tons from an area of 79,000 hectares

	EFFECT OF FACTOR		First Year			Second Year				Third Year				Fourth Year				Fifth Year				TOTAL		
Increasing Factor	Percentage	Amount of factor per hectare	Amount of factor in ton	Area under effect wine or other trees in ton	Output increase in ton	Percentage increase total amount of output	Amount of factor in ton	Area under effect wine or other trees in ton	Output increase in ton	Percentage increase total volume of output	Amount of factor in ton	Area under effect wine or other trees in 000	Output increase in ton	Percentage increase total volume of output	Amount of factor in ton	Area under effect wine or other trees in 000	Output increase in ton	Percentage increase total volume of output	Amount of factor in ton	Area under effect wine or other trees in 000	Output increase in ton	Percentage increase total volume of output	Amount of factor in ton	Output increase in ton
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Fertilizer for wine trees	50% 3.5 kilo.	250 k. urea 350 kilo phospate 600 k. total	500 700 1,200	2,000	7,000	4.00	750 1,050 1,800	3,000	10,500	6.00	1,250 1,750 3,000	5,000	17,500	10.00	1,625 2,275 3,900	6,500	22,750	13.00	2,000 2,800 4,800	8,000	28,000	16.00	6,125 8,575 14,700	85,750
Wine tree protection Rust 80% Mildew 20%	30% 2.1 kilo.	100 gram sulphor 30 gram cupovit	160 ton sulphor 12 cupovit	2,000 75 of which Ministry	4,200	2.40	240 18	3,800 85	6,300	3.60	400 30	5,000 100	10,500	6.00	520 39	6,500 65	13,650	7.80	640 48	8,000 300	16,800	9.60	1,960 147	51,450
New area under wine tree	300 trees per hect.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,025,000 wine trees	1,350 hectares	-	-	450,000 wine trees	3,000 hectares	-	-	5,181,000 wine trees	3,454 hectares	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	11,200	6.40	-	-	16,800	9.60	-	-	28,000	16.00	-	-	36,400	20.80	-	-	44,800	25.60	-	137,200
Almond plant protection	30% 3.2 kilo.	15 gram malatine	8 ton	500	1,600	5.16	15	1,000	3,200	10.32	23	1,500	4,800	15.48	30	2,000	6,400	20.64	38 ton	2,500	8,000	25.81	114	24,000
Area under other fruit trees	100% after 5 years	250 per hectare 6x6 meter	87,000 trees	350 hectare	-	-	175,000 trees	700 hectare	-	-	570,000 trees	2,280 hectares	-	-	1,257,500	5,030 hectares	-	-	4,182,000	16,648 hectares	-	-	-	-
Grand total of Fruits	-	-	- 1	-	12,800	-	1	-	20,000	-	1	-	32,800	-	1	-	42,800	-	1	-	52,800	-	-	-

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, PLANT PROTECTION
During Third Plan

Figures in 000's

NAME OF PROJECT, WORK PROGRAM	Fighting area	Land area and number of trees during third plan					Percentage loss	Expenditure and net profit, 1346		Expenditure and net profit, 1347		Expenditure and net profit, 1348		Expenditure and net profit, 1349		Expenditure and net profit, 1350		Total expenditure & net profit during third plan	
		First year	Second year	Third year	Fourth year	Fifth year		Expenditure	Net profit in Afs.	Expenditure	Net profit in Afs.	Expenditure	Net profit in Afs.	Expenditure	Net profit in Afs.	Expenditure	Net profit in Afs.	Total Expen.	Total N. profit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
				Number															
Almond disease (Jolagak)	Parwan	50	60	70	25	25	30	350	4,200	420	5,040	490	5,880	175	2,100	175	2,100	1,610	19,320
	Ghazni	50	60	70	25	25		350	4,200	420	5,040	490	5,880	175	2,100	175	2,100	1,610	19,320
	Zabul	50	60	70	25	25		350	4,200	420	5,040	490	5,880	175	2,100	175	2,100	1,610	19,320
	Total	150	180	210	75	75	30	1,050	12,600	1,260	15,120	1,470	17,640	525	6,300	525	6,300	4,830	57,960
				Number															
Vine disease (Khakestarak)	Baghlan	20	20	25	20	100	30	40	320	40	320	50	400	40	320	200	1,600	370	2,960
	Kunduz	20	20	25	20	100		40	320	40	320	50	400	40	320	200	1,600	370	2,960
	Balkh	20	20	25	20	100		40	320	40	320	50	400	40	320	200	1,600	370	2,960
	Total	60	60	75	60	300	30	120	960	120	960	150	1,200	120	960	600	4,800	1,110	8,880
				Number															
Vine disease (marghana)	Parwan	15	25	25	35	40	30	105	165	175	275	175	275	245	375	280	440	980	1,530
	Total	15	25	25	35	40	30	105	165	175	275	175	275	245	375	280	440	980	1,530
				Hectares															
Cotton disease	Kunduz	2	2	2	1	1	5	400	550	400	550	400	550	200	275	200	275	1,600	2,200
	Takhar	2	2	2	1	1		400	550	400	550	400	550	200	275	200	275	1,600	2,200
	Balkh	2	2	2	1	1		400	550	400	550	400	550	200	275	200	275	1,600	2,200
	Herat	2	2	2	1	1		400	550	400	550	400	550	200	275	200	275	1,600	2,200
	Total	8	8	8	4	4	5	1,600	2,200	1,600	2,200	1,600	2,200	800	1,100	800	1,100	6,400	8,800
			Tons																
Wheat disease cure	Bamian	2	2.5	3	2	2	20	852	6,463	1,035	9,858	1,278	17,429	852	6,463	852	6,463	4,869	46,675
	Faryab	5	5.5	3	2	2		2,130	33,654	2,343	37,019	2,556	34,938	852	6,463	852	6,463	8,733	118,535
	Maidan	2	2.5	3	2	2		852	6,463	1,035	9,858	1,278	17,429	852	6,463	852	6,463	4,869	46,675
	Ghazni	1	1.5	2	1.5	2		426	3,231	639	5,597	852	2,463	639	5,597	852	6,462	3,408	27,357
	Total	10	12	14	7.5	8	20	4,260	49,810	5,052	62,332	5,964	76,259	3,195	24,986	3,408	25,852	21,879	239,232
	Grand Total							7,135	65,735	8,207	80,887	9,359	97,574	4,885	33,721	5,613	38,492	35,199	316,409

Table 59

KARAKUL SKIN INCREASE

During Third Plan

			Karakul sheep		Birth from a regular male sheep		Old malesheep for meat to be replaced by new lamb					Recovery of losses by newly born lambs		Young lamb to be raised as ram		Lamb for skin production		Total living lambs from new birth	
	YEAR	Grand Total	Percentage Grand Total	Number	Percentage from total of Male sheep	Number	Percentage from total of male-sheep	Number	Percentage from total of birth	Number	Total sheep for meat	Percentage from grand total	Number	Percentage from Total Birth	Number	Percentage from total Birth	Number	Percentage from next Birth	Number
1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	First Year	6,000,000	80	4,800,000	70	3,360,000	15	504,000	3	100,800	604,800	15	900,000	2	67,200	53.22	1,788,0..	46.78	1,572,000
2	Second Year	6,000,000	80	4,800,000	70	3,360,000	15	504,000	3	100,800	604,800	14	840,000	2	67,200	54.40	1,848,000	45.60	1,532,000
3	Third Year	6,000,000	80	4,800,000	71	33,408,000	15	511,200	3	102,240	613,440	13	780,000	2	68,160	57.20	1,946,400	42.80	1,461,600
4	Fourth Year	6,000,000	80	4,800,000	72	3,456,000	15	518,400	3	103,680	622,080	12	720,000	2	69,120	59.20	2,044,800	40.80	1,411,200
5	Fifth Year	6,000,000	80	4,800,000	73	3,504,000	15	525,600	3	105,120	630,720	10	600,000	2	70,080	62.80	2,203,200	37.20	1,300,800
6	Total	-	-	-		17,088,000	-	2,563,200	-	512,640	3,075,840	-	3,840,000	-	341,760	-	9,830,400	-	7,287,600

Table 60

ANIMAL PROTECTION FROM DISEASES

During Third Plan

Year	Number of cattle	Sheep	Chicken	Total protected animals in one year	Remarks
1346	360,000	2,140,000	300,000	2,800,000	
1347	385,200	2,293,800	321,000	3,000,000	
1348	412,200	2,444,330	343,470	320,000	
1349	441,054	2,591,433	367,513	3,400,000	Note: An average of 3,200,000 animals are protected every year.
1350	471,927	2,734,835	393,238	3,600,000	
Total protected animals in five years	2,070,381	12,204,398	1,725,221	16,000,000	

Table [illegible]

REVENUE FROM ANIMAL PROTECTION PROJECT

During Third Plan

No.	ANIMAL BREED	Effective factor	First year, 1346				Second year, 1347				Third year, 1348				Fourth year, 1349				Fifth year, 1350				Total		
		Percentage of effect	Number under implementation	Number protected	Profit per unit	Total income	Number under implementation	Result	Profit per unit	Total income	Number under implementation	Result	Profit per unit	Total income	Number under implementation	Result	Profit per unit	Total income	Number under implementation	Result	Profit per unit	Total income	Result	Increase in national income	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	CATTLE	50%	360,000	180,000	1,500	270,000	385,200	192,600	1,500	288,900	412,200	206,100	1,500	309,150	441,054	220,527	1,500	330,790	471,927	235,963	1,500	353,944	1,035,190	1,552,785	
2	VEAL FROM PROTECTED CATTLE	60%	90,000	54,000	500	27,000	96,300	57,780	500	28,890	103,050	61,830	500	30,915	110,263	66,157	500	33,078	117,981	70,788	500	35,394	310,555	155,277	
3	SHEEPS	50%	2,140,000	1,070,000	750	[illegible]	2,293,800	1,146,900	750	860,175	2,444,330	1,222,165	750	916,624	2,591,433	1,295,716	750	971,787	2,734,835	1,367,417	750	102,556*	6,102,198	4,576,648	
4	LAMB FROM PROTECTED SHEEPS	60%	535,000	321,000	250	80,250	573,450	344,070	250	86,017	611,082	36,649	250	91,662	647,858	388,714	250	97,179	683,708	410,224	250	102,556	1,830,657	457,664	
5	CHICKEN	50%	300,000	150,000	50	7,500	321,000	160,500	50	8,025	343,470	171,735	50	8,587	367,513	183,756	50	9,188	393,238	196,619	50	9,831	862,610	43,131	
6	TOTAL					1,187,250				1,272,007				1,356,938				1,442,022				1,527,288		67,855	

EXPECTED REVENUE FROM ANIMAL ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

During Third Plan

YEAR	Artificial insemination stations			Artificial insemination operation and its results				
	Name	Type of animal	Male animals for insemination	Animals under operation	Preg nancy result of operated animals		Difference in price between each natural and artificial veal	Total income by country's livestock raisers
				Per unit	Percentage	Number of unit		
1	Central and provincial stations	cattle	40	20,000	60	12,000	500	6,000,000
		sheep	15	10,000	70	7,000	200	1,400,000
2	Central and provincial stations	cattle	50	25,000	60	15,000	500	7,500,000
		sheep	135	90,000	70	63,000	200	12,600,000
3	Central and provincial stations	cattle	60	30,000	60	18,000	500	9,000,000
		sheep	225	150,000	70	105,000	200	21,000,000
4	Central and provincial stations	cattle	70	35,000	60	21,000	500	10,500,000
		sheep	300	200,000	70	140,000	200	28,000,000
5	Central and provincial stations	cattle	80	40,000	60	24,000	500	12,000,000
		sheep	450	300,000	70	210,000	200	42,000,000
	Total general income							150,000,000

Table 63

REVENUE FROM KABUL DAIRY PROJECT

During Third Plan

YEAR	Capacity of operation			DIRECT INCOME							INDIRECT INCOME TO LIVESTOCK RAISERS			TOTAL INCOME
	Daily capacity	Activity	Total output in liters	MILK			BUTTER			GRAND TOTAL	Amount in liters	Price per liter	Total income	
				Amount in liters	Income per liters 2 Afs.	Total	Amount in Kilogram	Income per kilo 50 Afs.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	3,000	120 days	360,000	358,020	2 Afs	716,040	1,980	50 Afs	99,000	815,040	360,000	5	1,800,000	2,615,040
2	3,000	365 days	1,095,000	1,088,978	2 Afs	2,177,956	6,022	50 Afs	301,100	2,479,056	1,095,000	5	5,475,000	7,954,056
3	9,000	365 days	3,285,000	3,266,933	2 Afs	6,533,866	18,067	50 Afs	93,350	6,627,216	3,285,000	5	16,425,000	23,052,216
4	11,000	365 days	4,015,000	3,992,918	2 Afs	7,985,836	22,082	50 Afs	114,100	8,099,936	4,015,000	5	20,075,000	28,174,936
5	13,000	365 days	4,745,000	4,718,903	2 Afs	9,437,806	26,097	50 Afs	134,850	9,572,656	4,745,000	5	23,725,000	33,297,656
TOTAL .						26,851,504				27,593,904			67,500,000	95,093,904

Note: 1. Selling price of milk 7 Afs per liter.
Buying price of milk 5 Afs per liter.

2. Butter sells at Afs 55 per kilo; 50 Afs income is derived after deducting 5 Afs as cost of one liter milk.

Table 64

POULTRY
During Third Plan

Note: There is 20% loss involved until a baby chicken becomes a grown up one
There is 10% loss involved until a baby duck becomes a grown up one
Capacity of poultry machine through the first and Second year of the Plan is about 307,550
Loss involved in poultrying is 40% for chicken and 60% for duck, column 9 of this table covers these losses till 1 month of age.

Average output per hen per year 200 eggs
Average output per duck per year 100 eggs
Maximum capacity of chicken food factory will be 14,027 ton per year or 38 ton per day
Average yearly eating expenditure per chicken is 38 kilos
Average yearly eating expenditure per duck is 48 kilos

		Capacity of artificially raised birds			Out put			For Ministry Farms			Output for Food per ton			Sale of hen eggs at Afs. 1.5		DIRECT INCOME Sale of baby chicken at Afs. 15		Sale of grown up chicken at Afs 60				
YEARS	Nature of birds	Cocks	Hens	Total	Output of eggs in 000	Egg for baby chicken in 000	Number of 1 month old babies in 000	Number of 1 month old chicken in 000	After 20% loss	Of which hens	Total yearly requirements	Farm requirement	Public needs	Number in 000	Income in 000	Number in 000	Income in 000	Number	Income in 000	Income from per kilo sale Afs 0.25 in 000	Total as Afs. in 000	Total income from chicken and duck
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
First year	Chicken	100	1,000	1,100	200	30	18	2,750	2,200	2,000	73	73	-	170	255	15	229	1,100	66	-	550	632
	Duck	25	250	275	25	7.5	3	367	330	300	15	15	-	17.5	27	2.4	39	275	16	-	82	
Second year	Chicken	200	2,000	2,200	400	30	18	6,250	5,000	4,500	206	206	-	370	555	12	176	2,200	132	-	853	953
	Duck	30	300	330	30	7.5	3	556	500	450	24	24	-	225	33	2.4	37	330	20	-	99	
Third year	Chicken	500	4,500	5,000	900	667	400	6,250	5,000	4,500	13,200	206	12,994	23,333	350	394	5,906	5,000	300	3,348	9,904	10,299
	Duck	50	450	500	45	45	18	556	5,000	450	837	24	813	-	-	17.4	262	500	30	203	495	
Fourth year	Chicken	500	4,500	5,000	900	667	400	6,250	5,000	4,500	13,200	206	12,994	233	350	394	5,906	5,000	300	3,349	9,885	10,380
	Duck	50	450	500	45	45	18	556	500	450	837	24	814	-	-	17.4	262	500	30	203	495	
Fifth year	Chicken	500	4,500	5,000	900	667	400	6,250	5,000	4,500	13,200	206	12,994	233	350	394	5,906	5,000	300	3,349	9,885	10,380
	Duck	50	450	500	45	45	18	556	500	450	837	24	813		-	17.4	262	500	30	203	495	
Total					3,490		1,298	30,341						1,280	1,920	1,266	18,985	20,405	1,224	10,355	32,484	32,484

Table 68

FISHERY

During Third Plan

Disseminating capacity of Kargha station 1,000,000 baby fish of which 700,000 trout, and 300,000 carp; average yearly loss of baby fish , trout and carp 20% and yearly average loss of big fish approximately 3%

Note: Carp project will start in the Third Plan, some 300,000 baby carp will be imported every year. In the second year of the plan, 50 Jerib land has been reserved in Kunduz for carp raising.

Years	Nature of Fish	Location of fish Dissemination	Fish distribution from station to dissemination centres	Number of fish and baby fish during the year				Utilization from big fish, column 7					Direct income per kilo 2 Afs trout, 15 Afs carp
				Number of big fishes	Number of big fishes after loses	Number of baby fishes after loses	Total fish and baby fishes after loses	Percentage	Number	Average weight of per fish in gram	Total output of fish in kilogram	Remaining number of fish after utilization	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
First Year	Trout	Kargha Dam	-	920,000	892,400	-	892,400	20	178,480	400	71,392	713,620	1,427,840
	Trout	Sardeh Dam	700,000	-	-	560,000	560,000	-	-	-	-	560,000	-
	Carp	Darounta Dam	20,000	-	-	160,000	160,000	-	-	-	-	160,000	-
	Carp	Sarobi Dam	100,000	-	-	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	80,000	-
	Total	-	880,000	-	892,400	-	-	-	-	-	71,392	1,513,620	1,427,840
Second Year 50 Jeribs for carp raising in Kunduz	Trout	Kargha Dam	200,000	713,920	692,500	160,000	852,500	25	138,500	500	69,250	714,000	1,385,000
	Trout	Sardeh Dam	500,000	560,000	543,200	400,000	943,200	20	108,600	300	32,580	834,600	651,600
	Carp	Darounta Dam	100,000	160,000	155,200	80,000	235,200	20	31,040	500	15,520	204,160	232,800
	Carp	Sarobi Dam	100,000	80,000	77,600	80,000	157,600	20	15,520	500	7,760	142,080	116,400
	Carp	Kunduz Farm	100,000	-	-	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	80,000	-
	Total	-	-	-	1,468,500	-	-	-	-	-	125,110	-	2,385,800
Third Year	Trout	Kargha Dam	-	714,000	692,600	-	692,600	30	207,780	500	103,890	484,820	2,077,800
	Trout	Sardeh Dam	700,000	834,600	809,560	560,000	1,369,560	25	202,390	400	80,956	1,167,170	1,619,120
	Carp	Darounta Dam	300,000	204,160	198,040	240,000	438,040	25	49,510	800	39,608	388,530	594,120
	Carp	Sarobi Dam	-	142,080	137,817	-	137,187	25	34,297	1,000	34,294	102,890	514,410
	Carp	Kunduz Farm	100,000	80,000	77,600	80,000	157,600	100	77,600	500	38,800	80,000	582,000
	Carp	Other Reservoirs	200,000	-	-	160,000	160,000	-	-	-	-	160,000	-
	Total	-	-	-	1,915,617	-	-	-	-	-	297,548	-	5,387,450

Fishery (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Fourth Year	Trout	Kargha Dam	200,000	484,820	470,250	160,000	630,250	30	141,075	800	112,860	489,175	2,257,200
	Trout	Sardeh Dam	500,000	1,167,170	1,132,150	400,000	1,532,150	30	239,645	500	169,822	1,192,505	3,396,440
	Carp	Darounta Dam	300,000	388,530	376,870	240,000	615,870	30	113,061	800	90,449	503,809	1,356,735
	Carp	Sarobi Dam	-	102,890	99,800	-	99,800	30	29,940	1,500	44,910	69,860	673,650
	Carp	Kunduz Farm	100,000	80,000	177,600	80,000	157,600	100	77,600	500	38,800	80,000	582,000
	Carp	Other Reservoirs	200,000	160,000	155,200	160,000	315,200	20	31,040	500	15,520	284,160	232,800
	Total	-	-	-	2,411,870	-	-	-	-	-	472,361		8,498,825
Fifth Year	Trout	Kargha Dam	-	489,175	474,500	-	474,500	30	142,350	1,000	142,350	332,150	2,847,000
	Trout	Sardeh Dam	700,000	1,192,505	1,156,730	560,000	1,716,730	30	347,019	600	208,211	1,369,711	4,164,220
	Carp	Darounta Dam	300,000	503,809	488,690	240,000	728,690	30	146,607	1,200	175,928	582,083	2,638,920
	Carp	Sarobi Dam	-	69,860	67,760	-	67,760	30	20,328	1,800	36,590	47,432	548,850
	Carp	Kunduz Farm	100,000	80,000	77,600	80,000	157,600	100	77,600	500	38,800	80,000	582,000
	Carp	Other Reservoirs	200,000	284,160	275,630	275,630	435,630	30	82,689	800	66,150	352,941	992,250
	Total	-	-	-	2,540,910	-	-	-	-	-	668,029	2,764,317	11,773,240
Total	Trout	Kargha Dam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	499,142	-	99,934,840
	Trout	Sardeh Dam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	491,569	-	9,831,380
	Total trout		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	991,311	-	19,826,220
	Carp	Darounta Dam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321,505	-	4,822,575
	Carp	Sarobi Dam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,554	-	1,853,310
	Carp	Kunduz Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116,400	-	1,746,000
	Carp	Other Reservoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,670	-	1,225,050
	Total Carp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	643,129	-	9,646,935
	Grand Total	-	-	-	9,229,297	-	-	-	-	-	1,634,440	-	29,473,155

Table 66

Apiculture

Dissemination and output of Honey-Bees during Third Plan

		As an enterprise				As part of budget		Condition of project		
	Grand Total	Fifth Year	Fourth year	Third year	Total budget form	Second year	First year	Year		
	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310	-	1,738	238	Existing Number of Families		Number of Honey-Bee families and result of dissemination
	-	70	70	70	-	97	200	Family for Dissemination	Result of dissemination at the rate of 8 times as much	
	-	560	560	560	2,376	776	1,600	Number Disseminated		
	4,800	600	600	600	-	1,000	2,000	Number of Boxes		
	-	1,120	1,120	1,120	-	1,552	3,200	Wax needed		
	-	2,870	2,870	2,870	-	2,514	1,838	Total number of Families		
	-	560	560	560	304	304	100	Number of families for sale from current year		Output
	-	70	70	70	-	669	1,700	Number of families under dissemination and insemination for future		
	-	2,240	2,240	2,240	-	1,641	38	Bees houses for honey collection	Output of honey and wax per kilo	
	423,950	112,200	112,000	112,000	87,950	86,050	1,900	Output of honey 50 kilo per family		
	4,199	1,120	1,120	1,120	839	820	19	Wax output 0.5 kilo per house		
	1,984,000	560,000	560,000	560,000	3,040,000	204,000	100,000	Sale of Family (1,000 Afs per family)		Direct Income
	29,396,500	7,840,000	7,840,000	7,840,000	5,876,500	5,743,500	133,000	Sale of Honey 70 Afs per kilo		
	31,380,500	8,400,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	6,180,500	5,947,500	233,000	Total Direct Income		
	839,800	224,000	224,000	224,000	167,800	164,000	3,800	Sale of wax 200 Afs per kilo		Indirect Income
	-	-	-	-	-	572	1,500 houses	Number	Number of families from current year dissemination for coming year	
	2,072,000	-	-	-	2,072,000	572,000	1,500,000	Afghani Income		
	2,917,800	224,000	224,000	224,000	2,239,800	736,000	1,503,800	Total indirect income		
	34,292,300	8,624,000	8,624,000	8,624,000	8,420,200	6,683,500	1,736,800	Total Income		
	4,408,240	881,648	891,648	881,648	1,763,296	881,648	881,648	Wages and Services 100%		Expenditures
	Afs 186,000 10,000 639,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	186,000 10,000 639,000	Afs93,000 $5,000 319,500	Afs93,000 $5,000 319,500	Materials 100%		
	950,704	190,140	190,140	190,140	380,284	190,144	190,140	Depreciation of equipment etc. 20%		
of which 600,000	150,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	60,000	30,000	30,000	Buildings 5%		
	6,747,944	1,301,788	1,301,788	1,301,788	2,842,580	1,421,292	1,421,288	Total expenditures		
	27,544,356	7,322,212	7,322,212	7,322,212	5,577,720	5,262,208	315,512	Net Income		

Table 67

Silk Output and Income During Third Plan
1346 - 1350

Silk output from one box one sair, 7066 grams dry ties or 2120 gram net silk or 30% of dry tie, cost of one box 60 Afs weighing 12 grams.
A young mulberry tree does not produce during first and second years, in the Third year, however, it produces ½ kilo, in fourth year 1 kilo, in 5th year 2 kilo and in the six year 3 kilo .

Income figures Afs : 000
$: 000

Years	Description of stations	Aeres of station and No. of mulberry trees		Need for mulberry leaves			Output of silk worms				Direct Income		Indirect Income from sale of silk							Remarks
							Inside farms		Outside farms				In the Country			Abroad				
		Area under mullberry in hectare	Number mullberry trees 5,000 per hectare	Leaves output by ministry's farm	From outside farm in kilo	Total need in kilo	Mother eggs in paper pockets	Commercial eggs in boxes	Ties in kilo	Silk in kilo	Number of commercial eggs	Income from commercial boxes	Amount of silk in kilo	Price per kilo	Income from silk	Amount of silk in kilo	Income perkilo $15.	Total in Afs. and Dollar	Total income in Afs. and Dollar	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1st	Kabul	21	10,500	506,000	-	56,000	180	3,300	23,318	6,995	3,300	198	6,995	1,400	9,793	-	-	9,793	9,991	
Year	Herat	7	3,500	coupling	62,700	62,700	209	4,000	28,264	8,479	4,000	240	8,479	1,400	11,872	-	-	11,870	12,111	
	Abdul Khail	11	55,000	55,000	-	55,000	134	1,800	12,719	3,816	1,800	108	3,816	1,400	5,342	-	-	5,342	54,450	
	Total	39	-	-	-	-	523	9,100	-	19,290	-	546	19,290	-	27,005	-	-	27,005	76,552	
	Kabul	31.6	158,000	60,000	-	60,000	200	3,700	26,144	7,843	3,700	222	7,843	1,300	10,196	-	-	10,375	10,418	
2nd	Herat	17	185,000	-	62,700	62,700	209	4,000	28,264	8,479	4,000	240	8,479	1,300	11,023	-	-	11,023	11,263	
Year	Abdul Khail	11	5,500	11,000	-	11,000	268	3,600	25,437	7,631	3,600	216	7,631	1,300	9,920	-	-	9,920	10,136	
	Total	59.6	-	-	-	-	677	11,300	-	23,953	-	678	23,953	-	31,139	-	-	31,139	31,817	
	Kabul	31.6	158,000	117,500	-	117,500	391	7,420	52,429	15,729	7,420	445	11,011	1,200	13,213	4,718	$ 71	$ 71 13,213	$ 71 13,658	
3rd	Herat	25	125,000	17,500	62,000	79,500	265	5,000	35,330	10,599	5,000	300	7,419	12,000	8,903	3,180	$ 48	$ 48 8,903	$ 48 9,203	30 % is exported
Year	Abdul Khail	11	55,000	13,700	-	137,000	343	4,500	31,797	9,539	4,500	270	6,677	1,200	8,012	2,862	$ 43	$ 43 8,012	$ 43 8,282	
	Total	67.6	-	-	-	-	999	16,920	-	35,867	-	1,015	25,107	-	30,128	10,760	$162	$162 30,123	$162 31,343	
	Kabul	31.6	158,000	316,000	-	216000	716	13,400	94,684	28,405	13,400	804	17,043	1,000	17,043	11,362	$170	$170 15,043	$170 17,847	
4th	Herat	32	165,000	60,000	66,600	126600	422	8,000	56,528	16958	8,000	480	10,175	1,000	10,175	6,783	$102	$102 10,175	$102 10,655	40 % is exported
Year	Abdul Khail	11	55,000	165,000	-	165,000	360	5,250	37,096	11,130	5,250	315	6,677	1,000	6,677	4,452	$ 67	$ 67 6,677	$ 67 6,992	
	Total	75.6	-	-	-	-	1,498	26,650	-	56,493	-	1,599	33,895	-	33,895	22,597	$339	$339 33,895	$339 35,434	

Silk output (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Remarks
5th Year	Kabul	31.6	158,000	346,000	-	346,000	1,058	20,000	41,320	42396	20,000	1,200	21,198	900	19,078	21,198	$318	$318 13,078	$318 20,278	
	Herat	33	165,000	140,000	18,000	158,000	528	10,000	70,660	21,198	10,000	.600	10,599	800	9,539	10,599	$159	$159 9,539	$159 10,135	
	Abdul Khail	11	55,000	165,000	-	165,000	360	5,250	37,096	11,129	5,250	315	5,564	900	5,008	5,564	$ 83	$ 83 5,008	$ 83 5,323	50 $ is exported
	Total	75,6	-	-	-	-	1,946	35,250	-	74,723	-	2,115	37,361	-	33,625	37,361	$560	$560 33,625	$560 35,740	
Total	Kabul	31,6	-	-	-	-	2,545	47,820	-	101,368	-	2,869	64,090	-	69,323	17,278	$559	-	$559 72,192	
	Herat	33	-	-	-	-	1,633	31,000	-	65,713	-	1,860	45,151	-	51,511	20,562	$309	-	$309 53,371	
	Abdul Khail	11	-	-	-	-	1,465	20,400	-	43,245	-	1,224	30,365	-	34,959	12,878	$193	-	$193 36,183	
	Total	75,6	•	-	-	-	5,643	99,220	-	210,326	-	5,953	139,606	-	155,793	70,718	$1,061	-	$1,061 161,746	

STATISTICS, MAIN AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS
During Third Plan
And their comparison with past plans

No.	Nature of products	Before the first plan	First Five year Plan					Second Five Year Plan					Third Five Year Plan				
			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Wheat in ton	2,200	1,983	2,234	2,240	2,279	2,279	2,279	1,947	2,250	2,282	2,033	2,186	2,236	2,322	2,396	2,480
2.	Corn in ton	624	627	644	700	700	700	700	713	720	720	720	725	734	746	758	774
3.	Barley "	325	337	357	369	378	378	378	378	308	308	375	375	375	375	376	376
4.	Rice "	300	303	309	313	319	319	319	319	325	325	337	338	339	340	342	344
5.	Cotton "	22	44	53	47	54	54	78	110	79	75	59	69	84	98	105	116
6.	Beet-root "	35	37	35	44	44	44	61	56	31	56	56	62	65	73	77	89
7.	Sugar cane "	38	30	38	45	45	45	45	45	48	51	51	51	52	53	68	82
8.	Oil seeds "	42	42	50	50	50	50	50	50	52	52	55	55	55	56	56	57
9.	Fruits "	248	248	270	250	305	305	305	335	365	370	372	385	392	405	418	425
10.	Legumes "	475	500	500	500	500	500	500	530	560	580	590	591	594	604	611	631
11.	Grapes "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,800	2,805	2,810	2,834	2,858	2,909
12.	Other Fruits"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	103	104	106	109	111
13.	Regular sheep per unit	14,000	13,600	18,400	13,400	15,500	13,800	16,300	12,200	13,800	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
14.	Karakul sheep	3,000	2,800	3,400	4,100	4,700	5,500	6,600	5,100	5,500	5,600	5,600	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
15.	Goat	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,400	2,700	2,990	3,000	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
16.	Cattle and Buffalo	1,900	1,900	2,200	4,400	2,700	2,900	3,700	3,700	3,500	3,600	3,600	3,690	3,786	3,889	3,999	4,117
17.	Donkey	700	700	800	900	1,300	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
18.	Horse and Bull	250	200	200	300	300	300	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301
19.	Camel	200	200	200	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
20.	Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,500	5,500	5,550	5,550	5,568	5,582	5,993	6,404	6,815

Table 69

STATISTICS, OUTPUT BY CULTIVABLE LAND
THIRD PLAN

000 hectares

	Before Plan	First Five Year Plan					Second Five Year Plan					Average	Third Five Year Plan				
Wheat	2,200	2,204	2,212	228	2,230	2,230	2,341	2,341	2,343	2,346	2,346	2,343	2,352	2,356	2,370	2,384	2,397
Corn	480	990	495	495	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	501	503	505	508	512
Barley	325	330	336	343	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	351	351	351
Rice	200	202	205	207	210	210	210	210	220	220	222	216	222	222	222	223	224
Cotton	39	62	66	60	65	65	73	74	70	70	48	68	55	65	70	72	77
Beet root	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4	4	3.6	3.6	3.5	4	4	307	4.6	4.6	4.93	4.93	5.2
Sugar-Cane	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2	2	2	1.9	2	2	2	2	2
Oil Seeds	140	140	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	151	153	154
Fruits	55	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	73	75	78	69	78	79	80	83	95
Legumes	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	105	110	110	105	110	115	112	112	115
Miscell_aneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	5	7
Total Cultivable land	14,000	14,000	4,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Land under cultivation	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,831	7,835	7,835	7,835	7,844	7,852	7,884	7,916	7,963
Land under irrigation	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,331	5,331	5,331	5,331	5,340	5,348	5,380	5,411	5,459

Note: From new lands reserved for miscellaneous purposes, 10% is added to the barley area.

Table 70

EFFECT OF VARIOUS FACTORS ON THE INCREASE OF SUGAR-CANE, OIL SEEDS, BARLEY, GRASS AND OTHER PLANTS

During Third Plan

Present production 5,000 tons, area under sugar-cane 2,267 hectares, output per hectare 22,500 kilo or 639 kilo per jerib.

Present production of oil seeds 55,000 tons, area under cultivation 150,000 hectares, output per hectare 367 kilo or 10.07 sair per jerib.
Present production of barley 375,000 tons,
area under cultivation 359,000 hectares.

Other Plants new area	Grass new area	Barley new area	Oil seeds new area	Sugar cane better seeds	Increasing factor	
100% 1,260 kilo	100% 7,000 kilo	100% 1,071 kilo	100% 367 kilo	56.5% 12,713 kilo	Percentage effect of factor	First Year
-	-	-	-	5,282 kilo	Amount of factor per hectare	
-	-	-	-	16	Amount of factor in ton	
630	700	70	-	3	Area under effect in hectare	
794	4,900	75	-	38	Increase of output in ton	
-	-	-	-	0.07	Percentage increase total volume of output	
-	-	-	-	116	Percentage amount of factor	Second Year
126	1,400	140	-	22	Area under effect in hectare	
159	9,800	150	-	280	Output increase in ton	
-	-	-	-	0.55	Percentage increase total volume of output	
-	-	-	-	898	Percentage amount of factor	Third Year
3,527	4,860	403	850	170	Area under effect in hectare	
4,444	34,020	432	312	2,161	Output increase in ton	
-	-	-	0.57	4.24	Percentage increase total volume of output	
-	-	-	-	7,020	Percentage amount of factor	Fourth Year
5,542	8,300	619	2,450	1,329	Area under effect in hectare	
6,983	58,100	660	899	16,896	Output increase in ton	
-	-	-	1.63	33.13	Percentage increase total volume of output	
-	-	-	-	12,677	Percentage amount of factor	Fifth Year
6,858	15,568	762	3,998	2,400	Area under effect in hectare	
8,641	108,976	816	1,467	30,511	Output increase in ton	
-	-	-	2.67	59.83	Percentage increase total volume of Output	
-	-	-	-	20,727	Amount of factor in ton	Total
22,450	215,796	2,133	2,678	49,886	Output increase in ton	

Table 71

New Cultivable Area Under Various Plants

Third Five Year Plan

Figures : 000

No.	Plants	Year 1346	Year 1347	Year 1348	Year 1349	Year 1350	Total	Remarks
1.	Wheat	5,722	9,866	23,555	37,976	51,500	51,500	
2.	Corn	1,400	2,800	5,400	8,200	12,093	12,093	
3.	Rice	-	-	50	1,210	1,610	1,610	
4.	Total Grain	-	-	-	-	-	65,203	
5.	Cotton	-	-	4,950	5,412	11,433	11,493	
6.	Oil Seeds	-	-	850	2,490	3,998	3,998	
7.	Beet Root	-	-	330	330	330	330	
8.	Total Field Crops	-	-	-	-	-	15,821	
9.	Mine	-	-	1,350	3,000	3,454	3,454	
10.	Other Fruits	350	700	2,280	5,030	16,648	16,548	
11.	Vegetables	175	350	1,700	2,425	4,706	4,706	
12.	Total						24,808	
13.	Grass	700	1,400	4,860	8,300	15,568	15,568	
14.	Other Plants	700	1,400	4,030	6,158	7,620	7,620	
	Grand Total	9,047	16,516	49,355	80,531	129,020	129,020	

Note : From 5,722 Hectares land in 1346, 4,202 hectares are from Katawaz and the remainingis from Canal lands.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW IRRIGATION AREAS
During Third Plan

Area in hectares

SERIAL No.	Description of areas under the project	GRAINS				INDUSTRIAL PLANT				LEGUMES AND VEGETABLES							
		Wheat	Corn	Rice	Total	Cotton	Beetroot	Sugar cane	Total	Vine trees	Other fruits	Legumes	Total	Pasture	Other Plants	Oil seeds	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Kokcha	3,000	160	600	3,760	3,102	-	-	3,102	100	300	70	470	940	188	940	9,400
2	Archi	1,500	240	500	2,240	1,848	-	-	1,848	50	150	80	280	560	112	560	5,600
3	Kilagai	300	100	-	400	-	330	-	330	20	30	20	50	100	20	100	1,000
4	Alchin plain	400	100	60	560	462	-	-	462	-	50	20	70	140	28	140	1,400
5	Kundur and Khan Abad	1,500	132	400	2,032	1,676	-	-	1,676	54	150	50	254	508	102	508	5,080
6	Reza Kohistan	600	150	50	800	-	-	-	-	300	100	80	480	160	160	-	1,600
7	Kabul Valley	4,000	500	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	500	1,800	400	2,700	900	900	-	9,000
8	Harirod, Kogan Marwa	6,000	500	-	6,500	3,250	-	-	3,250	400	800	100	1,300	910	390	650	13,000
9	Sardeh	7,000	500	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	2,250	1,500	750	15,000
10	Deep wells	1,200	350	-	1,550	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	150	550	150	-	2,400
11	Katawaz water pumps	20,000	8,000	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	40,000
12	Nangrhar Valley	5,000	961	-	5,961	-	-	-	-	-	10,118	1,761	11,879	4,200	-	-	22,040
13	Small irrigation	1,000	400	-	1,400	1,155	-	-	1,155	-	100	75	175	350	70	350	3,500
	Total	51,500	12,093	1,610	65,203	11,493	330	-	11,823	3,454	16,648	4,706	24,808	15,168	7,620	3,998	129,020

SMALL IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Second Plan

SERIAL No.	Description of Projects	Studies and Surveys			Water measuring	Constructional Plan		Constructional stage		Area under irrigation after completion of project		
		Preliminary survey Kilometer;	Survey of new areas kilometer;	Item-wise studies for new construction Km.		New project cost of construction in million Afs.	New construction cost of construction in million Afs.	Work progress till end of 1345	Price 1341-45 million Afs.	New area in hectare;	Development through improvement of irrigation	Technical improvement per hectare
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Ajwar			10	.		13	Completed	13	-	290	7,500
2.	Alchin	3	22	2	.	42.3	-					
3.	Altibolak			4	.		2	completed	2*			20,000
4.	Archi	50		8	.		6.4	*	6.4			20,000
5.	Badak		12	1	.		2.6	*	2.6		300	300
6.	Bagrami		10	1								
7.	Bakhtiaran		3	1			4	beginning	0.5			
8.	Balkh		55		.							
9.	Amir Ghazi Dam			2			7					
10.	Chamkani		7									
11.	Faizabad		15									
12.	Gabiri		40									
13.	Herat			2			1	beginning	0.5 **			
14.	Chingharak	5	90									
15.	Kilagai			2		32.5		beginning	4 **			
16.	Kargha			1			1.5	completed	1.5		150	
17.	Kohistan		30	4		26.0		beginning	8.5 **			
18.	Khwaja Alwan		8					project to be started by public				
19.	Konar		3				1					
20.	Larkhabi		60									
21.	Naki			2								
22.	Sharwan			5			20	beginning	5 **			
23.	Sheberghan	120		7								
24.	Uruzgan	40		4								
	TOTAL	218	355	56	300	100.8	58.5		44.0		3,350	47,800
	Grand Total					159,3 million Afs.						

* Peasants' contribution - material and cash money.

** Estimated cost.

Table 74

AREAS TO BE IRRIGATED

YEARS	New lands in hectares	Land development by improving irrigation canals in hectares	Technical improvement in hectares	New lands in hectares	Land development by improving dams in hectares	Technical improvements in hectares
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1346		3,000	54,000	-	-	-
1347		100	300	800	-	-
1348	450	100	31,500	2,700	1,600	1,200
1349	-	-	-	1,400	-	5,200
1350	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	450	3,200	85,800	4,900	1,600	6,400
				450	3,200	85,800
GRAND TOTAL thru irrigation and dams				5,350	4,800	92,200

Table 75

Classification of Lands under Plreliminary Survey

Class of la nd	Kabul		Herat		Gashi and around Lakes(Ab-e-Istadah)		Katawaz and Wazakha		Gardiz		Farah		Total	
	Percent	Hectare	Percent	Hectare	percent	hectare	Percent	Hectare	Percent	Hectare	Percent	Hectare	Percent	Hectare
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SECOND CLASS LAND	22	52,940	18	75,730	22	150,890	3	5,600	14	20,050	51	31,740	20	336,950
Third Class Land	50	119,460	16	63,700	20	139,040	31	54,600	18	24,345	6	3,450	24	404,595
Forth Class Land	11	26,900	21	84,930	8	56,150	19	33,300	11	15,715	12	7,600	14	224,595
Fifth Class Land	6	11,650	15	60,760	20	136,410	9	16,500	23	32,280	27	16,400	16	274,000
Sixth Class Land	11	27,350	30	125,650	30	207,500	38	68,300	34	47,600	4	2,600	26	431,400
Tota l	100	238,300	100	410,770	100	689,990	100	178,300	100	139,990	100	61,790	100	1,671,540

New area to be prepared for Cultivation under irrigation Projects during third PLAN

No.	Description	Actual area in hectare	New area in hectare	Year of utilisation
1.	Kockcha	16,500	9,400	1349
2.	Archi	14,000	5,600	1349
3.	Riza Kohistan	3,000	1,600	1348
4.	Kilagai	1,000	1,000	1348
5.	Alchin	1,400	1,400	1349
6.	Kundus, Khanabad	19,740	5,080	1350
7.	Harirod, Kogan, Marwa	50,000	13,000	1350
8.	Kabal Valley	19,000	9,000	1349
9.	Sardeh	20,000	15,000	1348
10.	20 Deep wells for research	2,400	2,400	1348
11.	2,000 water pumps	40,000	40,000	Every year one portion of it
12.	Nangarhar Valley	21,000	17,000	1350
13.	Small irrigation	3,500	3,500	1350
	Total	211,540	123,980	

NOTE: Utilization of water pumps as mentioned in intem 11 will be made as follows:

YEAR	NUMBER OF PUMPS	AREA
1346	350	7,000 Hectare
1347	350	7,000 "
1348	400	8,000 "
1349	450	9,000 "
1350	450	9,000 "

Table 77

NEW CULTIVABLE AREA UNDER VARIOUS PLANTS

During Third Plan

Description	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL
Kokcha	-	-	9,400	9,400	9,400	9,400
Archi	-	-	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600
Reza Kohistan	-	-	-	1,600	1,600	1,600
Kailagai	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
Alchin	-	-	-	1,400	1,400	1,400
Kunduz, Khan abad	-	-	-	5,080	5,080	5,080
Harirod, Kogan	-	-	-	13,000	13,000	13,000
Kabul Valley	-	-	-	9,000	9,000	9,000
Sardeh	-	-	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Deep wells	-	-	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Katawaz water pumps	7,000	14,000	2,200	31,000	40,000	40,000
Nangarhar valley	8,888	11,463	13,818	15,904	17,094	17,094
TOTAL	15,888	25,463	47,518	109,484	119,674	119,674

Usage of Fertilizer

Table 78

Third Plan

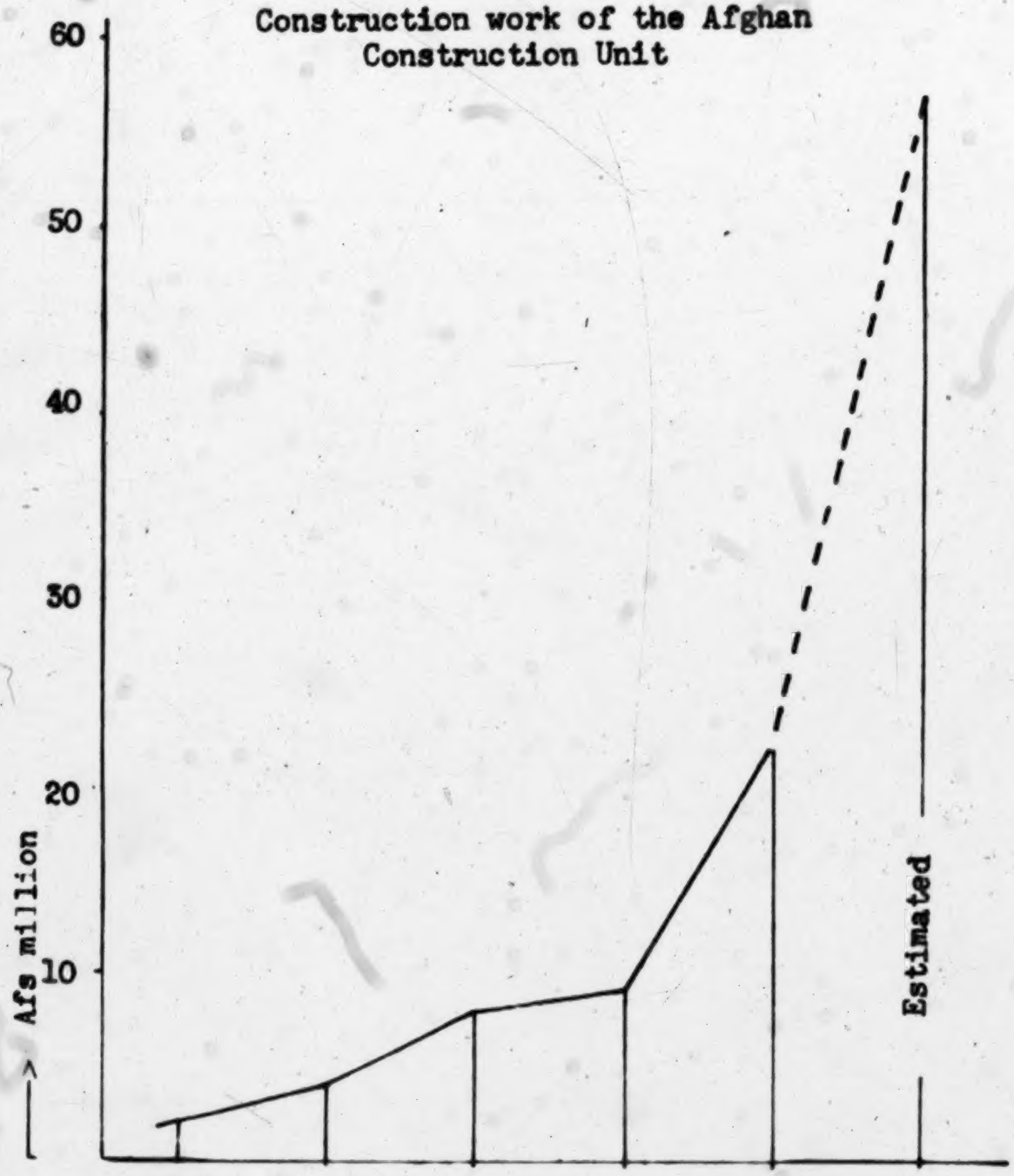
Amount in tons

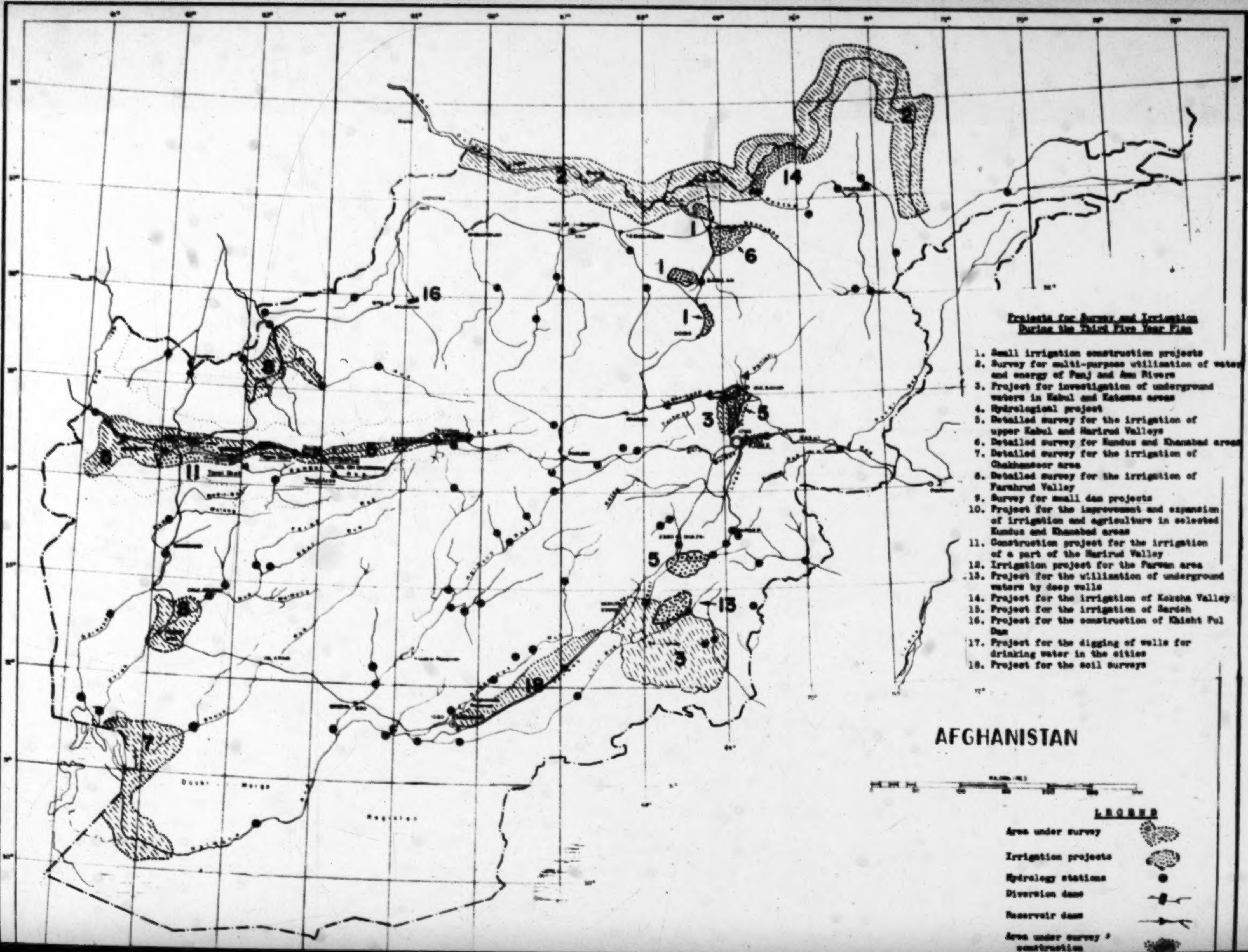
Serial No.	Year	Nature of fertiliser	Improved wheat	Local wheat	Corn	Rice	Legumes	Beet-Root	Cotton	Fruits	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	First	Urea	3,169	1,750	525	105	5	112	174	500	6,340	
		Phosphate	4,738	2,625	785	263	19	226	350	700	9,706	
2	Second	Urea	11,625	3,500	1,050	175	96	140	[illegible]	750	17,858	
		phosphate	DAP-7,250	5,250	1,570	438	385	283	1,050	1,050	10,026	7,250 D.A.P.
3	Third	Urea	25,555	5,250	1,575	350	196	208	370	1,250	35,254	
		Phosphate	38,238	7,875	2,355	875	784	417	1,750	1,750	54,044	
4	Fourth	Urea	38,000	7,000	2,625	525	294	253	1,131	1,625	51,453	
		Phosphate	56,857	10,500	3,925	1,313	1,176	507	2,275	2,275	78,828	
5	Fifth	Urea	50,625	7,000	4,142	700	506	447	1,409	2,000	66,829	Urea in the fifth year will be from domostic output sold by the factory.
		Phosphate	75,768	10,500	6,193	1,750	2,024	897	2,835	2,800	102,767	
Total	Total	Urea	128,974	24,500	9,917	1,855	1,097	1,160	4,106	6,125	177,734	
		Phosphate	-175,601 -7,250	36,750	14,828	4,639	4,388	2,330	8,260	8,575	255,371	7,250 D.A.P. ton.
		Total	311,825	61,250	24,745	6,494	5,485	3,490	12,366	14,700	440,355	Including D.A.P.

Table 79

The Second Five Year Plan

Construction work of the Afghan Construction Unit





AFGHANISTAN

Projects for Survey and Irrigation
During the Third Five Year Plan

1. Small irrigation construction projects
2. Survey for multi-purpose utilization of water and energy of Panj and Amu Rivers
3. Project for investigation of underground waters in Kabul and Katawaz areas
4. Hydrological project
5. Detailed survey for the irrigation of upper Kabul and Harirud Valleys
6. Detailed survey for Kundus and Khanabad areas
7. Detailed survey for the irrigation of Chakhansoor area
8. Detailed survey for the irrigation of Farahrud Valley
9. Survey for small dam projects
10. Project for the improvement and expansion of irrigation and agriculture in selected Kundus and Khanabad areas
11. Construction project for the irrigation of a part of the Harirud Valley
12. Irrigation project for the Parwan area
13. Project for the utilization of underground waters by deep wells
14. Project for the irrigation of Kokcha Valley
15. Project for the irrigation of Sardeh
16. Project for the construction of Khisht Pul Dam
17. Project for the digging of wells for drinking water in the cities
18. Project for the soil surveys

LEGEND

Area under survey
Irrigation projects
Hydrology stations ●
Diversion dams
Reservoir dams
Area under survey & construction

Table 81

Estimated output of Energy and Major Mines

During Third Plan

Major items	Unit	Output 1345	Total Second Plan.	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Total Third Plan.	Percentage 1350 compared to 1345.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Power Energy	Mill K/h	222.3	1002.9	250	288.4	317	368	540	1763.4	243% more
Natural Gas	Mill. sq. meter	-	-	1,075	1,500	1.750	2.800	3.500	10.625	-
Coal	000 ton	152	595.94	180	200	200	230	310	1,120	203.9 %
Salt	"	49.8	178.6	41.7	44.0	47.9	51.5	55.4	240.5	111.2%
Lapislasuli	"	10.3	42.3	8	10	10	10	10	48	3% less
Sulphur	"	-	-	-	1,000	1,300	2,000	2,500	6,800	-
Barite	"	-	-	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	19,000	-
Gold	Kg.	-	-	-	10	20	30	40	100	-
Beryl	ton	-	-	-	60	70	75	75	280	-
Lead and Zinc	"	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	10,000	-

Note: Lapislasuli exploitation during the Third plan would be increased by 14% as compared to the Second plan, but exploitation during 1350 will be 3% less than 1345.

Estimated major Industrial output during Third Plan

Major Industrial output.	Unit	Output 1345	Total Second Plan.	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Total Third Plan.	Percentage 1350 compared to 1345
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cement	ooo ton	170	649	170	170	170	250			152
Asbestos Cement	"	-	-	-	-	5	7			-
Plate Glass	"	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
Bottles & Jars	tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-
Wood plates from scraps.	sq. meter	800	2,800	900	900	3,400	4,900	4,900	15,000	612
Fertiliser	ooo tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	105	-
Coal Briquettes	"	-	-	30	35	40	40	40	185	-
Sugar	tons	7,110	35,400	8,960	10,200	11,152	12,952	25,770	68,934	334.3
Soap	mill. cakes	1,1	9	5	4	4	6	7	23	636
Fruit Juice	ooo liter.	-	306	290	425	580	580	880	2,895	-
Woolen textile	mill. meter.	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	-
Yarn for sale	ton	1,000	2,200	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,550	1,850	5,900	135

Note: 10,000 tons sugar output is expected from Helmand Valley Factory.

Table 83

Estimated major Industrial output during Third Plan

Major Industrial output	Unit	Output 1345	Total Second Plan	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Total Third Plan.	Percentage 1350 compared to 1345
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Vegetable oil	ooo ton	3.6	14,300	4.6	5.6	6.5	8.9	11	36.6	305%
Meat	"	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.1	3.1	366
Spirit for export.	ooo liter.	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	[illegible]	-
Beverages for domestic market	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	-
Cotton textile	million meter.	60	235	60	80	86	94	118	438	196
Rayon textile	"	1	3,200	1	1	1.5	2.5	4.5	10.50	450
Yarn for Carpet	ton	-	-	-	-	50	150	200	400	-
Shoes	000 pairs	100	310	100	500	650	900	900	3,050	900
Tanned skins	ooo unit	-	-	-	-	500	1,200	1,800	3.500	-
Glassware	"	45	350	60	65	98	100	120	445	279
Leather	ooo sq. feet.	460	-	460	660	900	1,200	1,200	4,420	260
Paper	ooo ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	1,700	-

Table 84

EXPENDITURES AND ACTIVITIES OF CARTOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT
During Third Plan

Description of Project	Unit of measure	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Geodesy							
Trangulation 1 degree	Km.	150	150	150	150	150	750
	control spots	20-25	20-25	20-25	20-25	20-25	100-125
Trangulation 2 degrees	"	20-25	20-25	20-25	20-25	20-25	100-125
Trangulation 3 and 4 degrees	"	Necessary steps will be taken either in the area or as per principles of trangulation, as required.					
Primary base	Number	2	2	2	2	2	10
Astronomic spots	"	2	2	2	2	2	10
First and second degree level	Km	600	600	600	600	600	3,000
Photogrametry							
Aerial photography printing	Number	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Plate Printing	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Preparation of photo-mosaic	sheet	60	60	60	60	60	300
Aerial photography	role films (120 meters)	10	10	10	10	10	50
Topography mapping	sheet	60	60	60	60	60	300
Revision and Naming	"	60	60	60	60	60	300
Reproduction							
Drawing	sheet	60	60	60	60	60	300
Photo-mosaic printing	"	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	12,250
Maps' negatives	"	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
Maps' plates	"	600	600	600	600	600	3,000
Colored maps	"	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	3,000,000

Table 85

DEVELOPMENT OF OIL AND GAS INDUSTRIES IN THE NORTH

Third Plan

No.	Nature of work	Unit of measure	Result of work during first and second plan	Conditions of work at the beginning of 3rd plan	Third Plan						Remarks
					1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Amount of Drilling	metcr	127,800	-	21,460	28,000	28,540	30,000	32,000	140,000	
2.	Exploratory	"	97,600	-	10,100	18,000	18,540	20,000	22,000	88,640	
3.	Exploitation	"	30,200	-	11,360	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	51,360	
4.	Average depth of Exploitation wells	"	1,720	-	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	
5.	Average depth of Exploratory wells	"	1,580	-	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,780	2,380	
6.	Completed wells	wells	71	-	14	13	13	13	12	65	
7.	Completed exploratory wells	"	55	-	7	7	7	7	7	35	
8.	" exploitation wells	"	16	-	7	6	6	6	5	30	
9.	Number of construction	structures	16	8	10	10	9	9	10	15	
10.	Construction ready for deep drilling	"	16	4	7	8	8	8	10	15	
11.	Number of construction to be prepared for exploratory drilling	"	16	-	2	1	1	2	1	7	
12.	Construction completing exploratory work	"	8	-	1	2	2	-	2	7	
13.	Number of construction ready to be exploited	"	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	

Table 85

DEVELOPMENT OF OIL AND GAS (Continued) - 2 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Number of plants in exploratory drilling	complex	-	10	11	9	8	8	8	8	
15.	Number of plants in exploitation drilling BU-75	"	-	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	
16.	Number of plants in constructional exploratory drilling BU-75	"	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	
17.	Number of drilling brigades per	brigade	-	7	9	10	10	10	10	10	
	As follows:										
	In exploratory drilling	"	-	4	7	8	8	8	8	8	
	In exploitation drilling	"	-	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	Speed of exploratory drilling	per unit per month	272	-	260	265	270	275	280	270	
	Speed of exploitation drilling	"	550	-	550	560	570	580	590	570	
	Monthly activity of exploratory drilling plants	"	358	-	78	76	74	73	71	372	
	Monthly activity of exploitation drilling plants	"	455	-	18	18	17	17	17	87	

Table 85

DEVELOPMENT OF OIL AND GAS (Continued) - 3 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.	Geological, Exploratory and Geophysical Work										
1.	Number of constructions to be prepared for deep drilling	structure	21	5	2	1	3	4	5	15	
	Of which:										
	Geophysical and complex geophysical and structural drilling	"	5	1	-	-	2	2	2	6	
	Geological Photography	"	16	3	-	1	-	-	1	2	
	Structural drilling	"	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	
	Total structural geophysical drilling and photography	"	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	
2.	Geological survey $\frac{1}{50,000}$	kilometer	13,100	-	500	500	500	500	500	2,500	
	Number of parties	party	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
3.	survey	kilometer	2,634	-	200	600	700	700	800	3,000	
	Number of 2 line parties	party	3	-	1	2	2	2	2	9	
4.	Laboratory work	"	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
5.	Development of for the first time	kilometer	-	-	-	400	400	-	-	800	
II.	Oil and Gas wells drilling										
	Number of drilling plants 5 D V B A and 75	complex	-	15	15	14	13	13	13	13	

Table 85

4

DEVELOPMENT OF OIL AND GAS (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		11	12
	Of which:										
	5 D	complex	-	9	9	8	7	7	7	7	2 plants would be depreciated during Third Plan. plant no.3 will not be imported.
	BV - 75	"	-	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
III.	Gas Production										
	Number of wells to be prepared for exploration	well	24	24	6	6	6		5	29	
	of which:										
	Exploratory drilling	"	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Exploitation drilling	"	16	16	6	6	6	6	5	29	
	Total exploitation wells	"	9	9	30	36	42	48	53	53	
	Natural Gas production	billion cubic meter	-	-	1.075	1.500	1.750	2.625	3.000	9.950	
IV.	Natural Gas Reserve										
	Increased Reserve of Gas in Kotrif	"	40.0	40.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	
	Also in category IXBSA	"	73.0	73.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	50.0	
	Results achieved by less drilling in category IXVSA	000 cubic meter	740.0	-	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	
V.	Industrial Oil Reserve										
	Discovery of an industrial oil reserve is expected	Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	

Table 86

Development of School Enrollments (7-13 years of age)

During Third Plan

Descriptions	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Percentage	
Total enrollment in thousands (excluding Kochis)	13,420	13,650	13,890	14,130	14,380	14,630	14,890	1,350	45
7 - 12 years age group	2,230	2,269	2,309	2.309	2,390	2,432	2,474	-	40
Number of Primary Students	358	401	428	455	486	532	562	-	-
7 - 12 Years Rate	16.1	17.7	18.5	19.3	20.3	21.4	22.6	-	-
13 - 15 Years Age Group	970	980	1,000	1,020	1,040	1,060	1,070	-	-
Intermediary School Group	28	36	42	47	50	54	58	22,000	61
Average Rate	4.9	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.4	-	-
Rural School Enrollment	80	85	86	89	95	96	99	1,600	17
Rural School Rate	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	o.9	0.9	-	-
Enrollment in Intermediary Schools (Intermediary + Rural)	36.3	44.5	50.6	55.9	59.5	63.6	67.9	23,400	53
Average Rate Rural	3.7	4.5	5.1	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.4	-	-
16 - 18 Years Age Group	829	842	857	872	887	903	919	-	-
Secondary Enrollment	6.1	7.7	9.2	10.0	10.6	11.2	11.9	4,200	95
Secondary Rate	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	-	-
Vocational Enrollment	4.0	5.3	7.5	9.5	10.6	11.7	12.2	6,900	130
Vocational Rate	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	-	-
Secondary Enrollment + Vocational	10.1	13.0	19.7	21.2	23.9	24.1		11.10	85
Secondary & Vocational Rate (16-18)	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6		

Note: The above calculations are based on UNESCO report. If analysis would be made on the basis of Ministry of Planning or Ministry of Interior's new data the results would vary.

Table 87

Increase in the Number of Girl Students in Schools

Third Plan

Primary Education

		Proportion	Number of Girls	Enrollment	Proportion		Number of Girls
1. Rural One Teacher	1346					1350	
Number of Male	78,500	83 - 1	120 in thousand of boys	50,500	75 - 1		In thousand boys
" of Female	9,500			6,700			
2. Rural Two Teachers		1345 -	Male enrollment	56,500	37 - 1	1350	Number of girls 270 in thousand boys
			Female enrollment	15,000			
3. Primary Schools		1346		1 3 5 0			
Number of Male	26,500	56 - 1	Number of Girls 179 in thousand	Number of male 345,000	309 - 1		Number of Girls 256 in thousand boys
" of Female	47 000			Number of female 89,500			

Primary in General

Number of male	344,000	61 - 1	Number of Girls 164 in thousand boys	Number of male 452,000	41 - 1	Number of Girls 244 in thousand boys
Number of female	56,500			Number of female 111,000		

Table 88

Need for Primary Teachers

Third Plan

Years	Total students	Average per class	Total classes	Needed new Teachers	Losses and changes	New Teachers
1345	312,521	0 - 42	7,441	7,441	-	1,044
1346	329,972	0 - 42	7,856	7,856	267	682
1347	347,751	5 - 41	8,380	8,380	252	776
1348	371,271	0 - 41	9,055	9,055	220	895
1349	399,924	5 - 40	9,874	9,874	253	1,072
1350	434,269	0 - 40	10,857	10,857	252	1,235
					Total	5,704

Need for Rural Teachers

,Third Plan

Years	Primary schools	Rural-Two-Teachers	Elevation of Rural to Primary	Total
1345	1,044	-	-	1,044
1346	682	103	30	755
1347	776	103	45	834
1348	895	102	50	947
1349	1,072	102	55	1,119
1350	1,235	102	60	1,277
			Total	5,976

Table 90

Need for Intermediary Teachers

(Intermediaries of high schools also included)

Third Plan

Years	Total students in 000	Average Number	Number of classes	Total Teachers	New Teachers	Losses and changes	Total New Teachers
1344	279	40	698	942	-	-	-
1345	361	40	903	1,219	372	21	393
1346	423	39	1,085	1,465	246	37	283
1347	471	38	1,239	1,673	208	44	252
1348	503	37	1,359	1,835	162	50	212
1349	541	36	1,503	2,029	194	55	241 9
1350	586	36	1,628	2,198	169	57	226
						Total	1,615

Need for High School Teachers

Third Plan

(Per each class of 45 students 1 teacher)

Years	Enrollment in 000	Average number per class	Number of classes	Total Teachers	Number of students	Losses and changes	New Teachers
1344	61	375	162	235	-	-	-
1345	77	37	208	302	67	7	74
1346	92	36	256	371	69	9	78
1347	101	35	289	419	48	6	54
1348	106	34	312	452	33	10	43
1349	112	33	339	492	40	13	53
1350	119	32	371	538	35	15	50
						Total	352

Table 92

Balance of Education
Third Plan

6th Class	Enrollment	Number of students in last classes
1344	26,400	21,200
1349	52,134	44,200
9th Class		
1344	8,250	7,012
1349	17,400	15,700
12th Class		
1344	2,557	2,301
1350	6,090	5,481

According to Third Plan 20 high schools, each having 20 classes, should be established during the Plan. Total number of 12th grade students at the end of the Plan would reach 14,122, of which 10% failure and 90% graduation is estimated. Thus the number of secondary graduates would be 2,690 students. According to University planning, number of graduates required for academic training during Third Plan is 7,325 students or 58% of the total Secondary graduates.

This estimate also applies in the case of Technical and Vocational schools.

Table 93

Increase in the Number of Primary Students

(New Primary schools and elevation of rural schools to primary)

Years	Classes	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total
1345	Male	55,185	51,174	46,711	46,910	37,360	28,148	265,488
	Female	10,586	9,421	8,218	8,059	6,317	4,432	47,033
1346	Male	58,055	50,542	46,682	46,682	42,219	33,624	277,804
	Female	12,321	9,705	8,605	8,605	7,253	5,685	52,188
1347	Male	60,975	54,055	46,886	46,886	42,480	38,419	289,701
	Female	13,901	11,562	9,079	9,079	7,329	6,609	58,050
1348	Male	63,895	57,322	50,606	50,606	43,135	39,082	304,646
	Female	15,731	13,314	11,012	11,012	8,353	7,203	66,625
1349	Male	66,815	60,647	54,184	54,184	47,064	40,116	323,010
	Female	17,811	15,330	12,882	12,882	10,241	7,768	76,914
1350	Male	69,735	64,031	57,883	57,883	50,933	44,240	344,705
	Female	20,141	17,617	15,085	15,085	12,109	9,627	89,884

Total Primary Students

Third Plan

Schools	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350
Rural- one-teacher	88,000	86,000	81,000	73,000	65,000	57,000
Rural- twoyteachers	---	12,000	26,000-	42,000	57,000	71,000
Primary schools	313,000	330,000	348,000	371,000	400,000	434,000
Total	401,000	428,000	455,000	486,000	522,000	562,000

In the total of primary students, Rural-one-teacher students are included because the latter will be elevated to primary schools.

Increase in the number of students would be 40% between 1345-1350.

Table 94

Education & Training During Third Plan

New Establishments

New Rural schools (one teacher-one classroom)

	New Rural male school	Total female	School	Branch
1346-	52	48	100	100
1347-	52	48	100	100
1348-	52	48	100	100
1349-	52	48	100	100
1350-	52	48	100	100
Total-	260	240	500	500

Elevation of Rural-1 teacher to Rural-two-teachers

1346	90 male	13 female
1347	80 male	23 female
1348	80 male	22 female
1349	75 male	27 female
1350	70 male	32 female
Total	395 male	117 female

Elevation of Rural-1 teacher to Primary

1346	25 male	5 female
1347	35 male	10 female
1348	35 male	15 female
1349	35 male	20 female
1350	35 male	25 female
Total	165 male	75 female

Table 95

Increase in the Number of Rural Enrollments

Years	Classes	First	Second	Third	Total	
1345	Male	34,591	24,770	19,151	78,512	88,006
	Female	4,020	2,967	2,507	9,697	
1346	Male	31,111	26,173	18,697	75,981	85,678
	Female	4,664	2,892	2,141	9,697	
1347	Male	27,891	23,379	20,033	71,303	80,850
	Female	4,730	3,040	1,777	9,547	
1348	Male	24,901	20,761	17,871	63,533	73,041
	Female	4,650	2,993	1,865	9,508	
1349	Male	22,236	18,540	15,854	56,630	65,196
	Female	4,199	2,705	1,662	8,566	
1350	Male	19,946	16,428	14,089	50,463	57,209
	Female	3,429	2,064	1,253	6,746	

Increase in the Number of Rural - 2 - Teacher

Years	Classes	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total	
1346	Male	3,780	2,700	1,980	1,980			10,440)	11,848
	Female	546	390	286	186			1,408)	
1347	Male	6,820	5,411	3,922	1,702			17,855)	21,407
	Female	1,420	1,091	795	246			3,552)	
1348	Male	9,620	7,865	6,013	6,013	3,373	1,464	37,348)	44,780

Table 95/a

Increase in the Number of Rural-two-Teacher Schools

Years	Classes	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total	
1346	Male	3,780	2,700	1,980	1,980			10,440)	11,848
	Female	548	390	286	186			1,408)	
1347	Male	6,820	5,411	3,922	1,702			17,855)	21,407
	Female	1,420	1,091	795	246			3,552)	
1348	Male	9,620	7,865	6,013	6,013	3,373	1,464	37,348)	44,799
	Female	2,160	1,771	1,312	1,312	684	212	7,451)	
1349	Male	12,095	9,922	7,889	7,889	5,171	2,901	45,867)	68,197
	Female	3,081	2,477	1,928	9,128	51,828	588	22,330)	
1350	Male	14,195	11,872	9,514	9,514	6,785	4,447	56,327)	74,554
	Female	4,041	3,322	2,578	5,658	1,658	970	18,227)	

Table 96

New Primary

1346 -		36	Male	33	Female
1347 -		26	Male	24	Female
1348 -		26	Male	24	Female
1349 -		26	Male	24	Female
1350 -		26	Male	24	Female
	Total	140	Male	129	Female

New Intermediary

1346 -		11	Male	9	Female
1347 -		13	Male	12	Female
1348 -		16	Male	14	Female
1349 -		19	Male	16	Female
1350 -		19	Male	16	Female
	Total	78	Male	67	Female

New Secondary

1346 -		3	Male	2	Female
1347 -		2	Male	2	Female
1348 -		2	Male	2	Female
1349 -		2	Male	2	Female
1350 -		2	Male	1	Female
	Total	11	Male	9	Female

Table 97

Total Primary & Secondary Schools

Third Plan

1345					1350			
Number of Male	380,000	Proportion	Number of girls in 000 boys	-	Number of male	506,000	Proportion	Number of girls in 000 boys
Number of female	64,200	59: 1	169	-	Number of female	127,000	4: 1	250

Technical & Vocational Schools

1345				1350		
Number of male	6,800	Proportion 4: 1		Number of male	10,700	Proportion
Number of female	500			Number of female	800	13: 1

Theachers' Training Schools (including "Quick Training")

1345				1350		
Number of male	5,900	Proportion 98: 1		Number of male	10,500	Proportion
Number of female	60			Number of female	120	88: 1

Table 98

Secondary Education

Intermidary (9th class)

	1345				1350		
Number of male	30,000	Proportion	Number of girls in thousand boys	Number of male	45,000	Proportion	Number of girls in thousand boys
Number of female	6,000	5 - 1	200	Number of female	13,500	3.3: 1	303

High Schools

	1345				1350		
Number of male	6,000	Proportion	Number of girls in thousand boys	Number of male	9,200	Proportion	Number of girls in thousand boys
Number of female	1,700	3.5: 1	285	Number of female	2,700	3.4: 1	294

Total Secondary

	1345				1350		
Number of male	36,000	Proportion	Number of girls in thousand boys	Number of male	54,000	Proportion	Number of girls in thousand boys
Number of female	7,700	4.7: 1	213	Number of female	16,200	33: 1	303

Increase in the Intermediary School Enrollment

(Intermediaries of high schools are also included in this)

Years		Seventh class	Eight class	Ninth class	Total
1345	Male	14,860	9,104	6,182	30,146
	Female	3,047	1,732	1,188	5,967
1346	Male	15,333	11,591	8,012	34,936
	Female	3,434	2,376	1,524	7,334
1347	Male	15,886	12,113	10,316	38,315
	Female	3,944	2,713	2,114	8,771
1348	Male	16,558	12,709	10,902	40,169
	Female	6,532	3,155	2,441	12,128
1349	Male	17,337	13,578	11,439	42,354
	Female	5,188	3,716	2,839	11,743
1350	Male	18,097	14,736	12,220	45,053
	Female	5,828	4,410	3,344	13,582

Increase in number of students from 1345 to 1350 is 61 %

Increase of high schools in Third Plan.

Years		10th class	11th class	12th class	Total
1345	Male	3,070	1,755	1,191	6,016
	Female	714	602	380	1,696
1346	Male	3,178	2,517	1,581	7,276
	Female	786	585	541	1,912
1347	Male	3,248	2,606	2,266	8,120
	Female	856	645	527	2,028
1348	Male	3,316	2,728	2,345	8,389
	Female	924	719	581	2,224
1349	Male	3,382	2,885	2,510	8,777
	Female	990	804	662	2,456
1350	Male	3,446	3,044	2,741	9,231
	Female	1,022	891	764	2,677

Table 100

Projects Included in the Third Plan

Faculties	1346			1347			1348			1349			1350		
	New enroll-ment	Total	Gradu-ates	New enrol-lment	Total	Gradu-ates	New enrol-ment	Total	Gradu-ates	New enrol-ment	Total	Gradu-ates	New enrol-ment	Total	Gradu-ates
Nangarhar University	80	212	-	80	263	-	80	309	40	80	349	40	80	389	40
Faculty of Medicine	108	611	100	121	641	100	138	671	100	151	701	100	169	731	100
Faculty of Law	36	456	90	50	401	128	80	318	91	80	276	50	80	275	50
Faculty of Sciences	157	430	40	173	507	63	190	571	53	209	654	55	230	736	61
Faculty of Letters	231	653	75	254	749	89	279	845	96	307	950	81	338	1,087	89
Faculty of Theology	97	210	24	102	259	27	107	305	54	113	328	73	119	337	76
Faculty of Engineering	123	350	65	135	378	96	149	388	84	164	421	92	180	458	101
Faculty of Agriculture	150	246	35	173	346	30	199	464	34	229	593	120	263	662	138
Faculty of Economics	87	308	50	80	305	77	80	278	50	80	278	50	80	278	50
Faculty of Education	120	444	55	132	469	61	145	498	62	160	536	42	176	603	46
Faculty of Poly Technic	240	240	-	200	440	-	200	640	-	200	840	-	200	1,040	160
Total	1,479	4,160	534	1,500	4,758	671	1,647	5,287	664	1,773	5,926	703	1,915	6,596	911

Table 101

NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

During Third Plan

Description of Project	Teachers Local and Foreign	Total 46-50	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	Remarks
Faculty of Letters	local	279	43	48	55	62	71	
	Foreign	47	9	9	9	10	10	
	Total	326	52	57	64	72	81	
Faculty of Law	local	195	33	36	39	42	45	
	foreign	20	4	4	4	4	4	
	Total	215	37	40	43	46	49	
Faculty of Sciences	local	375	59	67	75	83	91	
	foreign	58	10	12	12	12	12	
	Total	433	69	79	87	95	103	
Faculty of Theology	local	105	17	19	21	23	25	
	foreign	21	6	6	3	3	3	
	Total	126	23	25	24	26	28	
Faculty of Economics	local	335	67	67	67	67	67	
	foreign	40	8	8	8	8	8	
	Total	375	75	75	75	75	75	
Faculty of Agriculture	local	176	26	30	40	40	40	
	foreign	46	13	13	9	6	5	
	Total	222	39	43	49	46	45	

Table 101

2

NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS (continued)

Faculty of Engineering	Local	195	33	36	39	42	45
	Foreign	40	11	9	7	9	4
	Total	235	44	45	46	51	49
Faculty of Education	local	195	35	37	39	41	43
	foreign	65	13	13	13	13	13
	Total	260	48	50	52	54	56
Institutė of Education	local	533	80	100	110	118	125
	foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	533	80	100	110	118	125
Grand Total	local	2,631	433	480	525	573	620
	foreign	412	89	89	80	80	74
	Total	3,043	522	569	605	653	694

Table 102

Ministry of Public Health Activities

Third Plan

Serial No.	Number of Health Institutions and Beds	45	46	47	48	49	50	
1	Number of Hospitals	61	61	61	66	67	67	
2	Of which: New buildings	3	12	21	26	27	27	
3	Sub Health Centers.	0	11	61	121	181	200	
4	Number of Beds	1,349	1,499	1,644	1,984	2,034	2,034	
5	Number of Training courses in Kabul	3	3	3	3	5	5	
6	Number of Training Courses in Provinces	8	13	13	13	13	13	
7	Number of Privately Owned Pharmacies in Kabul and Provinces	260	275	295	325	365	415	
8	Number of Government GMD Pharmacies	11	17	23	26	29	32	
9	Number of Research Institutions	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10	Number of Laboratories	33	42	46	48	50	52	
11	Number of X-Rays	16	23	27	30	32	34	
12	Number of Dental Clinics	28	0	0	1	29	29	
13 *	Investment Expenditures in 000 Afs.	20,000	99,032	0	0	0	0	Afs. 569,816
14	Managerial Expenditures in 000 Afs.	78,000	91,000	104,000	120,000	139,000	159,000	689,000

* Including dollar converted at $ 1 = 45.30 Afs.

Number of Medical Personnel

No.	Number and nature of personnel	Available 1345	Needed 1346	Needed 1347	Needed 1348	Needed 1349	Needed 1350	Total	Remarks
1.	Physicians	405	475	530	685	745	955		
2.	Pharmacists	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3.	Lab-Technicians	33	39	45	51	57	63		
4.	Assistant physician and dentists	84	84	84	84	84	84		
5.	Nurse	146	343	378	450	510	510		
6.	Midwife	164	184	204	224	244	264		
7.	Assistant Nurse	66	216	366	483	666	846		
8.	Health Inspector	110	210	310	410	510	610		
9.	Compounder and assistant Chemist	274	309	349	399	449	519		
10.	X-Ray Laborant	35	45	55	65	75	85		
11.	Assistsitant Lab. Technician	37	43	49	56	63	70		
12.	Vaccinator	467	567	667	767	867	967		
13.	Health principal, Workers Malaria surveyors and Inspectorsand Microscopists.	733	Since Malaria eradication depends on Anti Malaria operations, its estimation as per epidemological requirvement, is possible at the end of each year for the coming year.						

Table 104

Estimated Population of Afghanistan

Third Plan

(in million persons)

	1345	Population between 1346-1350					Percentage 1350 compared to 1345
		1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	
I. Total estimated population	15.40	15.70	16.00	16.30	16.60	16.90	109.8
of which:							
Male	8.00	8.20	8.30	8.50	8.60	8.80	110.0
Female	7.40	7.50	7.70	7.80	8.00	8.10	109.5
II. Rural population	13.92	14.15	14.37	14.57	14.76	14.94	107.3
III. Urban population	1.48	1.55	1.63	1.73	1.84	1.96	132.4

Note: 1) Average yearly population increase during Second Plan was 1.75 % and during Third Plan would be 1.9%

2) As per Ministry of Interior's data the existing population of Afghanistan is 52 % male as against 48% female.

3) Urban population would be increased naturally by 0.17 million, and as a result of rural immigration by 0.31 million.

Balance of Manpower

Third Plan

000 persons

	1345 (Estimated)		1350 (According to Plan)		Percentage 1350 compared to 1345
Total Population (excluding Koochies)	12.670		14.170		111.4
1. Total Manpower	4,087		4,559		111.5
Of which:					
A. Men of working age	3,137		3,519		112.0
B. Oldsters and boys 10-14	450		490		109.0
C. Available women of working age	500		550		110.0
2. Manpower distribution by type of employment	4,087		4,559		111.5
A. Students (14 and over)	54		93		172.0
B. Employment in various branches of the economy- total	3,813		4,143		108.5
i. Agricultural and Industrial production		3,370		3,639	108.0
Of which in the fields of:					
1) Agriculture		2,942		3,083	104.8
2) Industry and handicrafts		230		300	130.5
3) Construction and geological work		83		115	138.6
4) Transport and communication		15		30	200.0
5) Other fields (rural production)		100		111	111.0
ii. Services		443		504	113.8
Of which:					
1) Education		12		19	158.3
2) Health		6		9	150.0
3) Transport & communication		15		30	200.0
4) Government agencies, etc.		60		66	110.0
5) Commerce		100		110	110.0
6) Miscellaneous fields (village services)		250		270	108.0
C. Other, undistributed	220		323		-
For information					
Total number of female able to work	3,013		3,381		-
Of which:					
1) Production and service (outside home)	500		550		-
2) Household	2,513		2,831		-

Table 106

Estimated Increase in labor output in various industrial fields

Third Plan

	Unit of Measure	Per head labor out put per year		Percentage Increase from 1345 to 1350
		1345	1350	
Coal Industries	Ton	102	110	108.0
Power Industries	000/KH	400	300	(1) 75.0
Cement Industries	Ton	132	140	106.0
Textile Industries				
A: Cotton Textile	Meter	8,780	9,650	110.0
B: Woollen Textile	Meter	545	573	105.0

(1) The power output by each laborer in the field of energy will be reduced because during the Third Plan two thermal plants will be put in operation. Manpower per unit of output is larger for thermal than hydraulic electric generation.

Table 107

Labor Requirements (by newly established industry)

Third Plan

Industrial Fields	Total	Of which: Technical personnel (Engineering and Technical)	Skilled Labor
Mines	2,750	280	750
Oil and Gas	1,000	100	420
Power	1,000	155	340
Chemicals	640	110	240
Construction materials	1,700	175	550
Metal work and Motor Repair	1,000	110	440
Carpentry and Paper Manufacturing	1,300	150	580
Light Industries	10,000	1,230	5,300
Food Industries	1,610	190	460
Total	21,000	2,500	9,100

Estimated Number of Additional Engineers and Other Professionals Needed in Certain Fields During the Third Five Year Plan.

000 persons

	Engineers and Other Professionals required During Third Plan	Available During Third Plan			
		Total	Internal Graduates	Trained Abroad	Other Sources
Industry	2.5	2.5	1.5	0.7	0.3
Construction	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.1	1.0
Transport and Communication	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
Education	4.8	5.7	5.7 1/	-	-
Health	0.8	0.8	0.8	-	-

1/ In this is included 5100 graduates of Teacher Training Schools and 600 University graduates.

Table 109

Estimated Number of Skilled Labor Needed in Certain Economic Fields During Third Five Year Plan

000 persons

Economic Fields	Total number of needed skilled labor	Sources to meet country's skilled labor requirements			
		Total	Vocational Graduates	Labor trained on the job or by evening courses	Other Sources
Industry	9.1	9.1	7.4	1.7	-
Construction	12.6	12.6	2.3	9.3	1.0
Transport and Communication	10.8	10.8	1.9	7.4	1.5
Total	32.5	32.5	11.6	18.4	2.5

Note: The required additional skilled labor is to meet the needs of the newly established Industrial institutions and carry-over.